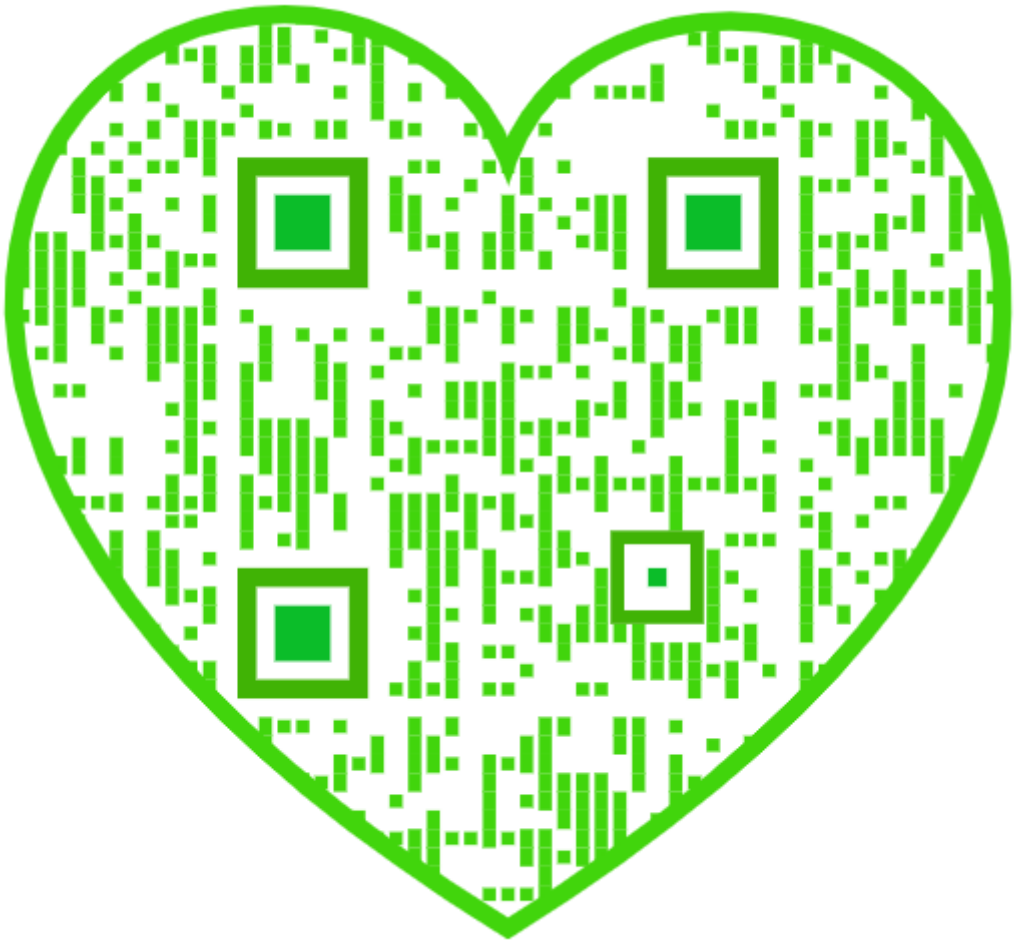

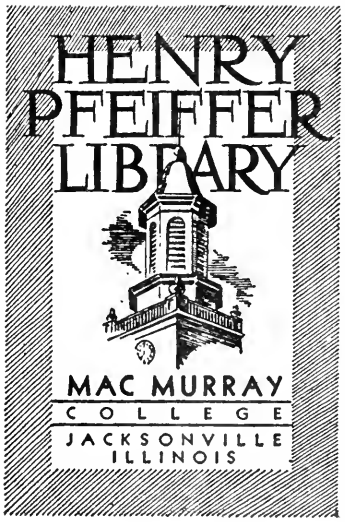
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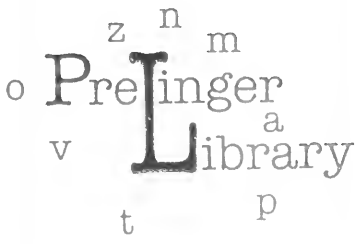

San Francisco, California
2007

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Triumphant Living

WHAT CAN BE done to make "every man a king," "every life a masterpiece"; to help every man "to play a real and significant part in life's great game"; to enable each youth to "sing his song"; to make life a "glory and not a grind"; to bring it about that every one shall be "happier than the happiest of us now are," that "the habitual state of happiness should be greater than the happiest moments most people have experienced."

True it is that "the most valuable thing which comes into a life is that experience, that book, that person, that incident, that emergency, that accident, that catastrophe—that something which touches the springs of man's inner nature and flings open the doors of his great within, revealing its hidden resources."*

The purpose of the recreation center is life—life in all its fullness—life that runs, that sings, that lifts, that has power, that flows back into the home, the church, the factory and gives greater meaning to everything that happens from hour to hour and makes even silence and rest more significant.

A recreation center that is only a recreation center is not so much—any more than a school that is only a school. Few persons praise the old-time saloon of the nineties and yet there were certain qualities in those saloons that the community recreation centers of today have not yet captured—a depth of reality, genuineness, vitality—no imitation, no phoniness. A newsboy, unsympathetic to the saloon, for years going in and out of many of them, could not help feeling the saloon keeper's nearness to his people, his simplicity, his understanding of men—of their joys and their sorrows, his natural gifts of leadership, a knowledge of life beyond the academic and the bookish. Here, rightly or wrongly, men felt that they lived.

Some recreation centers—but only a few—have caught the best of the reality and the vitality and the simplicity of certain of the old-time neighborhood saloons of the nineties. There is no reason why the recreation centers of the country as a whole should not somehow find that same vitality, that same closeness to the soil, that same closeness to the immediate joys and sorrows of the common man. The professional glad-hand never takes the place of sincere human interest.

Only a small percentage of men are born with the qualities that make for a good community recreation worker, that make for leadership for happy, triumphant living. For these few training of course is most important. Society some day will not waste these few so gifted on jobs that are much less important than leadership for triumphant living now.

HOWARD BRAUCHER.

* This quotation and the phrases are from "How to Get What You Want" by Orison Swett Marden, published by Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York City.

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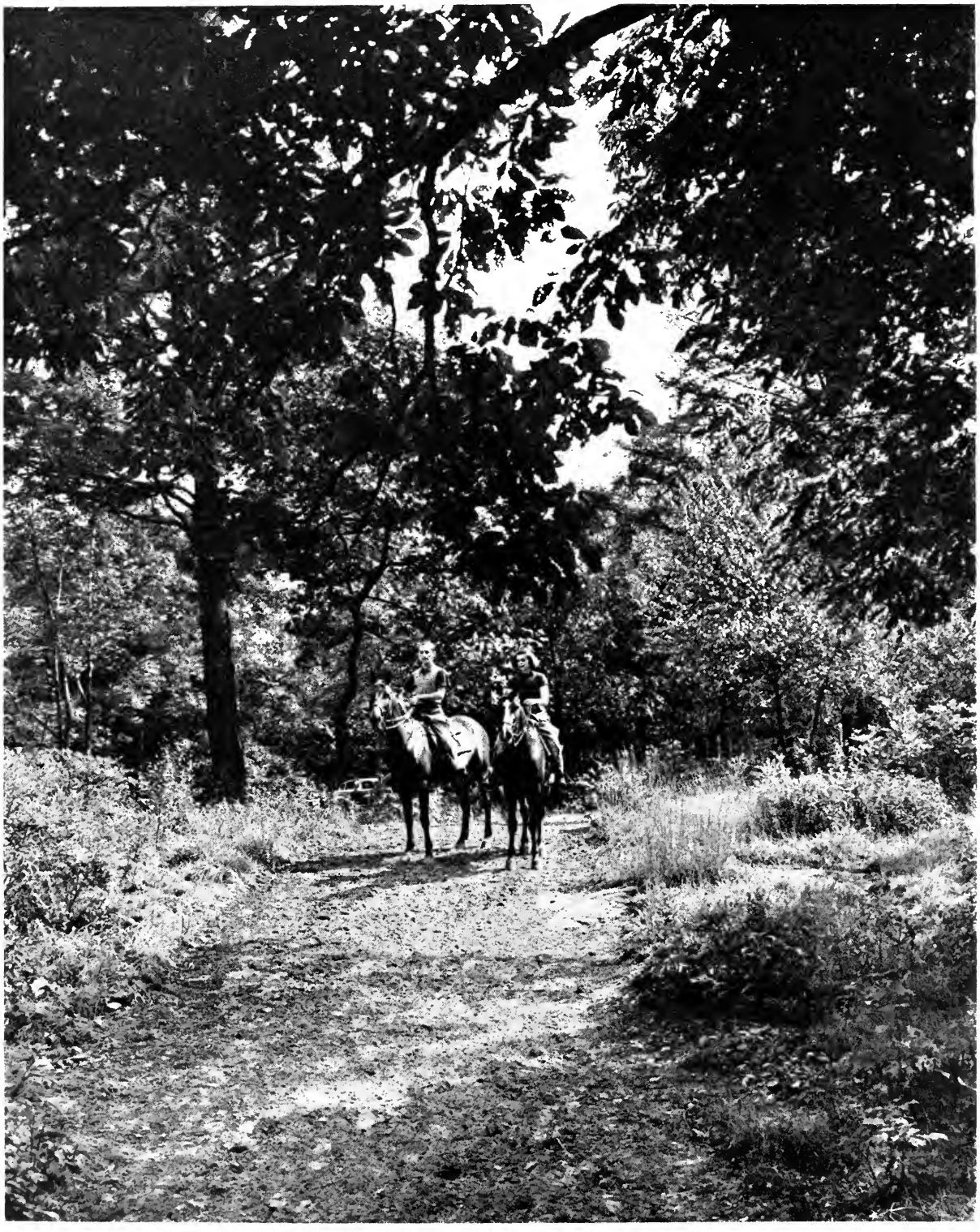


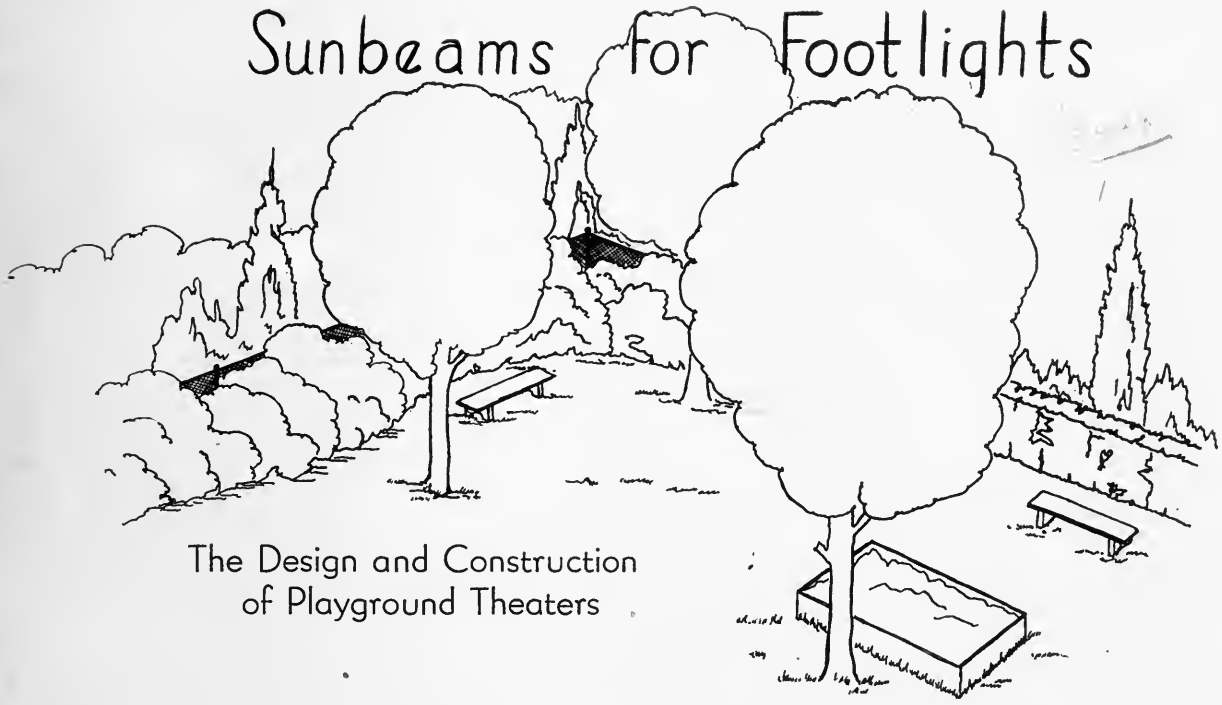
Courtesy Passaic County, N. J., Park Commission

SKY DREAMS

Far from this stale city,
Among the quiet hills,
Where brooks their songs are singing,
And the laurel glory thrills
My heart to joyous rhythm,
There my thoughts in crystal gleams
Rise out beyond the morning
To the sky's highway of dreams.

—*Rex M. Cate,* Manhasset, N. Y.

Sunbeams for Footlights



The Design and Construction of Playground Theaters

By F. ELLWOOD ALLEN
National Recreation Association

EVERY PLAYGROUND should provide opportunity for creative expression through handcraft, music and creative art. All children, and most adults, for that matter, love to express themselves dramatically, and it is because of its part in helping to satisfy this secret yearning that the theater has become so valuable a facility in a well-balanced playground development. The word "theater" must not be given too literal an interpretation, however, because physical and financial barriers often demand that much be left to the imagination.

Sunbeams for footlights, grass for the stage floor, the sky for a canopy, and perhaps the leafy limb of a tree for the proscenium arch—these are nature's contributions to the theater of childhood. It is in this secret spot, a new world of the playground, that dreams become pulsating realities. To understand children is a prerequisite to understanding the design of the playground theater. Old formulas must be thrown away and we must become as children if we are to overcome successfully the obstacles that confront the designer.

In the general classification of outdoor theaters, ranging from the gigantic stadium bowl to the simple naturalistic hillside overlooking a level clearing in a fragrant woods, the playground theater seems somewhat removed except when introduced as a facility in some of the larger and more extensively developed playfields. The small playground theater differs fundamentally from other outdoor theaters in its functional use. Here the emphasis is placed upon the participant rather than on the spectator. Plays are produced not so much for the purpose of entertaining an audience but primarily for the value of creative dramatic expression. In the playground theater a simple charade prepared on the spur of the moment may constitute the dramatic high point of the day.

It is obvious that the playground theater need not rely on elaborate settings and props for stage effects, and as its use is confined almost entirely to morning and afternoon hours, there is no problem of artificial lighting, for sunbeams are the footlights.

The type of playground theater depends on a number of factors: size and topography of the play area; extent, size, and arrangement of other facilities; and the need as demonstrated by the enthusiasm and interest of the community.

The playground theater may be one of three distinct types which, for want of a better description can be classified as informal, semi-formal, and formal.

The Informal Theater. This type is recognizable as a theater only to those who have claimed it as such. A quiet corner of the playground, a shady spot under a tree, or an open stretch of lawn can easily qualify. There is no defined stage with wings or backstage area, no space especially designed for spectators. In fact, there are none of

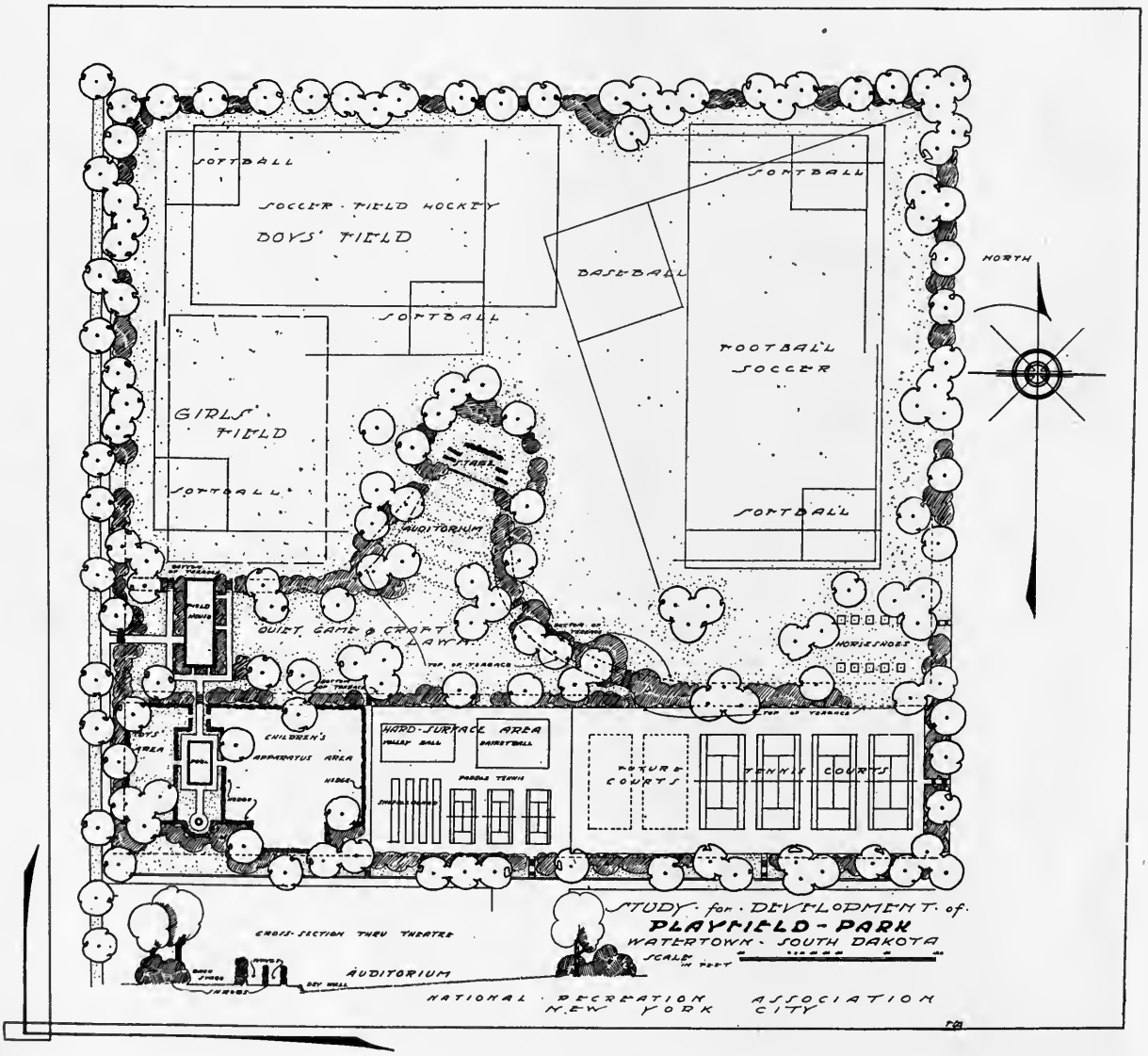
the characteristics of a theater apparent. Yet to the children it is their theater and to them it is very real.

There is hardly a playground of satisfactory size that cannot dedicate some small portion of the area to dramatic use. It need not be used exclusively for this, as this type of playground theater can be adapted to many activities and can become a valuable contributing factor in a multiple use program. The sketch at the head of this article illustrates a corner of a playground which could easily be adapted for a theater of this type. The sand box and benches in no way interfere with the use of the area as a theater.

The Semi-formal Type. A theater of this type is simply the expansion or building up of the informal. The stage may be either clearly or only partially defined by a low hedge, wall, or terrace. Groupings of shrubs can be adapted as wings and trees and shrubs provide the necessary stage background. Such a theater, when pointed out to the uninitiated, is easily recognized, and its function is clearly translated. The element of balance is not necessarily applied, but balance may be present in its occult form. The size, shape and arrangement of the theater varies with the existing physical and cultural features of the playground. The apron of the stage separates the spectators from the actors, as in the typical theater.

The Formal Type. Here will be found all the characteristics of the conventional theater. It is in many ways comparable to the indoor theater in that there is a well-defined, elevated stage, and a

(Continued on page 43)



May Day Celebrations

"I have seen the Lady of the May
Set in an Arbour (on a holiday)
Built by the May-pole, where the
Jocund swains
Dance with the Maidens
To the Bagpipe strains."
—From Browne's *Pastorals.*

THE TRADITIONAL May Day celebration is heightened in importance year by year. There is probably no single holiday which arouses in children and adults alike so keen an appreciation for the truly poetic, for the beautiful in nature, as does May Day with its traditions and customs perpetuating the worth of everyday living. The traditional May Day, with its beribboned Maypoles, animated dancers, and merry songsters, has unusual charm and appeal whether in an atmosphere of simplicity or in a more elaborate setting.

May Day celebrations offer those in charge unlimited opportunity to give full play to their powers of imagination and their ability. The director may reveal his knowledge and skills by successfully adapting the traditional May Day to the theme chosen. In doing this his technical skill in craftsmanship, stage setting, costuming, dancing, singing, stunts and games is plainly displayed. Most important of all is the demand made upon his ability to inspire participants to such a degree that they will lose themselves in the characters they portray.

Outstanding festivals are the outgrowth of careful planning and skillful direction. Continued progress and growth call for a still greater appreciation of the fundamentals which constitute a traditionally correct May Day. Unless a May Day celebration embodies the folk traditions and customs which are universally recognized as typical of the welcome to spring; unless it shows an appreciation for such classical observances as the crowning of the May Queen, processions, rituals, ceremonies, dancing, music, singing, games, dramatic interludes, correct costuming, and the winding of the Maypole, it will not be recognized as an authentic May Day celebration.

Program

The May Day theme, if based upon a central story or play, gives pleasing continuity and dramatic interest. There is a rich store of legends and information connected with any of the following suggested themes and characters.

Conflict Between Winter and Spring. Suggested characters: Jack Frost and his Sprites, Snow Flakes, Wind, Snow, Sunbeams, Flowers, Lady Spring and Attendants, Flower Girls, Garland and Basket Dancers, Spirit of Spring.

Awakening of Spring. Suggested characters: Winter, Snow Lady, Spring, Butterflies, Flowers, Summer, Autumn.

Spring in the Garden. Suggested characters: Snow, Rain, Weeds, Flowers, Gardeners, Birds, Butterflies.

Spring in the Forest. Suggested characters: Trees, Woodmen, Nymphs, Dryads, Rabbits, Brownies, Fairies.

The Myth of Ceres and Proserpina. Suggested characters: King Pluto, Maidens, Flowers, Villagers, Phoebus and Sun God, Mercury. (Refer to story.)

Fairy Tales such as "The Sleeping Beauty," "Snow White," "Cinderella," etc. (Refer to stories.)

Going A-Maying in Merrie England, or Revels of Robin Hood and His Merrie Men. Suggested characters: Heralds, Trumpeters, Robin Hood and His Merrie Men, Woodmen, Chimney Sweeps, Jack o' the Green, Village Groups, Milkmaids, Gypsies, Shepherdesses, Haymakers, Alan-a-Dale, Ellen-a-Dale, Queen's Attendants, Maid Marian, Jesters, Archers, Strolling Players, Tumblers, Jousters, Pyramid Builders.

May Day in Many Lands. Folk customs, dances, music and games of many nations may be used.

Is it too much to hope that through May Day observances we may recapture something of the joyous spontaneity and the happy social intermingling which were so large a part of life in older days? Folk customs and festivals are as significant today as they were in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Let us continue, through such festivities, to glorify the rich heritage which has been preserved for us. And let us make more meaningful our everyday recreational activities by dramatizing them in a complete and beautiful festival observance.

Plays

"The Enchanted Maypole." A pageant-play by Marion C. Holbrook. Relates to the first Maypole in America, closes with a May Day program. Included in *Little Plays for Little People,*

compiled and edited by A. P. Sanford and Robert Haven Schauffler. Dodd, Mead and Co., 449—4th Ave., New York City. $2.50.

"May Treasure." A short play for children. Included in *The Knight of the Funny Bone and Other Plays for Children,* by Frances Cavanah. Walter H. Baker Co., 178 Tremont St., Boston, Mass. 60¢

"Little John and the Miller Join Robin Hood's Band," by Perry B. Corneau. A play in 2 scenes for 7 boys and extras. Old Tower Press, Lockport, Ill., 35¢

"May Treasure." A short play for children. Included play for the grades and junior high school. Roman Floralia, Old English and modern May Day episodes are included. N. R. A., 15¢

"Troubadours of Provence," by Marion Holbrook. A May Day fragment for high school or college use based on the old Provencal custom of holding a tournament of song each May Day. N. R. A., 10¢

"Pageants and Festivals Suitable for May Day Celebration." This bibliography will be sent upon request by the National Recreation Association.

Dances

May Day is a time when a variety of folk and other dances may be used.

English Country Dances

The following are available separately for 25¢ each from the H. W. Gray Co., Agents for Novello and Co., 159 East 48th St., New York City. Dance directions and music included.

Gathering Peascods	Sellinger's Round
Mage on a Cree	Rufty Tufty
Ribbon Dance	Sweet Kate

"An Introduction to the English Country Dance," containing the description together with the tunes of 12 dances, by Cecil J. Sharp. H. W. Gray and Co., $2.25. Includes the following:

Sweet Kate	Gathering Peascods
Rufty Tufty	Mage on a Cree

English Morris Dances

The Morris Book, by Cecil J. Sharp, Herbert C. Macilwaine and George Butterworth, in five parts with descriptions of the dances. H. W. Gray Co., $2.00 each part.

Part I—including:
"Bean Setting" (Stick dance)
"Country Gardens" (Handkerchief dance)
"Rigs o'Marlow" (Stick dance)
"Blue-Eyed Stranger" (Handkerchief dance) and eleven others

Part II—including:
"Old Mother Oxford" (Jig)
"Jockie to the Fair" (Jig)
"Rodney" (Stick dance) and thirteen others

Morris Dance Tunes (music for the above dances) collected from traditional sources and arranged with pianoforte accompaniment. H. W. Gray Co., $1.50 each set.

Set I—including:
"Bean Setting" (Stick dance)
"Country Gardens" (Handkerchief dance)
"Rigs o'Marlow (Stick dance) and five others

Set II—including:
"Blue-Eyed Stranger" (Handkerchief dance) and six others

Set III—including:
"Rodney" (Stick dance)
"Jockie to the Fair" (Jig)
"Old Mother Oxford" (Jig) and six others

Folk Dances

Folk Dances and Singing Games, by Elizabeth Burchenal. A revised collection of 26 folk dances of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Bohemia, Hungary, Italy, England, Scotland and Ireland. Music, full directions and numerous illustrations are given. A number of dances have been incorporated which did not appear in the original volume. G. Schirmer, Inc., 3 East 43rd St., New York City. Board, $1.25; Cloth, $2.75.

Folk Dances from Old Homelands, by Elizabeth Burchenal. Music and detailed descriptions of 33 folk dances from Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden and the United States. G. Schirmer, Inc. $1.50

Proof of a Revised Edition of "Good Morning," by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford. Comprehensive collection of plain quadrilles, contra-dances, lancers, minuets, reels, schottisches and round dances. Steps and calls are given and music for each type. Dearborn Publishing Co., Dearborn, Michigan. 15¢

Maypole Dances

Second Folk Dance Book, by C. Ward Crampton. A. S. Barnes and Co., 67 West 44th St., New York City. $2.40. Collection of 32 new folk dances with music and descriptions. Includes Swiss May Dance, Maypole Dance, and Cornish May Dance.

Popular Folk Games and Dances, by Mari R. Hofer. A. Flanagan Co., 920 North Franklin St., Chicago, Ill. 75¢. Contains 54 games and dances of different nations with music, words and instructions. Includes: Swiss May Dance and the Cornish May Dance.

Dances Suitable for Court Attendants or Flower Groups

"Dance of Greeting" included in *Twice 55 Games With Music,* C. C. Birchard and Co., 221 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass. Edition with melody and words, 25¢; complete edition (piano accompaniment only), 75¢.

"Hunsdon House." Dance directions and music available from H. W. Gray Co. 25¢.

Courtesy Department of Playground and Recreation, Los Angeles

Processional

March of the Priests—Mendelssohn
Coronation March—Meyerbeer

Singing Games

The singing game is one of the earliest forms of recreation and may well be included in the May Day program. Children in the audience may be invited to participate informally in these. One might use such games as "Rabbit in the Hollow," "Ride a Cock Horse," "Shoemaker's Dance," "Farmer in the Dell," "Did You Ever See a Lassie," "Here We Come Gathering Nuts in May" and others.

References:

Twice 55 Games With Music. C. C. Birchard and Co. Edition with melody and words, 25¢; complete edition (piano accompaniment only) 75¢.

Folk Dances and Singing Games, by Elizabeth Burchenal. G. Schirmer, Inc. Board, $1.25; Cloth, $2.75.

Children's Old and New Singing Games, by Mari R. Hofer. A. Flanagan Co. 50¢.

Songs

Songs of May Day are legion, and there are many fragmentary snatches of popular old songs which are very appropriate. The list which follows is merely suggestive:

Come to the Fair
Galway Piper
Selections from Robin Hood
Fairy Song from "Midsummer Night's Dream," etc.

From the National Recreation Association you may obtain upon request a bulletin entitled, "Now Is the Month of Maying," which lists a number of spring and summer songs.

Other References

Heigh-Ho for a Merry Spring. Includes complete plans for a simple spring festival. N. R. A., 15¢. (Also appeared in RECREATION Magazine, April 1935)

The Festival Book, by Jennette C. Lincoln. Contains information as to early May Day customs, Maypole dances with the use of streamers, selected national folk dances adapted for Maypole festivals, suggestions as to accessories and costumes appropriate for such pageantry, as well as complete details for a pageant. In addition it has a section which would be helpful in regard to events which lead up to the crowning of the May Queen, the Pageant March, the Queen's Dance, the Wreath Dance, etc. A. S. Barnes and Co. $2.40.

Bibliography on Dancing and Singing Games. N. R. A. 10¢.

Building the Program

Careful planning in building a truly beautiful May Day program is essential. In building the program, interest must first be aroused. This may be accomplished by poster pictures suggestive of the chosen May Day theme. Neighborhood libraries will gladly cooperate by displaying a few appropriate books in conspicuous places. These books should be descriptive of May Day customs, Robin Hood stories, nature myths, and tales of Spring.

May Day stories told during the story hour will further stimulate interest in the May Day. The children and adult participants should be told that the May Day observance is an ancient, world-wide rite, and not an interest peculiar to a few people. When children are participating in singing games, those typical of the May should be chosen during this period.

Greater excellence of performance will inevitably result from careful application of the following suggestions:

Greater spirit and interest will be given the program when entering groups remain to welcome and applaud succeeding participants. This helps to achieve an atmosphere of traditional revelry in the celebration of the May. Mass effects heighten the program.

Group singing as the May Queen is crowned gives greater meaning to this important ceremony. This also enables every participant to share in the honors bestowed upon the Queen.

Pleasing color schemes may be effected with colored crepe paper accessories.

Each participant should be effectively garbed, and care should be taken to fit the costume to the wearer. An adult should be made responsible for the fitting of costumes. Bodices should cover the top of skirt; correct and uniform hem lines are important; decision should be made beforehand just how many inches each costume should be from the floor. It is advisable in many instances for a participant to take his costume home the night before the performance for correct adjustment.

When a play is used in the May Day, the speaking characters should come close enough to the audience to be heard. However, dancing groups should be placed far enough back for good perspective.

A floral bower for the May Queen is much more effective than a plain throne chair.

Smoothness is one of the prime essentials in giving character to the performance. This fundamental festival technique should be increasingly adhered to, for any stops or breaks in a festival program are disastrous.

Much of this material has been taken from information issued in bulletin form by the Department of Playground and Recreation, Los Angeles, California.

An English May Day

To make these suggestions more practical, an outline is given for an English May Day, "May Day Revel on Nottingham Green," an adaptation by Minnette Brodke Spector, Supervisor, Department of Playground and Recreation, Los Angeles, California. This festival, based upon the traditional Robin Hood story, is divided into three episodes. As a prelude, selections from De Koven's "Robin Hood" may be played, followed by a flower dance to the accompaniment of Scott's "Dance Negre." Group leaves the stage at completion of the dance.

At the beginning of each episode, a Herald, announced by two trumpeters, relates to the audience in a few lines, the action about to take place:

"'Tis Sherwood Forest you now shall see,
In days of ancient chivalry;
Before you here shall live again
Bold Robin Hood and his Merry Men."

Episode I—Sherwood Forest. The scene of the first episode is in Sherwood Forest. As German's "Nell Gwynn" is being played, milkmaids, shepherds, and haymakers pass to their work on the outskirts of Nottingham. Robin Hood and his Merry Men enter, as Alan-a-Dale summons them with his hunting horn. As they proceed into the forest, they frolic and sing "A Hunting We Will Go" by Buccolossi.

Episode II—Nottingham Fair. After the Herald announces the change of scene from Sherwood Forest to the Nottingham Fair, merchants enter and arrange their wares in various stalls which have been set up as part of the scenery.

As music of "Woodland Whispers" by Czibulka is played, a pleasing atmosphere is created as groups of haymakers, shepherds, and milkmaids pass to and fro. The villagers then enter spiritedly, led by the Burgomaster singing Martin's "Heigh-ho! Come to the Fair." During the singing the revellers enter, and upon completion of song they beckon the villagers and all to join in "Sellinger's Round." When the dance is finished, all sing "Twickenham Ferry" by Maizails. A cry for another dance follows the song and all dance "Sweet Kate."

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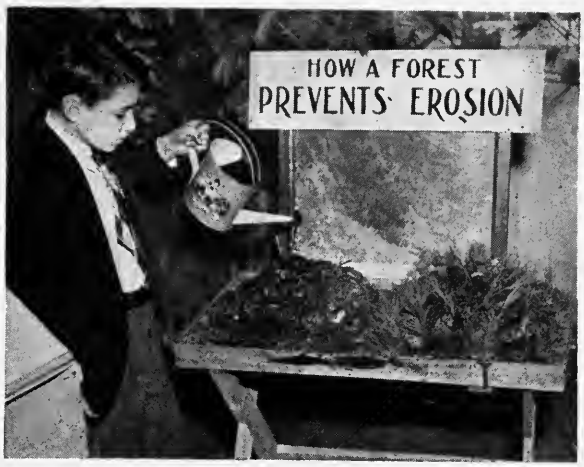
Science Indoors and Out

By
H. HENRY PLATT



Elizabeth Peabody House in Boston believes that children should have the opportunity to experiment, to explore and to carry on scientific research

WALT WHITMAN has told us, "The truths of the earth continually await." We know that they await children everywhere. Our challenge is to help boys and girls to find them, to give them greater opportunities to discover things for themselves, to get them acquainted with the out-of-doors, to show them how things grow, and how to become aware of the wonders of the world; in short, to experience nature at first hand.

At Elizabeth Peabody House in Boston, we have discovered that children from seven to fourteen years old are especially eager for opportunities to handle, experiment and discover things for themselves through science. In small groups of eight to ten, under the leadership of volunteers from colleges and industry, we are offering them such opportunities. But we always have more eager applicants than our groups or equipment can care for.

In the crowded West End of Boston where this settlement house is located, housing is a serious problem. Many children have no playground but the gutter. There is little room at home. The street is the natural meeting place. Even in better neighborhoods and bigger homes children are often sent out of doors to play because their parents can't be bothered with their questions or can't answer them. So the Science Department at Peabody House provides one answer for the eager questions of the under-privileged child and an opportunity to do many things.

Because the children so eagerly desire to participate in such activities, the work of the science clubs seems important to us. This is especially true when we consider that many schools do not offer science courses in elementary or junior high school grades. In the Boston public schools, science is not offered until the seventh or eighth grades. In the ninth grade it is an elective. If a pupil is taking a college course, he usually takes ancient history instead. In the high schools science courses usually do not begin until the junior year. In some such courses there is little or no laboratory work, in which case the teacher performs the experiments and the pupils copy the facts into their notebooks.

About a hundred and fifty children take part in the science activities at Elizabeth Peabody House. It is our concern not only that these children shall become acquainted with nature and develop scientific interests, but that through these avenues they shall develop good habits for work and study. After experimenting for more than twelve years with our science program, we believe it has demonstrated that science teaching gives valuable preparation for life and citizenship. We are ambitious to see similar science clubs and related out-of-door projects developed until they can reach the thousands of children, not only in the West End but in all of greater Boston.

In our Science Department general sciences are the basis of all our club work, including nature study, astronomy, aircraft, photography, chemistry, physics, biology, and the "science of common things." All these open exploratory paths for the under-privileged city child from seven to eighteen. We respect the value of the science instruction in the schools and the groundwork which it provides, but we feel that there

Mr. Platt, who is director of the Science Department of Elizabeth Peabody House, presented this paper at the Natural Science Section of the Outdoor Recreation Conference held at the Massachusetts State College on March 12, 1939.

is still a large opportunity to be helpful to these children in the out-of-school hours.

We try to make it an adventure. A philosophy of wonder governs all our science work. We lead the child into the adventure of discovery and the even greater adventure of building his discoveries into a fabric of fact. We want to use the natural curiosity of childhood and to stimulate that quality in those who may seem at first to have but little of it. For why should a boy wait for college to raise tadpoles from frog's eggs, or to study plant molds, or scoop specimens from a pond? Why shouldn't he learn to know a flower by its leaf, an animal by its tracks, a tree by its bark? Our youngsters have been eager to know the whys of growing things; to find out not only how a machine runs, but why. They are interested in the stars, and eager to find and see the hidden beauties of the world.

Elizabeth Peabody House has always sought to make the most of its community resources, and has been interested in more extended use of the Metropolitan Park system for citizens, and especially for children. But transportation and leaders make getting these children out on Saturdays, Sundays, and after school something of a problem. Fortunately, the Middlesex Fells is near at hand. There a child may tramp for miles without hearing even the honk of an automobile. And there is also the Blue Hills Reservation and the nearby seashore. Once there, children may enjoy themselves to their hearts' content.

Our science program is carried on throughout the year, for the environs of Boston afford facilities for studying forestry and geology, and for collecting specimens. In the summer, much of our science work has been done at our camp in Sharon, Camp Gannet, only twenty-five miles from Boston. Its location is ideal for nature hikes, exploration, and the collection and preparation of nature specimens.

A Camp Museum

Until the hurricane leveled it, we had a museum at camp. There the science work was planned in summer, although the program was carried on out of doors. But it provided a headquarters and a clearing house for projects and a center of activity. It was an old building with an air of mystery about it—a former garage, rebuilt, painted and transformed by the campers themselves. There were two rooms with screened windows on all sides. The rooms were carefully dusted and cared for by the museum "curators," appointed to such posts of honor by the campers because of scientific knowledge. The larger room was used as an exhibition hall, the smaller for the biological laboratory. All equipment, shelves and exhibit cases, were built by the children from scrap lumber and chicken wire.

Picture a group of boys taking turns in carrying in a pail full of interesting things for display; or a proud camper, exhibiting to his family on visitors' day the leaf prints which he had made, or his rock collection, or the camp curiosity corner and charts explaining the growth of trees, or the thousand and one things to be seen.

The camp museum was an open book, exhibiting the wonders of natural science as they revealed themselves to children. Exhibits varied from time to time and might include anything from leaf prints to exhibits of the life cycle of an insect, or studies of soil conservation and erosion control. The biological laboratory facilitated the study of the development of fish and frog eggs and such microscopic organisms as could be found in fresh water pools, and was the center for preparation and construction of museum exhibits. The boys also built a turtle pond and a rock aquarium to house specimens.

And a Nature Trail as Well

One of their most interesting projects was the nature trail. There the campers learned to study "nature in the raw," and many fascinating experiences were theirs. They learned not only how things look, but how they smell and taste and sound. Cleverly written little waterproof tags, placed near things to be observed, marked the trail and lured one on. First came a bird sanctuary started by campers. Then a termite colony, with headquarters in an old tree stump. One division of the trail leads to the beach, where swamp life might be studied in a nearby pond. Along the trail were challenging charts and questions. And at the end of the trail stood the museum.

Nature Instruction Programs

Correlating the indoor and outdoor aspects of the program are the nature instruction pro-

grams. These include studies of birds, flowers, trees, insects, rocks, stars, aquatic life and animal life. The textbook is nature itself, with the camp library for reference. Collections are made for the museum. Work is done on the nature trail. Nature handcraft is thoroughly enjoyed, particularly by the younger children, who make smoke prints of leaves to take home.

An outstanding contribution of the forestry class was the construction of an Indian village. Some years ago a small piece of land was reforested by the children and an Indian village was built of the salvaged trees. It consists of a small clearing in the woods with four leansto, a council ring, flag pole, and a small place for outdoor cooking. The village has been used for overnight camping parties and for classes in pioneering. During the season when girls are at Camp Gannett, the village is used for sleeping quarters for boys. The village provides for them a suggestive illustration of the values of pioneer organization and the principles of forestry and woodcraft.

Projects which include research and special work by the children stimulate competition and give opportunity for the recognition of achievement. The child receives a mimeographed certificate signifying that he has become a junior forester, a naturalist, a biologist, according to his accomplishment, and is given a special place at council fire ceremonies. The children work hard for such recognition and receive their certificates with great enthusiasm and appreciation.

For children who do not stay for long periods at Camp Gannett, there is a special all-day and overnight program. Such children are taken almost daily to camp from Boston in small groups. They sleep in the Indian Village, if they remain overnight, and do their own cooking. Every moment of their stay at camp is full of interest for them.

During spring vacation, nature institutes are held at the camp, and science clubs are brought out from Boston for special programs such as tree study, or the collection and suppression of insect pests. These programs have interesting speakers and are illustrated by movies.

Indoor Science Clubs

From the beginning it was felt that a properly handled science program should be a year-round one. Such a program can be exceedingly helpful in aiding the child with his school work. Geography, history, painting, drawing, reading and many other activities which were formerly considered dull tasks often take on new interest through the light which a science program can shed upon them. Although in summer the program is properly almost entirly an out-of-doors one, it is natural when school begins in the fall to continue the program in Elizabeth Peabody House.

The dream of many a boy is a complete laboratory of his own where he can experiment and discover things. To many children who participate in our science activities, this dream becomes a reality. Our equipment is not elaborate. Most of it was donated by interested individuals and institutions. We do, however,

Members of the Science Department of Elizabeth Peabody House preparing their exhibits for the Fifth Annual Science Fair held last February

have a room equipped with laboratory tables and gas and running water, as well as a small dark room for photography. Lack of equipment has made adequate apparatus and sufficient supplies a challenge in themselves. With the help of an art instructor, test tube racks have been made from old plywood. Glue bottles were turned into alcohol lamps. And from time to time discarded materials have been donated from college laboratories, often bringing with them the active interest of the donating professors.

It is easier for a settlement to get volunteer leaders for science groups than for other types of work. For this reason a varied program can be offered. By using the particular interest of the child possibly photography or chemistry—and limiting membership in a club to ten, the initial interest can be widened to include an almost limitless range of supplemental activities in such fields as aircraft, biology, and many others. One group may want to prepare newspaper, another to broadcast a radio sketch, and there is a steady growth of interest.

Our various science clubs begin to work with boys and girls as young as seven, and some members of our groups are as old as eighteen or twenty. The activities include experimentation, popular science talks and demonstrations, trips to industrial plants or museums, radio broadcasts, publication of science news, and opportunities for members to get practical experience in the application of science to their every day lives. The clubs meet once a week for discussion and laboratory work. The children study and experiment at home. In addition, there are special meetings which supplement this program.

Annual Science Fair

Each child is encouraged to tackle a problem and continue research in it until he has found the solution. Once a year the work of the individual and of the clubs crystalizes at the Annual Science Fair with its exhibits and demonstrations. The clubs choose their own subjects, and the individual members of the group work on research projects, helped by the club leaders who act in an advisory capacity.

The Annual Science Fair usually presents exhibits prepared by about 150 boys and girls. These are not ordinary, "dead" exhibits. Every exhibitor is on hand to demonstrate and explain the results of his research. Numerous industrial, educational, and scientific concerns cooperate with advice and technical assistance. The projects presented are important commercially, or in their presentation of scientific information.

Last year about 2,500 people attended the Science Fair in the four hours that it was open to the general public. News of the fairs is covered by the leading press and radio agencies. Some of the Science Fair exhibits, such as the chemical man which was exhibited two years ago, attracted widespread attention both on the radio and through the press. The exhibits are of value not only to their makers but to parents and the general public. They give the children an opportunity to interpret what science means to them, and what can be done by such clubs. They give the individual child a sense of achievement in the application of what he has learned.

A Group Enterprise

The aim of our program has been group enterprise, carried on by the individual members of the group under the leader's guidance. The scientific problem selected must be such that it can be divided among the individuals and then worked out in group experience.

Take, for instance, the problem of oxygen and its relation to daily life. Members set out to find out what oxygen is, where it is found, its manifold uses, and then to relate these facts to their daily experience. Centering all activities of the group around one such problem at a time, the work proceeds through planned experiments, demonstrations, notebooks, editing a science journal, collection of specimens, and the planning of exhibits. All these train the hands, eyes and minds of the boys. Concerning the problem, we ask—What are you trying to find out? What are you going to use? What did you particularly observe? What are your conclusions? How do they apply to everyday life? And on these questions we base our outline for experiments.

Last year and the year before, the General Electric Company invited one of our outstanding boys to go to Schenectady, New York, as the company's guest at its laboratories to participate in a non-commercial radio program called "Excursions in Science." In 1937, the

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Leadership, Organization and Program Making in Boys' Club Groups

A few suggestions for democratic procedure in the boys' club program

Courtesy Iowa WPA

INCREASINGLY leaders of youth are coming to believe that the most effective results in youth development are obtained not through direct verbal instruction, but rather within a favorable, stimulating and happy environment containing the right living relationships and large opportunities for engaging in interesting, worthwhile activities of varied kinds.

The following suggestions are designed primarily to be of help to those leaders who are concerned with questions of recreational leadership, organization, and program-making in boys' club groups. Many of the principles and procedures recommended, however, will apply equally well to girls' clubs.

General Observations and Principles

In work with recreational groups and clubs an informal, friendly, democratic atmosphere should be maintained in which unnecessary institutional restrictions and controls are absent.

Basic to effective work is an adult leadership with the disposition and capacity to respect the individuality of each member of the group, and possessing insight into youth nature and needs, understanding of democratic procedures, and broad social and cultural equipment and vision.

Not only must the environment be informal, friendly, and democratic, but also rich in stimulation to enjoyable and creative participation and expression.

If richness of experience is to be made possible, a plan must be developed that encourages the expression of individual interests and abilities on the part of the members. The fullest recreational expression of the members is the aim, and not the execution of some ready-made program.

Full freedom must be provided for members of the group to make and execute plans on their own level of interest, need, and ability, and at their own pace.

Since the individual is the focus of concern, each member should have a sense of being important and of having status in the club. The sense of "at-homeness" and of "belonging" is one of very strong force in work with boys of club age.

All members should share in the obligations as well as the privileges of the club. Responsibility and self-direction are essentials in democratic citizenship and are learned through acceptance of responsibility and of the consequences of one's own acts or the acts of his group.

Potentially, the program of the club is as broad as the total range of experiences and relationships that grow out of the common interests and activities of the members of the group. Actually, the program of the club will and should be limited by factors of time, the nature of the sponsoring

agency, aptitudes and interests of the leader, and the adequacy of physical facilities.

It should be kept in mind at all times that the individual boy, with his distinctive needs, differences, and interests, is our constant and dominant concern, and not the promotion of any particular organizational scheme, or any particular set of activities, or the realization of any preconceived skills or points of view. The leader is interested in activities, of course, but chiefly to the extent that they conform to individual and group interests and needs.

Leadership.

In club work, as in any work involving human relationships, leadership is the key factor. Any person who assumes responsibility for the group experience of boys in their leisure time is assuming a task of tremendous proportions. Let no one take the responsibility lightly; the human values involved are too important. Consider the following suggestions regarding leadership.

The leader should be emotionally mature. This is utterly essential to proper leadership. Whatever the nature or purpose of the club, the leader's personality will have its influence on the boys. Emotional immaturity unfits the leader for doing the best job possible.

The leader should be interested in seeing boys grow as happy, constructive, self-responsible citizens.

The leader should be committed to the democratic respect for personality, and should know and practice the techniques of democratic procedure at all times.

The leader should be equipped with patience and a large sense of humor. Human growth is a slow process.

The leader must always be honest and dependable in all his dealings with the group. If a leader thinks he can deceive a group of boys regarding his motives and desires, he deceives only himself.

The leader is both counselor and "pal." He must, therefore, maintain a certain dignity without becoming stilted and grave in his manner, and must maintain the natural relationship of friend without becoming sentimental in manner.

The leader should understand "boy psychology." He should understand and have respect for the longings, ambitions, interests, desires, urges, and problems of boys of club age. Without this understanding and respect he cannot ever guide the recreational experiences of his boys as he should.

It is not enough that a leader should understand "boy psychology" in general. He should know each boy in his group—his interests, capacities, problems, and needs. Among other things this means an understanding of the social forces in the community which are affecting the boy's life for good or for bad. For example, if it is at all possible, it is wise for the leader to become acquainted with the home life of each boy. He should also know the several organizations to which the boys belong and what the several social agencies are doing which are trying to serve the boys' leisure time needs.

The leader should be attractive in personal appearance, fair and open-minded in all his behavior, and versatile in his ability to follow out interests which develop in his group.

The leader should be an active citizen in his community, fully alive physically, enjoy social relationships, and be a constant student of current social thought and movement. Boys' club work, it must be kept in mind constantly, is much more than a matter of amusing boys. It is a matter of helping them to become capable of increasingly more complete living. The leader, therefore, must be growing constantly in the completeness of his own life—physically, morally, spiritually, socially.

Organizing a Club

One of the most basic things to keep in mind in connection with the question of organization is this—*there is no one fundamentally sound basis upon which all types of groups should be organized.* In previous suggestions it has been urged that the individual is the focus of concern and that the "club process" is simply an effective means for contributing to the individual in terms of his recreational interests, capacities, and needs. If this is our point of view, then it seems clear that the form an organization assumes should be suited to the peculiar purposes which are to be realized by the group. Thus Club A and Club B may have different forms of organization because of the different purposes of the two groups. Furthermore, form of organization assumed by Club A may change from time to time as Club A changes its purposes. In short, organization should always be secondary to purpose; it is a means, not an end.

Present practice in connection with organization is extremely varied. For example, one leader may rush into the task of organizing his club the first time he meets them. He attempts to place upon them some type of standard ready-made organization machinery. This leader is at one extreme of the organization scale. At the other extreme is the leader who allows the purpose and the activity of the group to determine its organization.

Let us look briefly at certain types of groups as they relate to leadership and organization.

There is the club which is discovered after it is already formed, in which some natural motivation has brought the boys together and created the group consciousness. This group may be adequately unified from the start, knowing what it wants, and proceeding to put its wishes into practice. This club will require little direction from the leader during the first few meetings. His concern should be to suggest such organizational machinery as will protect the original interests of the members, preserve their initiative and self-dependence, and give encouragement to further group effort and to the broadening of purpose.

There is the club which is already formed when the leader comes to it, but which is wandering about both in its purpose and program. In such a situation the boys need the leader's help in clarifying their ideas and purposes. Organization of such quantity and type will be needed as will clearly develop the club purpose, make easy the carrying through of club efforts to successful conclusion, place upon each member responsibility which he is capable of achieving, and expand the satisfactions of each member of the group.

There is the group which is yet unformed when the leader comes to it. It may be a neighborhood group of boys which a leader desires to organize into a club. It may be a group of boys in a church or in neighboring churches. It may be a group of boys with one or more common interests in a community center. In any event, the leader and the boys must make clear to themselves the interests and purposes that animate them and must devise such organizational machinery as will make the club an effective vehicle for the expression of their interests, and as will stimulate the club to broaden and enlarge its interests. At no point in the planning of the organization is the leader justified in forcing his ideas and plans upon the club. He must endeavor to sense the latent interests of the group and its capacities and suggest organization procedures and program activities in line with them.

In making plans for the organization of any new group, it should be kept in mind that before persons of any age act in accordance with a plan, *they must be ready to act.* There are two very good rea-

Whenever possible, the program of the boys' club will include winter sports

Courtesy Reading, Pa., Department of Public Playgrounds and Recreation

sons why a leader who tries to "put over" on a club his own objectives and program has not adopted the best procedure: (1) To the extent that the leader has prepared group opinion in advance so that the members are in readiness for his suggestions, to that extent will the conditions be favorable for success. If readiness is not created, the program or policy proposals of the leader start under a definite handicap and each step that follows in the development of the leader's plans may easily develop hostility. (2) The chief argument against the attempt of the leader to "put over" his own created plan, even if the group should be receptive, is that through this procedure the boys are being denied the opportunity to know the joys of choosing, planning, and creating. We learn initiative by being given the opportunity to initiate. If we are concerned with producing boys who know how to develop intelligent and responsible plans and purposes, we must give them this opportunity in their club work. If a leader would maintain the interest of his boys on an ever increasing basis, he should so guide a project or activity or plan that the boys share experience with him and with each other at all stages of the development of the project.

The Mechanics of Club Organization. In line with the foregoing discussion, it is obvious that the first meeting of the group should be directed by the club leader, not for the purpose of "selling" some pre-arranged scheme of his own, but to guide the group in frank discussion of the aims and purposes of the club. The purpose of this first meeting is as much to get acquainted as it is to discuss details of organization and objectives. Even if the members are "in readiness" to proceed with haste, it is wise for the leader to "slow down" the proceedings so that interests and purposes are clearly defined. The leader is concerned with developing a large amount of enthusiasm in the first meeting, but growing, cumulative interest is to be preferred to high enthusiasm of a superficial nature which is not based on full understanding of and loyalty to the interests then animating the members.

Such matters as choice of a club name, emblem, colors, slogan, password, code, initiation ritual, membership, relations between the leader and the club, meeting place, writing of constitution, election of officers, may be discussed in an informal manner without any motions or resolutions being passed. If, however, a number of these matters have been discussed among the members prior to the meeting to such an extent that they are definite as to what they want, positive action may be taken at the first meeting.

Whatever the content of the discussions, they should be as informal as possible. If the group is too large to conduct a free round table discussion, it may be wise to adopt some form of parliamentary procedure even at this first meeting.

The meeting should not end without the designation by the group of a temporary chairman and secretary to function until a more permanent form of organization has been set up. A constitutional committee (three or five members) may be appointed or elected to draw up a constitution which will be presented to the group at its next meeting. The time and place of the next meeting should be determined. (See a later paragraph for suggestions regarding club headquarters.) Dues or an assessment may be collected in order to cover immediate expenses.

Again, it should be emphasized that the details of organization mechanics should be developed as the club functions and modified as the program grows and changes. Such organization features as colors, emblem, slogan, pass-word, code, and initiation ritual may be entirely out of harmony with the interests and purposes which the club program will carry out. Whatever the club aims may be the organization should be devised to fit these aims, and should be so flexible as to permit modification as club aims change.

Adoption of a Constitution. It is well for the leader to work with the constitutional committee in an advisory capacity during the drawing up of the club constitution. By all means avoid making the discussion and adoption of the constitution a tedious and interest-killing task. Depending upon the experience of the boys, the length of the constitution, and the number of debatable provisions in the constitution, it may be wise to consider only portions of the constitution at any one meeting. Whatever the final procedure decided upon, do not let discussions of mechanics interfere with the development of interest in worthwhile club activities.

The following outline is suggested as a basis for a constitution which can be used by most clubs. It can be simplified or enlarged in terms of the interests and purposes of the club members.

Outline of the Constitution

Preamble. The preamble states the ideals and purposes of the organization in general terms.

Article 1. Name of organization.

Article 2. Purpose. (If a preamble is not used, the purpose of the group can be stated at this point.)

Article 3. A. Grounds for admission of new members.

B. Membership quota (if any).

C. Method of application and admission of new members.

Article 4. Meetings and quorum.

A. Time and place of regular meetings.

B. Order of business (at regular meetings).

C. Provisions for calling of special meetings.

D. Number constituting quorum.

Article 5. A. Elective officers.

B. The terms of these officers.

C. Method of election.

Article 6. Duties and powers of each officer.

Article 7. Committees: A. Standing committees, appointed or elected, and terms of these committees.

B. Duties and powers of each standing committee.

C. Special committees.

Article 8. A. Minor officers (such as captains, editors, etc.).

B. Terms of office, and appointment or election.

C. Duties and powers of each of these officers.

Article 9. A. Method of drawing up budget.

B. Authorization and procedure in payment of bills.

Article 10. A. Method of replacement of vacancies in elective offices.

B. Method of impeachment of elective officers.

Article 11. Rules of parliamentary law. (Designation of authorities to be followed.)

Article 12. Method of amendment of constitution.

The foregoing outline may be modified in any way that the group sees fit. A number of the articles may be made into by-laws if the group so chooses. The form of the constitution is not highly important. The main point is to secure a practical working document which expresses the mind of the club members and is sufficiently flexible to fit changing purposes and activities.

Order of Business. Although it is not necessary for a club to adopt a regular order of business, experience has proved that the following of regular business procedure is in many cases a saver of time and effort. In most cases a regular order of procedure will involve: roll call, reading of minutes, recognition of bills and communications, report of standing committees, report of special committees, unfinished business, new business, and the planned program for that meeting. This or any other particular order of business may be suspended at the suggestion of the leader and the vote of the members. The reason for wanting to change order might be a planned special program which would consume all of the time available for the meeting, the absence of members who are interested in certain business, the fact that few are present when an important matter is due for consideration, or some similar reason.

There is never-failing interest for boys in model airplane construction

Group Headquarters. The meeting room in which the boys have their headquarters and the buildings in which their work is carried on are important elements in the effectiveness and worth of the club program. The headquarters and work and play rooms can be so designed as to stimulate activity and to develop new interests. Members of a club should be able to feel as much at ease in their meeting room as they would in a vacant lot or in their own homes. We have earlier pointed out that the feeling of belonging, of "at homeness," is an important factor in boy development. The headquarters room should be simply furnished, with sturdy material, and clean. If it can be arranged, it is desirable that the boys furnish the room themselves in accordance with their own wishes. Meeting rooms in modern community centers, schools, or churches, which must be

shared by several groups, can be so arranged that groups of approximately the same age can share the same rooms and facilities and have easy contact with each other. Where it is necessary to use a school classroom as headquarters, the leaders must take responsibility for leaving the room neat and orderly at the close of the meeting. Pennants, banners, posters, and other decorations and equipment should be removed in order that the room can be used for class purposes the following day.

Discipline. Interest and environment, including group morale and opinion, should be utilized in controlling behavior, rather than direct disciplinary control and authority. When boys are interestingly and happily occupied, when quarters are attractive and roomy, when there is democratic cooperation in planning and carrying out policies and activities, there is little likelihood of what is generally called misconduct. A membership that has been guided in assuming real responsibility and in functioning creatively will develop good group morale and standards and will only rarely require the direct exertion of adult authority. In no event should the leader attempt to superimpose upon the group his own "code of behavior." Pledges to abide by codes or laws, even when voted by the group, are not desirable features of a club program. When confronted with a situation of misconduct or failure to adjust properly, the leader and those members of the group not involved in the situation should study carefully the underlying individual difficulties and attempt their correction rather than resort to punishment. This procedure is not as simple as the exertion of direct adult or group authority, but it secures infinitely better results in terms of "boy development."

"Everyone is interested in the boy. He is one of the most fascinating, baffling, intriguing problems in our civilization. Nothing is wrong with him. He just doesn't fit into life as we have organized it today. He needs the out-of-doors and we often coop him up in a city. His abounding energy calls for a forty-acre field, and we confine him in city streets and tenements. His unconscious protest we label cussedness, and his uncontrollable urge for fun we adults call lawlessness." — *R. K. Atkinson.*

Records. Within the life-history of any club it is always possible that there will be a change in adult leadership. To the end that the new leader may become acquainted with the problems and achievements of the club and its several individual members, it is wise for the leader to keep a personal record covering a number of informational items. For example, this record should contain a description of the original formation of the group, its achievements, and its changing interests and activities. It should also contain information regarding the relationships of each member in the group, and general information regarding his home and neighborhood relationships. In short, the leader should preserve for his own use, and for the use of any future new leader, such information as will be of help in planning and carrying out a growing program of varied, interesting activities.

Simple attendance and membership records, as well as permanent records of the minutes of all meetings, will be kept by the club secretary.

Inter-Club Council. If several clubs are organized within a community center, church, school, or other agency, it is wise to have an Inter-Club Council composed of representatives from the various clubs. This Council can function in a number of ways. For example, (1) if the situation is a community center, the Council can study the purpose of a new club which is seeking membership in the center and determine whether the club is worthy of membership. (2) It can, in consultation with the community center director and his staff, exercise the power of conferring upon a new club a charter which is good as long as the objectives are fulfilled as set forth in their constitution and as approved by the Council. (3) The Council can serve the important function of helping to establish the feeling on the part of the several groups that they are a definite part of the whole community center organization. (4) The Council can promote cooperative social and recreational activities involving the participation of all clubs.

Developing the Program

Types of Program Procedure. Procedures of program development in club work can be grouped into three general classifications:

There are clubs that are subjected to a minimum of domination by the adult leader and are fairly free to plan as they wish in terms of their growing interests and experience, but nevertheless function along time-honored lines of organization and program activities. They choose a name, elect officers, adopt a constitution, choose a pin and

colors, elect captains, appoint committees, learn parliamentary procedure, conduct hikes, play a few athletic games, arrange parties, and similar activities. This is the traditional procedure in developing a program and organization. We have set forth these procedures in brief detail in preceding paragraphs for any who may want to follow them.

There are clubs that specialize in some one activity, such as dramatics, music, athletics, nature study and activities, public speaking, etc. Such clubs are often highly valuable both to the members and to the larger program of the agency under which the specialized club operates. Even though it may be true that there are larger possibilities of personality growth and enjoyment in an expanded club program, there are situations in which a group interested in dramatics, for example, is not greatly interested in other forms of activity. The group leader, therefore, must not ignore the fact that interests may be highly specialized, so that the attempt to substitute a new activity for the original leads to resentment, irritation, and sometimes to disruption of the group.

There are clubs that develop a program in terms of their own most dominant group interests. In these groups the leader serves in the capacity of counselor, and responsibility and initiative are thrown upon the boys at every possible point. The starting point in these clubs matters little, just so a whole-hearted interest provides the original impetus to organization. With the whole-hearted interest as a foundation (whatever it may be), the group is helped by a wise, patient, and versatile leader to broaden its interests until its activities cover a wide field.

General Principles of Program Development.

The program should serve the needs of the group. A long list of activities does not automatically mean that there has been effective club work. The activities carried on are merely means by which the end of developing creative, happy, cooperative, democratic personalities is served. For this reason the program must always be flexible and varied and not traditional and mechanical.

The program should expand in terms of the expanding interests of the members. Needs and interests are not the same things. Present interests are always the beginning point in striving to realize aims that are based on needs. When we push program development ahead of interest and enjoyment, we lose our group. The central law of learning is whole-hearted and enjoyable participation in activity. We learn most when we enjoy what we are doing and we tend to repeat what we enjoy. This is not to say that the leader must not strive constantly to broaden present interests of the members. If left to its own devices a boys' club may continue indefinitely to play basketball, without beginning to realize the possibilities for development inherent in even this comparatively narrow interest.

Discovering and expanding the interests of the club members is, then, a continuous process. The leader, therefore, must be constantly alert to note new interests as they appear and to give these interests opportunity for expression. We have warned previously, however, that it is important not to "force" an activity too much. A leader's enthusiasm for an activity does not always represent the enthusiasm of the group. Through conversation with individual members of the group from time to time, through friendly participation with them in their activities, through observation as they talk, work, and play, through studies of their hobbies, through tests and games of varied sorts—through these and similar means the leader can discover expanding group interests.

The program should be flexible and growing. The program should be so flexible that changes can be made as needs and interests come to light, so that there is constant adaptation. This does not mean that no activities may be started which will require a long period of time. On the contrary, it is wise for the group to map out a tentative program outline covering a period of months, but with such flexibility that new interests may be brought in and utilized at the first opportunity. There should always be enough variety introduced so that there is something to challenge and stimulate the members, and monotony voided.

The program should provide for a maximum of initiation and participation by the boys themselves. The importance of this principle becomes obvious when we recognize that the program is for the boys (and not the boys for the program), and that enjoyment and learning flow from creative planning and whole-hearted participation. Definite help from the leader is necessary in many cases, but his rôle is that of guide rather than that of dictator.

As long as an activity yields enjoyment to the boys, and as long as it continues to serve their needs, it should be continued as a fundamental

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What They Say About Recreation

"THERE IS SOMETHING new in the world today, something out of which a new and finer world can be built—and it is civilized leisure."—*Dr. Harry A. Overstreet.*

"I believe profoundly in democracy. Democracy is a living, vital thing, changing its pattern with the generations, and living because it changes. It has evolved through many centuries; it has known contributions from many races. But if history tells us anything at all about democracy, it is that the way to its achievement is not the way of compulsion but the way of freedom. No state ever became a democracy because it was compelled to be. Democracy is an outgrowth of the voluntary reactions of free people."—*Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase* in *Planning the Future with Youth.*

"We don't have to sell recreation in terms of some intrinsic goal. We can interpret it as it is. What it is is something which meets the basic needs of human beings. And we are striving to see whether it can also meet the needs of a democratic society. That is all."

—*Eduard C. Lindeman.*

"Children have got to have, first, the raw material out of which to build bodies, wills and personalities. Then we have got to surround them with every opportunity for development to their fullest powers. There must be a community acceptance of recreation as a vital part in community living. . . . We've got to begin thinking of recreation as a dynamic for character. . . . Crime and delinquency will never be reduced until the community decides to do something about it, to mobilize all its forces to meet clearly defined needs. You can't cut welfare budgets and crime budgets at the same time."—*Ethel Collester,* President, Iowa State Parent-Teacher Association.

"We make a ridiculous fetish of health nowadays. . . . Let us, therefore, give play, recreation, and the other popular arts their proper place beside the fine arts, and thus avoid the common error which degrades play to a medical instrument."—*Richard Cabot.*

"Beauty pays. And if we ever should attain to universal enthusiasm for it many of our sorest economic problems would disappear. We then would find more of the satisfaction in activities that are not costly. We would have a standard of living, as distinguished from the standard of spending. And that, after all, may be what we must have before we can climb the heights of satisfying life. On those heights dwells serenity, and serenity and beauty are sisters."

—*James C. Derieux.*

"Are we doing the best we can to prevent the delinquent child or youth from becoming more lawless and more of a threat to the security and happiness of the rest of us? Are we doing the best we can to check the forming of delinquent habits and to turn his energies and interests into pursuits that are permissible in society as now organized and that will release him from his anti-social drives? Above all, are we agreed upon the most effective measures to prevent children from becoming anti-social and delinquent?" — From *Progress Report,* issued by the New Jersey Juvenile Delinquency Commission.

"Leisure time provides opportunity for one of life's most enriching experiences—the making of friends. A beautiful sight or experience is twice as beautiful when shared with a friend. On the streets, in the factories, in the rooming houses, in the schoolroom and even in the church many lonely people may be found. Being a friend is one of the finest leisure time activities."—From *Youth Action in the Use of Leisure Time.*

"We are coming to realize that there must be in the new leisure some room for self-direction, for grown-ups and children alike; that recreation can be too much regimented, and too exclusively pursued in artificial groups. . . . As in many other forms of community enterprise, emphasis in the field of recreation is now being laid on helping individuals to develop their own programs in accordance with their own tastes and desires, rather than in developing patterns into which the individual must fit."—*Joanna C. Colcord* in *Your Community.*

Dramatics for the Camp Community

Some informal suggestions are offered the inexperienced dramatics counsellor

By KATE HALL
Washington, D. C.

THE FIRST JOB of dramatic counselling in camp is likely to prove a distinct shock to the well-trained dramatics person, particularly if she has had experience in producing and directing for only college or community groups. So much that has been considered of primary importance must be forgotten or dispensed with; so much that seems new and strange must be learned. The job here is not professional, in the usual meaning of that word. It is a recreational-educational job, and as such its aims are different from those of the professional theater, even before the special camp problems within the wider recreation program are taken into consideration.

What would you think of the following as a fairly comprehensive definition of camp (or any recreational—educational) dramatics? "For the purposes of a summer camp program, dramatics may be considered a recreational-educational activity which has as its purpose the provision of opportunities for the development of the individual and of the group through increasingly satisfactory participation in dramatic activity of either a formal or informal nature."

That probably sounds like a large order, and it is, but there is more to come when the special problems of camp recreational activity come to be considered. You see, when Thespis gets to camp, she is likely, along with the rest of us, to go a bit wild. The poor dramatics counsellor, whether experienced or not, suddenly finds herself confronted with a situation which calls for immediate and drastic action. Often enough there is little or no material at hand. Hastily she must cast about to find the right thing to do.

"In the field of human relationships the camp may make a significant contribution to the spiritual growth of the individual. In a camp where the dominant note is joyousness and a zest for living there will be many opportunities for the development of spiritual qualities. This expression may take the form of the construction of beautiful things from actual materials, or it may use dramatics, dancing or poetry as its medium."—From *The Place of the Organized Camp in the Field of Education.*

Now the job of dramatic counselling is a tough one, not because it is really hard, but because it is different from other forms of dramatic work, even within the recreational-educational field. Time is almost always important in the world of the theater, but in camp it becomes a particularly troublesome problem. First of all, something new must be planned for every evening in the week, including Sundays, if the dramatics counsellor is in charge of all evening recreation, as well as play production—and she almost always is. Next, a suitable place for preparation and performance must be found. And finally, one must somehow get hold of the performers for rehearsal. This is no easy matter, since dramatics usually has to take a subordinate place to sports in camp life. This last fact must be faced, and made the best of. It is the normal thing in outdoor life and is probably a good thing for most of the children involved.

Some of the Problems

Scarcity of time plus scarcity of equipment equals what? There you have a neat little problem for the young counsellor to solve. The whole business becomes largely a matter of improvisation, adaptation, makeshift and ingenuity. Often the project must be put over by sheer force of personality.

Here it is Monday, the opening night of camp. As dramatics counsellor you are probably in charge of that program, even though it will most likely be given over to games and singing, so that the children may get acquainted. Tuesday night, if the weather permits, you are planning a camp

fire; one of the counsellors has agreed to tell some stories and the dancing teacher to give a short solo performance. On Wednesday night, however, you really must bring the children actively into the program. They must feel that they, and not the counsellors, are to be the active force in the summer program. The director has probably suggested that you work up a little play or pantomime.

At first, forty-eight hours seems a terrible short time for preparing a dramatic performance, but later in the summer you will come to be thankful for such an unusual dispensation of Providence. There is nothing you can do about it tonight until the children have gone to bed. Then, if you can catch the harassed head counsellor, you must snatch a few minutes with her to go over the lists and decide which children will be best to use in the opening performance. In itself this is a ticklish problem. If you are new to this camp, it will be twice as hard.

You and the head counsellor must thrash out such questions as these: Shall you use old campers who have done things like this in their former summers and can be quickly licked into shape for entertaining purposes? Or would it be better to draw the new ones in at once, not only to see what they can do, but to make them feel right away that they are an active factor in the camp life? Should you mix the groups in order to help them get acquainted more quickly, and perhaps run the risk of having the experienced actors run away with the show? Shall you use the younger children at the risk of boring the older, or vice versa? If you use several groups, how are you to get them all in for rehearsal? Would it be better to have an outdoor or an indoor performance? (If you plan to have it out of doors, you must always reckon with the weather and be prepared to adapt the show to an indoor presentation at the last minute.) Shall you use a set play or pantomime and hope to get the children to learn it in such a short time? Or would it be better to improvise something? Can you depend on the group you have chosen to help with the improvisation, or will most of the burden fall on you? Where will you get the costumes? The scenery? Is there a make-up box in camp? What general tone should be given to camp dramatics, anyway? And how on earth are you to get hold of these children for rehearsal? As you will see, the answers to these questions will involve a neat balancing of the educational and entertainment factors in the situation.

Tomorrow will be a full day in the camp calendar: the water and land sports will be organized; the children must be divided into age and ability groups; trunks must be unpacked, shacks cleaned and straightened; the group must be initiated into all the details of camp routine. You yourself probably have charge of a shack of children. You will have to supervise all their comings and goings for several days at least, until they are thoroughly used to things. Also, if the staff is small, you may be doing some other jobs as incongruously mated with dramatics as office work for the director or teaching swimming or tennis. Wednesday is likely to prove almost as busy, and there will be shifting arrangements in the schedule, and all sorts of emergencies to meet. Somehow on Tuesday you must get a dramatic performance for Wednesday night under way. This first performance will be of great importance to you in your new job. It has to "go over big." And not only that; you have to be planning ahead for Thursday and Friday and all the other nights, and in two weeks' time your first big show of the season is scheduled. In addition, and of far greater importance, is the effect on the children of this opening performance and still more of their part in it. Time is remarkably telescoped in camp. The spontaneous reaction of the children actors, stage hands and audience toward this first night's performance may well indicate the success or failure of the entire summer dramatics program as an integral and meaningful part of the total program.

Now all these problems seem quite different from those you have met with in other situations. Things are even more confused and hurried than in the average public school, where at least you know where to find your actors when you have time to rehearse them! However, there is much to be said for your comfort: such a job can be done and done well, because it has been done many times in just such situations.

A Lesson from the Italian Strolling Players

Perhaps you will remember the Commedia delle Arte, those delightful Italian strolling

players of the fifteenth and sixteenth century? Their method was almost entirely improvisation and adaptation. You may find that you can learn a great deal from their methods. A Commedia delle Arte troupe was made up of a number of actors and actresses, each of whom had become identified for professional purposes with one type of character. Most of these had definite names, and all had completely defined characteristics. You will remember Pantolone, the Doctor from Bologna, the Spanish Captain, Arlecchino, the maid servants, the zanies, Columbian, and others.

"What is a play, and why do people like to make plays? A play is not real life. It is a kind of game played by people who are pretending to be somebody else, in a place that is pretending to be another place, in a time that is pretending to be another time. . . . People of all ages love to play this kind of a game, and to watch other people play it; and they have always liked to do this ever since the world began." — *Marguerite Fellows Melcher* in *Offstage.*

Now, these people had no set speeches, no script from which to study their lines or business. Likely enough they would arrive in a town in the morning and set up the show—a bare platform stage with little or no equipment —in the market square. The head of the company would post at the entrance a brief scenario of the story to be acted that day, the actors would glance through this, and the play would begin. The scenario served only as an outline of the action, to keep the incidents arranged coherently and in a sequence that made for the best dramatic interest. The players, finding themselves in a given situation, were expected to use their own wits in devising extempore dialogue and pantomime. In the course of time each of these actors must have become a wizard at invention, and the troupers acting together for some time would be able to play upon the theme of the story with agility and humor. But in spite of their proficiency in dialogue, their real stock in trade was pantomime—the suggestion of meaning by a gesture or a glance, and above all the creation of a character by bodily posture and movement.

Just such a method as this might prove very fruitful to you in your present situation. Suppose you devise a set of scenarios and set your children to fill them out with pantomime and gradually with interpolated dialogue, until at last they are capable of making up animated conversations on the stage. Another idea would be to concoct a "serial" scenario and carry your same set of characters over from week to week. The interest of both children and adults in continued-next-week radio programs is witness that such a method would not prove displeasing to your audience at any rate. I should be careful, however, not to use any of the stock characters from contemporary comic strips, animated cartoons or radio programs, as the stories and acting are likely to become merely repetitious and imitative. Either story book, legendary or historical characters set in situations which give rise to considerable action and well-defined characterization, or "every-day" characters with whom the children are familiar, set in ordinary or extraordinary circumstances with the same requirements, would be productive of more originality and spontaneity. As for your actors, this method would give the group who is handling the "continued story" a chance really to grow in the art of pantomime and the improvisation of dialogue. No training could be more valuable for a group of children who are especially interested in acting—and there is always such a group, clamoring to "be in" every dramatic performance you give. In addition to the increase in knowledge and skill which might come as a result, the recreational value of dramatics as an outlet for joyous self-expression would not be easily forgotten or lost in using methods such as those outlined above.

Creative Dramatics

Of much the greatest value, of course, is the type of dramatic method known in the progressive school and recreation systems as "creative dramatics." It is very difficult to succeed with creative dramatics, however, unless dramatics can be established in your camp as a regularly scheduled activity, either for a specially interested group or for all the campers who may need it. Given this, your points of emphasis will depend on the needs as well as the aptitude of the group, but you will probably want to give as much all-round training as possible, in the short time allowed by a

camp season, in acting, production, and in the making or creating of original plays.

This type of dramatic activity is much more difficult for the counsellor than simply producing plays for an audience at stated intervals, but it has obvious advantages for the participating group and will prove delightful and stimulating to the audience as well, if skillfully handled from the beginning. The young actors not only receive a broader training in expressing character and situation through flexible use of the body and voice, but they also learn at the same time to make their own plays (so much more fun than playing somebody else's play!) and to produce these plays themselves. In addition, you have had a chance at straightening out various personality difficulties through the excellent therapeutic value inherent in this type of dramatic work—an aim which should never be lost sight of in any type of recreational-educational dramatics.

If the level of entertainment for the camp group is not quite up to par, never mind. Remember that your children have had a fair start toward becoming creators in the theater, or at least toward having a creative attitude toward it. This does not mean that you should encourage or even permit careless or slipshod work; you must expect and get from the children the best of which they are capable at any given period, but only an encouraging attitude on the part of the counsellor is likely to bring such a condition about.

When, because of pressure of time and other activities, it is not feasible to conduct an informal but regular class such as the one here described in a particular camp group, perhaps a similar plan, combined with the giving of regular plays for the entertainment of the camp audience, may work. At any rate, a little "creative experiment" never hurts any group at any time. While this type of dramatic work is being tried in the more progressive schools and recreation centers throughout the country, camp people do not want to lose the opportunity to carry on the good work, and to initiate it for those children who have never had a chance for this kind of self-expression. Camps avowedly exist for the purpose of developing both the minds and the bodies of children, and for giving them a chance for a good and wholesome time during the summer. If they are to do any dramatic work, beyond simple entertainment, which has its place very definitely in the scheme of things, if understood as such, they will develop more skill, practice more self-reliance, and enjoy themselves more in the creative dramatics field than by just producing plays, however skillfully they are rehearsed and presented by the director.

However, in many camps, even this combination may be difficult to achieve amid the exigencies of the sports program. Moreover, in the majority of camps the dramatics counsellor is asked to stage as many plays and to use as many children as possible, and at the same time to take the children out of the schedule no more often than she absolutely has to. She does not have the campers in a class where she can continuously and progressively help them to make and produce their own plays; so she must have on hand a stock of ready-made plays available and useful for this kind of production. Anyone who has tried will agree that assembling this material is not so easy as it may sound.

"If drama has been right, if it has given satisfaction to a group, then as the bus comes to take them home when camp is over, they will be saying, 'Good-by, Rosalind!' 'See you next winter, Wendy!' The great pleasure of all the arts lies in happy recall. This is as it should be, for the mother of the arts was Memory. From Memory the arts came and they will live again in minds enriched by their presence, if they are truly her progeny."
—*Abbie Graham* in *The Girls' Camp.*

Plays to Use

Many of the plays which are best adapted to camp use carry royalty, and the camp which can or is willing to pay for these is very rare. In cases where the royalty charges refer to any kind of production, it is best to write directly to the author or to his publishers to ask them for a reduction. Sometimes, when the production is strictly within the camp audience group, no charges will be made. Sometimes a reduction is granted, and often the fees for one-act plays are quite small anyway, usually about $5.00. In other cases, there will be a statement in the copyright of the play that the royalty applies only to performances where there is a paying audience. If this is true, the director won't need to worry, of course.

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Our National Pastime

This year all over the country baseball will celebrate its centennial. What's back of it all?

By VINCENT FARRELL
Recreation Director
West Side High School
Newark, New Jersey

WHATEVER its stimulating effects generally may be, there seems no doubt America's national game inspires widespread interest at this time of the year on the Broadways and the Main Streets alike.

This is baseball's one hundredth's year of official existence. Because an active boy decided to improve on his favorite outdoor game by adding the factor of running, modern baseball had its beginning. Abner Doubleday could not have foreseen that the result of his experiment would be a highly specialized game played on a nation-wide scale and thrilling millions of Americans from March to October.

Every year about this time the American sports fan is subject to an awakening of his baseball consciousness. While he goes about the monotony of his daily work, often in weather still bitterly cold, a part of his mind is in sunny Florida, Louisiana, Texas or California, while his favorite baseball team is preparing for the rigors of the coming season. The newspapers keep him informed as to the condition of his established stars, the possibilities of newcomers for strengthening the team, the squabbles between owners and players over salaries, and give him a line on the relative skills of his favorite club by reporting the results of early practice games.

Always, with much fanfare, a civic dignitary will toss out the first ball, and a season of 154 games per season will be on. Months later the team winning the most games in the American and National League, respectively, will meet in the World Series. The first team to take four out of seven games wins the world's championship.

Baseball's Interesting History

Despite the tremendous interest in baseball — almost every town and hamlet in the country has some kind of baseball team, amateur or professional—relatively few modern baseball fans know much about the colorful history of baseball.

Abner Doubleday is popularly credited with the founding of the game, and baseball's "Hall of Fame" is located in his home town of Cooperstown, N. Y. Actually baseball is a combination of the English games of cricket and rounders. The influence of cricket is perhaps the strongest, although because of the difficulty of gathering enough cricket players living in one locality to make up a match, cricket never attained a great popularity in this country.

Early baseball had no bases at all, as does cricket, and the first bats were simply boards whittled down to fit the hand with a flat hitting surface in the general style of cricket bats. The cricket term "hands," for "innings," was used in early baseball, and the pitcher, who was forced to pitch underhand as in cricket, was allowed a short run before releasing the ball. The player or team hitting the ball most often in a set number of tries was the winner.

Doubleday added the base, calling it "One Old Cat." In the early game the batter was required to run to the base and back after hitting the ball. He was out when touched or hit with the ball between home and the base. There were usually only two boys on the team. Later, as more boys began to play, two more bases were added and the game was given the name *baseball.*

Alexander J. Cartwright, one of Doubleday's playmates, who was studying draftsmanship, created the diamond, setting the bases ninety feet apart and the pitcher's box forty-five feet from home plate. The distance between the bases has remained the same but

It is always a matter of pride to a city when boys who played their first games of baseball on the community's playgrounds develop into big league players. And many of the nationally known players were playground boys. In Sacramento, California, for example, the following World Series players were all former participants in the Sacramento Winter League program: "Stan" Hack, Chicago; Joe Marty, Frank Demaree, Myril Hoag. Alexander Kampouris, son of a Greek barber, was a player on the high school team. Henry Steinbacker of the Chicago Sox also played on the Sacramento playgrounds. "The Great Mails" of Cleveland was a Sacramento lad. Earl McNeeley of Washington, World Series hero, was at one time a playground director.

the pitcher's box has been moved back to sixty and one half feet from home plate.

As the bases were added the number of players grew. In addition to the pitcher and the catcher, a player was added to each base and a roving fielder installed. Then came the outfielders, and the roving fielder found his place because most players were right-handed and naturally hit more balls in that direction than any other.

A feature of "Town Ball," immediate predecessor to baseball, was the pelting of the runner with the ball. Instead of throwing to the bases or tagging the runner, "Town Ball" called for the fielders to *hit* him with the "pill." Thus "Bean Ball" is one of the oldest institutions in the national pastime.

Doubleday invented bases, cut the sides down to eleven, and had the fielders throw to the base or tag the runner to make the put outs. From 1839 to 1845 batters used wagon-tongues, rake and axe handles, and branches of trees for bats. The first custom-made bat was ordered by Pete Browning, a slugger with the Louisville Club, in 1884. It weighed forty-eight ounces and was thirty-seven inches long.

Early Rules of the Game

Under early rules a team had to score twenty-one runs to win the game, regardless of the number of innings, but each team had to play an equal number of innings. From 1839 to 1900 the rules were being changed constantly, but there has been few important rule alterations since the turn of the century. The Knickerbocker Club of New York was the first organized baseball team and played the first match game in 1846, winning 23 to 1 in four innings.

The first intercollegiate game was played between Williams and Amherst in 1859, and in the same year 1,500 persons paid the first admission price (50 cents) to see a baseball game between Brooklyn and New York at the Fashion Race Course on Long Island. Amherst won 66-32 in twenty-six innings, after four solid hours of play. Sixty-five runs were necessary to win the game. Every player on each side had to be put out to complete an inning in those old days.

Abraham Lincoln was the first president to become an ardent fan. In 1860, when a committee of the Chicago Convention called at his Springfield home to notify him of his nomination, he was out on the town commons playing ball. When a messenger rushed out to him to inform him of his visitors he turned and said, "Tell the gentlemen that I am glad to know of their coming, but they'll have to wait until I make another base hit."

Collegiate baseball contributed one of the game's most important inventions in 1877 when Fred Thayer, captain of the Harvard team, devised the catcher's mask. Credit for the shin guard goes to Roger Bresnahan who first wore them in a game played in 1908. Two years before the invention of the mask, Charlie Waite, Boston first baseman, shocked his colleagues by appearing on the field with a thin leather glove. He was ridiculed as being a "sissy," but he stuck to his glove and in five years the idea had taken root among ball players. In 1890 Buck Ewing, Giant catcher, produced the catcher's mitt.

It Can Never Happen Again!

In professional baseball, at least, there will probably never be a recurrence of a happening in the game between Brooklyn and Philadelphia in 1886. The score was tied at the end of the eighth inning when the umpire raised his hand and announced, *"Game called."* Both fans and teams gasped with astonishment until the umpire explained, "On account of the supply of balls being exhausted." Six balls had been knocked over the fence and lost!

And On They Go!

The National League was formed in 1876, and the American Association was forerunner of the American League in 1882. The American Association disbanded in 1891, and in 1900 the American League was formed with eight clubs. The National League was reduced from twelve to eight and three years later, in 1903, a national agreement was signed banding the American League with the National League and the National Association of Minor Leagues, as "organized baseball."

From these beginnings began the parade of national heroes — from Napoleon Lajoie, Honus Wagner, Ty Cobb and Rogers Hornsby, to Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig and Joe Di Maggio at the bat; and from Christy Mathewson, Rube Marquard and Rube Waldell, Grover Cleveland Alexander and Walter Johnson to Dizzy Dean, Carl Hubbell and Vernon Gomez in the pitcher's box.

A Neighborhood Makes Its Own Playground

By
LAWRENCE C. WOODBURY
Boys' Director
Central Square Center
East Boston Social Centers Council

A notable example of successful accomplishment by community enterprise may be found in one of Boston's most depressed neighborhoods

WITHIN A YEAR East Boston, Massachusetts, a neighborhood of 733 families with almost 1,500 children, has attained its objective of obtaining land and constructing a playground for its own use.

It started when a number of socially-minded citizens, including an Italian nurse, a WPA worker with several children, a mother of nine children, five young men and several volunteer leaders at Central Square Center, met to organize a playground association. This group studied the needs of the district, a natural neighborhood of eighteen blocks bordered by the Boston harbor on one side and electric car tracks on the other. Each family was visited, and the names and ages of all children were secured. The need for a safe play area was discussed with the families, who proved willing and ready to cooperate in any project which would improve neighborhood play conditions.

It was found that with the nearest playground one mile away most of the children were playing on the streets, sidewalks, and on the deserted, unsafe wharves near-by. The Police Department reported a high percentage of accidents to small boys and girls in the district. The children were for the most part a destructive group owing to their lack of satisfying, wholesome play opportunities.

The playground association gradually enlarged its membership to a total of twenty-three individuals, all interested in securing the playground so badly needed by the neighborhood. Through the cooperation of S. Max Nelson, general director of the East Boston Social Centers Council, a conveniently located piece of land containing approximately 15,000 square feet was leased from a savings bank. As the association had no money, the Centers Council agreed to pay the yearly rental fee.

The land secured was once the site of a large factory of which nothing remained except parts of chimneys, iron boilers, cement foundations, and rubbish. In the clearing of this much labor was involved. The boys and young men, realizing the possibility of having their own playground, turned out in large numbers to help clear away the debris. Corner gangs, poolroom loafers, settlement house boys' clubs, and others labored for weeks with borrowed picks and sledge hammers leveling off the land. Fathers came out at night, first to give advice and then, catching the spirit, to contribute their labor as well.

The city's Public Works Department, delighted at this attempt of the citizens to provide a playground through their own efforts, donated hundreds of truck loads of gravel and loaned a number of city welfare laborers to help with the project. These men worked long after hours to complete the grading of the land. A surveyor volun-

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By
JAMES V. MULHOLLAND
Director of Recreation
Department of Parks
New York City

The Multiple Use of Recreation Facilities

THE MULTIPLE use of playground and park facilities is very important in communities where land values are exceedingly high and there are few neighborhood recreational facilities. A superintendent of recreation is always anxious to obtain the widest possible use of all available facilities because of the ultimate value to the neighborhood. A proper layout and design assists the superintendent and the playground director in the organization of the playground activities and aids in eliminating many playground accidents. It is for these reasons that architects and playground executives should confer on the layout and design of all recreational facilities for the widest possible use. Taxpayers, and school authorities also have a vital interest in this matter.

In New York City, careful consideration has been given to this matter. The New York City problem, perhaps, has been more difficult due to the cost of land, density of population, and lack of facilities for all age groups. In a few neighborhoods it was necessary to take care of all age groups on an area 100′ x 100′. The question of apparatus, activities, age of participants, neighborhood cooperation, all had to be carefully considered before recommending a particular layout and design.

Wading Pools

We have found that by designing wading pools for multiple use they can be used for group games, basketball, and volley ball. The wading pools in New York City are approximately 9″ x 12″ deep at the center. They are practically level, with only sufficient grade to carry off rain water. Nearly all of them are drained towards the center. In one of our large wading pools, at the Roosevelt Playground located at Chrystie and Forsythe Streets, Manhattan, we use the pool during the summer months for wading from 10 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. and then, at 8:30 P. M., after the pool has drained and surface water evaporated, the same area serves for dancing. During the fall of the year the wading pool area is used for basketball, group games, volley ball, paddle tennis, roller skating, and similar activities. In the spring, on this large wading pool, we play softball with a 14″ ball. The area is thus used by children and adults at different times according to schedule, and, being floodlighted, it is open until 10 P. M. Our smallest wading pool, approximately 40′ x 75′, is used during the day by children, and at night by adults. During the winter months the wading pools are floodlighted for ice skating and some are used for snow sculpture and snow architecture.

Wading pools, therefore, form an important part of the design of a playground. Their successful use in New York City warrants careful consideration by authorities of other cities.

Outdoor swimming pools become basketball courts, and wading pools skating rinks and other sports areas in New York City's plan for multiple use of facilities

Swimming Pools

The swimming pools of the Department of Parks of New York City are constructed in a similar manner for a multiple recreational use. These have been used during the fall and spring for basketball, handball, volley ball, paddle tennis. The backboards and equipment placed in these pools are portable and are removed during the summer months so that the entire area can be used for swimming purposes. Here, again, the facilities have been planned in a unique and novel manner and have proven extremely successful. The dressing rooms of bath houses have been used as indoor game rooms during the winter months, and many of them are sufficiently large to accommodate 400 dancers. A weekly indoor dance during the winter months is one of the activities taking place in some of the buildings used during the summer for dressing purposes in connection with the outdoor swimming pools. The basket system is used, thus providing a large area in all buildings used for dressing and shower purposes.

Other Facilities

The fixed equipment used for such games as basketball, volley ball, tennis, is so affixed to the ground with a sleeve device that the piping can be easily removed, making available the entire area for other games and sports such as softball, modified games of soccer, and roller skating. Parking fields near the Randall's Island Stadium are also marked out so that they can be used for softball when the parking fields are not occupied by cars. Some of the handball courts of the Department of Parks are the back walls of a field house. Handball courts as far as possible are erected in batteries of four to six, and the area in front of the wall have been used for roller hockey and social dancing.

Other facilities used for recreation have included areas under elevated structures such as bridge approaches. In these areas have been installed handball, tennis, and Bocci. It is inadvisable to locate wading pools under elevated structures as it is very desirable to have as much sunlight as possible where wading pools are located. A good example of recreational facilities placed under elevated structures can be found in New York City at the Bronx and Queens approaches to the Tri-Borough Bridge.

We have found that a careful study made by the playground supervisor and architect prior to the development of the play area of neighborhood conditions, ethnical and recreational tastes and desires, the size of the area, the recreational needs of the neighborhood, and the popularity of activities, will bring about a wide use by children and adults of the facilities when they are completed.

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The Green Revolution

By FREDERICK FRYE ROCKWELL

A door may open anywhere;
Upon a wood or path or lawn
Or crowded street or road, or there
Where none pass by from dawn to dawn:
But, if you'd have a mind at peace,
A heart that cannot harden,
Go find a door that opens wide
Upon a little garden.

E. M. Boult.

UNHERALDED, unsung, and even unnoticed, the green revolution continues to spread; to gain new converts by the thousand each year. Slowly but surely it has been creeping into our educational institutions. It has gained so firm a foothold in schools, in colleges and even in the primary grades that it appears extremely doubtful if it can ever be weeded out.

Seventy-six million seed, bulb and nursery catalogs were distributed in the United States last year. A single seed house sends out more than 2,000,000 catalogs every year.

Last spring more than 175,000 persons each paid $1.00 to visit a single exhibition of flowers, the International Flower Show held in New York City. A dozen similar big shows are held each year the country over, not to mention local shows by the tens of hundreds.

The coming of the age of specialization had its decided influence on horticulture and amateurs began to interest themselves in one favorite plant or flower. These enthusiasts presently banded together in national societies for the study and improvement of their chosen specialties. Today strong and influential national organizations exist for the promotion of most of our important garden flowers: roses, peonies, delphiniums, chrysanthemums, dahlias, and many more. Even the lowly gourd has its organized devotees.

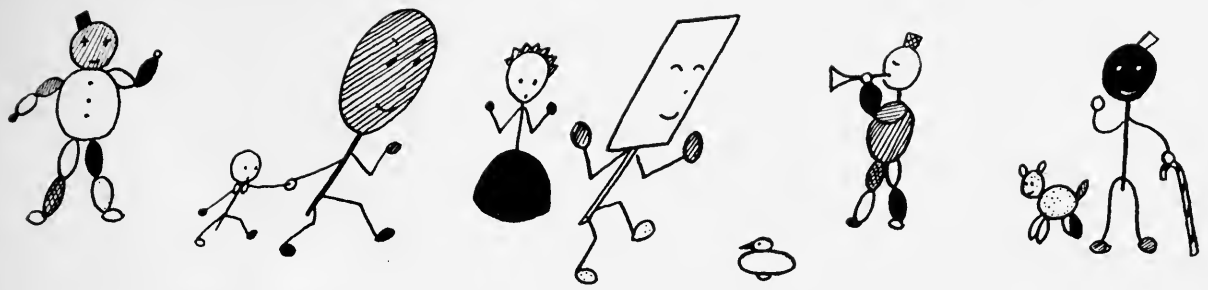
A still later phase was the organization of small local garden clubs, for the most part women's clubs. As these increased in number they united into state and finally into national organizations. For two or three decades they have been, and promise long to be, the most vital and effective influence upon gardening in America. The movement was initiated by green-fingered groups in many women's cultural clubs. As the movement grew, however, every type of woman gardener found a niche in one of the many organized clubs.

Now too the men have organized. The national organization, the slogan of which is "More Pants in the Garden," is publishing an amusing yet thoroughly practical monthly bulletin. Today the American market offers almost too much in the garden field—narrative garden books, personal experiences, encyclopedias, practical handbooks, poetry, monographs, and sectional books pour from the presses in an unending stream.

State colleges and other educational institutions have begun to assume an important rôle in the green revolution. Today a large number of state experiment stations devote much of their energy to ornamental horticulture. Some of the state colleges, such as those of New York, New Jersey, Ohio and California, have attained international reputations for research and discovery, and also in the purely aesthetic side of the garden movement. The Agricultural College of New Jersey initiated the first well organized and really successful effort to utilize radio in the garden field. The Radio Garden Club now conducts two programs each week over a coast-to-coast network.

The green revolution spreads and educational forces of the country in an ever increasing measure give it further impetus. It has its own specific aim—the creation of an America more beautiful. But it has a social significance far beyond this. A country of home gardens is a country of good citizens, a country of men and women who love peace. It would be difficult to overestimate the stabilizing and humanizing effects of the green revolution.

These extracts have been taken from an article by Mr. Rockwell which appeared in the January, 1938, issue of the "Journal of Adult Education." They are published by permission of the American Association for Adult Education.



A Lollipop Land Party

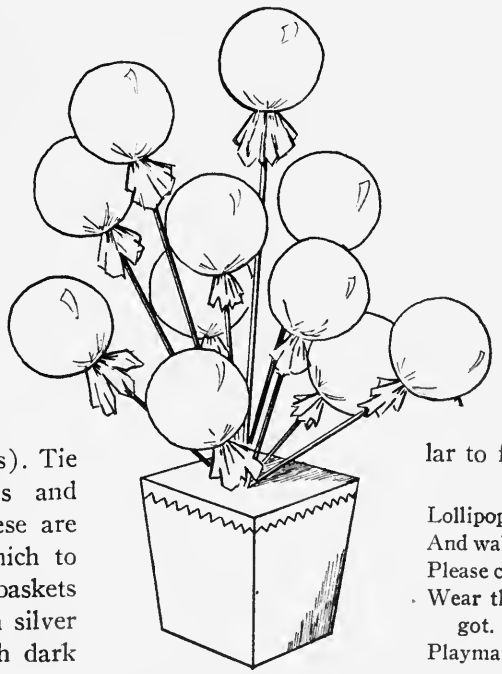
Suggestions for a Mother's Day party when mothers are entertained by their daughters

By JULIA ANNE ROGERS

BACK TO ROMPERS and bibs goes this attractive party where the years drop away and mothers laugh and play together in Lollipop Land. Mothers come wearing sun-suits, rompers, or short dresses and pig-tails, and bringing favorite toys. Daughters appear as nursemaids—a protective rôle which they find delightful. Daughters wear plain dresses, aprons and caps. (Cooking school outfits do very well.)

Room Decorations

The color scheme of this party is pale green, with bright-colored balloons and wall decorations for accent. Cover the ceiling with pale green paper streamers radiating from a central chandelier. Hang balloons among the streamers. Giant pots of lollipops standing here and there in the room are most effective. They are made as follows: A number of long and round balloons (not in fancy shapes or painted) are blown up, tied tightly and fastened to the ends of sticks about 3½ feet long. These sticks may be cut from saplings; or bamboo sticks may be bought at the florist's (price about two for five cents). Tie cellophane over the balloons and fasten with Scotch tape. These are the lollipops. For jars in which to plant them, paint metal wastebaskets or large tin cracker cans with silver paint. Or cover the cans with dark green or black crêpe paper. Fill jars with sand. The giant lollipops should be made the day of the party, for balloons deflate if left too long.



The frieze for the walls shown at the top of the page is made of wrapping paper on which are pasted amusing paper figures representing lollipops with arms, legs and faces, and gum drop dolls and animals. To make the figures, cut out circles, ovals and longer pieces of kindergarten paper of various colors. These pieces represent gum drops and lollipops of different shapes. Combine to form dolls and animals. Paint in features, and arms and legs for the lollipops. Another effective room decoration is made by covering screens with light green paper on which have been pasted some of these lollipop figures. If you do not have the giant lollipop plants, have little evergreen trees in jars, hung with real lollipops. Fill in corners of the room with plants, flowers and foliage.

Invitation

Invitations to mothers are written on pale green paper with amusing sketches of lollipops with faces, arms and legs, similar to frieze.

Come to Lollipop Land

Lollipop Land where the babies all play
And walk with their nurses is not far away.
Please come and see it! And dress as a tot!
Wear the most juvenile clothes that you've got.
Playmates you'll like are all coming too,

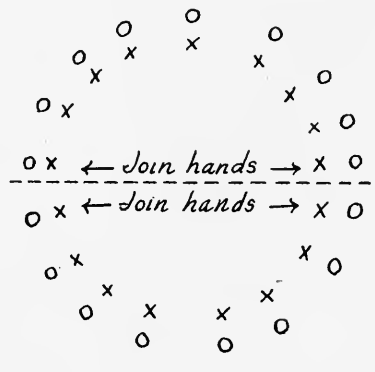
Just make a note that we're looking for you!
Place: Hour: Date:
Please bring a baby picture of yourself.

Activities

Upon arrival, children and nurses have their names pinned on them: Baby Marjorie Randall; Nurse, Joan Randall.

Baby Picture Contest. Lay all the baby pictures on a table; put numbers on their backs. Give guests pencils and paper and have them guess who the babies are. Prizes: lollipop, skipping-rope or ball to mothers with best two lists.

March. While a spirited march is played, babies and nurses march in pairs. Bring the line around to form a large circle. All hold hands, then drop them, ready for circle games. If there are more than thirty people at the party, split the circle in the middle to form two smaller circles. Each circle has a leader to direct the games. Then the following jolly games are played:



To divide large circle into two small ones

Find the Leader. Everybody is standing for this game. The player who is "it" is sent from the room while another is selected as leader. When "it" returns and stands in the center of the ring, all the players are tapping feet, nodding heads or doing something else initiated by the leader. The gesture is changed frequently by the leader, while "it" tries to determine who the leader is. When "it" guesses correctly the leader becomes "it" and another leader is selected.

Baby Snooks, the Lone Ranger and the Wolf. Everybody sits on the floor. Divide the circle into three groups and assign to teach group a part as follows:

Baby Snooks—"Waaaaa - - - !"
Lone Ranger—"Hi — yo — Silver"
The Big Bad Wolf—"Wooooooo . . . . .!"

The leader tells the story of Little Red Riding Hood, using these characters named. As each character is mentioned the group waves arms and shouts the proper response. The following story may be elaborated as the storyteller wishes: "Once upon a time there was a charming girl named Baby Snooks who was loved by a cowboy, the Lone Ranger. Baby Snooks lived near a great forest and in this forest dwelt the big bad Wolf. One day Baby Snooks decided to visit her grandmother who lived deep in the heart of the forest. The Lone Ranger urged Baby Snooks not to go into the forest where the Wolf lived but Baby Snooks insisted upon going and would not let The Lone Ranger accompany her. "I'm not afraid of the big bad Wolf," said Baby Snooks as she put on her red cloak and started out with her basket on her arm. But when she entered the forest and saw the eyes of the Wolf gleaming at her from behind a tree she was sorry The Lone Ranger was not with her. The Wolf followed Baby Snooks step by step getting closer and closer, and behind him came The Lone Ranger. Just as the Wolf was about to spring on Baby Snooks, The Lone Ranger killed him with his trusty rifle, and saved Baby Snooks' life. "Lone Ranger, my hero, you've killed the Wolf and saved my life," said Baby Snooks as she fell fainting in his arms.

Game ends with everyone singing "Who's Afraid of the Big, Bad Wolf" from Walt Disney's "Three Little Pigs" (see end of article for publisher).

Little Tom Tinker. Players are still sitting in a circle on the floor. Divide circle into three sections and sing as a round:

Little Tom Tinker was burnt by a
clinker and he began to cry
Ma! Ma! Poor little innocent b'y.

Music for this song in "Twice 55 Games with Music," Red Book. (For publisher's address see end of article.)

Here We Go Round the Mulberry Bush. Players stand in a circle, join hands and move in a circle singing first verse. The other verses are acted out in pantomime. After each new verse the first verse is repeated as a chorus.

Here we go round the mulberry bush
The mulberry bush, the mulberry bush
Here we go round the mulberry bush
So early in the morning.

This is the way we wash our clothes, etc.
So early on Monday morning.

This is the way we iron our clothes, etc.
(Tuesday)

This is the way we mend our clothes, etc.
(Wednesday)

This is the way we sweep the floor, etc.
(Thursday)

This is the way we bake the bread, etc.
(Friday)
This is the way we scrub the floor, etc.
(Saturday)
This is the way we go to church, etc.
(Sunday)

Music for this song is in "Twice 55 Games with Music," Red Book.

Jump, Jim Crow. Still standing in circle, players are instructed by the group leader on the simple motions for this delightful singing game:

Jump, jump and jump, Jim Crow!
Take a little twirl and then away we go!
Slide, slide and stamp just so
Then you take another partner and you jump Jim Crow!

Music and actions for this song are in "Twice 55 Games with Music," Red Book.

Hunt the Slipper. Players sit on the floor in a circle. The slipper may be a ball, a beanbag, paperweight, or some other easily handled object. Players hold their hands behind their backs, going through the motions of passing an article from hand to hand. The person who is "it" sits in the middle and guesses who has the slipper. Whomever she catches becomes "it." Do not let a game of this type run on for any length of time with the same person "it." Ask for a volunteer and relieve the unsuccessful player before she becomes tired or embarrassed.

Flowers of Lollipop Land. This is a guessing game played with pencil and paper while the players are still seated.

An amiable man—*Sweet William*
The pulse of the business world—*Stocks*
A bird and a riding accessory—*Larkspur*
A pillar of a building, a syllable that rhymes with dine—*Columbine*
A flower between mountains—*Lily of the Valley*
A dude and an animal—*Dandelion*
The place for a kiss—*Tulips*
A wild animal and a bit of outdoor wearing apparel—*Foxglove*
A lot of sheep—*Phlox*
What he did when he proposed to her—*Aster*
The person to whom she referred him—*Poppy*
A favorite object for winter sports—*Snowball*

Prizes: Small bouquets of lollipops in lace-paper frills.

Intermission. Players get up, move around and talk.

Gum Drop Dolls. Everyone sits on the floor, wherever she happens to be. A piece of newspaper or a paper towel or paper napkin is given each person to work on. A tray containing gumdrops of different sizes and shapes, pipe cleaners, matches, toothpicks and cloves is passed around. See who can make the best gumdrop doll.

Paper Dolls. Instead of the gumdrop dolls you may prefer paper dolls. Pass around colored kindergarten paper and ask each person to tear out a paper doll.

Lollipop Lady. Soft music is heard. (Suggestion for music is given at the end of article.) The overhead lights are turned out, leaving only low lights burning. The Lollipop Lady comes in. She wears a billowy dress of light green tarlatan and a cap of the same material which floats in a short veil. Small gold bells are sewed at the bottom of her dress and crescent moons of gold paper are pasted here and there on the dress. Her belt is a gold ribbon. Her perfume is that of a flower — some fresh scent such as lily of the valley. She carries a tray on a ribbon around her neck, or a basket on her arm, full of lollipops. She smiles radiantly, tossing lollipops to each child and to each nurse.

Refreshments. These are passed around on trays by some of the nurses. They consist of sherbet in cups, on plates, and cookies cut in the shape of animals and dolls. On each plate have a lace-paper doily on which is pasted a picture of a baby face cut from a magazine. Napkins should have pale green as the principal color. Recipes for sherbet and cookies are:

Lemon Sherbet

2 quarts boiling water
1 quart sugar
8 lemons (more if a really tart sherbet is desired)
White of one egg beaten stiff.

Boil sugar and water until clear. Add lemon juice to syrup and strain. Pour syrup gradually into the beaten egg white. Freeze an hour or more.

Doll and Animal Cookies

3 egg whites
1 cup sugar
1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
1½ teaspoon cinnamon
1-1/3 cup chopped almonds or filberts
¼ cup powdered sugar
¼ cup all-purpose flour

Beat the egg whites until stiff, add sugar gradually. Mix the lemon rind, cinnamon and nutmeats together. Add to the egg whites.

(Continued on page 52)

This party, arranged for from sixteen to sixty persons, is one of a number of such events described in a book on Parties and Programs for Parents' Days by Miss Rogers to be published at an early date by the National Recreation Association. The Lollipop Land Party, as well as many other social events described in the book, may be successfully used on other occasions.

Writing for Publication

By GEORGE M. ROY
Editor, "Cactus Cuttings"
Mesa, Arizona

LIKE MANY a favored individual foreordained to success, the Mesa Writers' Club was born of humble parentage, and from its infancy was marked for success. It was sired by an ambitious and energetic director of recreation who, back in the early months of 1937, was looking for new worlds to conquer.

Although he had already originated a large number of widely varying activities in the field of organized recreation, Joseph Smith Jarvis, Parks and Playgrounds Director of the City of Mesa, deep in Arizona's famed Valley of the Sun, had not yet found an outlet for his own secret and suppressed longing to write something. It occurred to him that others, too, might be afflicted with that impelling urge to write which persists in some of us like an exasperating plague. Then why not add a Writers' Club to the constantly lengthening list of clubs and activities? Why not, indeed!

The idea became an actuality on the night of April 11th, 1937, when, at the invitation of Mr. Jarvis, some eight or ten would-be authors met for the purpose of forming a club and outlining a program that would stimulate writing as a form of recreation. Miss Ida G. Wilson, the City Librarian, became the first President and Miss Mary Alice Bell, a teacher in the grade schools, was appointed Secretary. A committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and plans were laid for a membership drive. Meetings were held twice a month in the homes of the members. At each gathering a program chairman was appointed for the following meeting so that variety and quality of entertainment would be maintained. Occasionally guest speakers discussed various phases of writing. Original articles and poems were read by members and then filed in a club file at the library.

Several members of the club succeeded in having articles published, and this gave steady impetus to the desire to do more writing. One evening the inevitable happened. Someone proposed that the club publish a magazine of its own! "Great!" somebody else agreed—"Why not?" The decision was unanimous. After several more meetings in which the matter was discussed at some length and tentative plans were drawn up, the author of this article agreed to act as the editor. The Parks and Playgrounds Board consented to finance the project, and the local high school superintendent generously donated both his secretary and his mimeograph machine to take care of the press work.

A splendid dinner—our first annual banquet—was arranged to herald the introduction of our first volume, with the Parent-Teacher Association acting as caterers. Guests included WPA officials from the state recreation office and friends of club members. That first issue was enthusiastically received. Members mailed copies to all of their friends and clamored for more. A few copies, placed experimentally on the newsstands, quickly disappeared. Soon the edition of 250 copies was exhausted.

The highlight of the venture was the success encountered "back East," last summer when Mr. Jarvis, attending the National Recreation Congress at Pittsburgh, distributed some thirty or forty copies to government workers and recreation leaders from the Eastern centers. Perhaps it was the attractive cover, depicting a typical desert scene—cactus and all—which appealed to the inquisitive Easterners. At any rate, the available copies were quickly taken up and Mr. Jarvis returned from his trip with glowing accounts of the enthusiasm which our little magazine had aroused. He even reported that plans had been made to publish similar magazines in the East as a direct result of our humble contribution. We hope those plans materialized and that magazines are even now being published by writers' clubs along the Atlantic seaboard. We would be happy to exchange copies with any of them.

Early in 1938 the members of our little club began clamoring once more for a magazine and so plans took shape for a second volume. This time, guided by the experiences of our first venture, the articles were chosen with greater care—

(Continued on page 52)

"Why are writers given so little attention in the recreation program?" queries Mr. Roy in submitting his account of the Mesa Writers' Club. We thoroughly believe that such groups as he describes should be given every encouragement, and we shall be glad to have information to pass on about similar clubs.

Play Space in New Neighborhoods

A committee report on standards of outdoor recreation areas in housing developments

The committee responsible for preparing this report consisted of George D. Butler of the National Recreation Association, Chairman; C. E. Brewer, Recreation Commissioner, Detroit, and E. Dana Caulkins, Superintendent of Recreation, Westchester County, New York. Copies are available from the National Recreation Association at twenty-five cents.

In Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, two large public housing projects being constructed in adjoining neighborhoods have afforded a basis for effective cooperation in neighborhood re-planning. Through an arrangement between the city and housing authorities, part of a municipal playground of 5.8 acres on three levels lying between the two sites will be used for housing, and in return the city will receive a new 12-acre area on one level. Among the recreation features to be provided on this area, which will be operated by the city Bureau of Recreation, is an outdoor swimming pool. The city authorities have acquired a site immediately adjoining the field on which they are to erect an elementary school which will contain an indoor swimming pool. Thus through cooperative planning the people will have the benefit of a level recreation area more than twice the size of the former playground, and it will be available for both school and community use. A junior playground of 1.3 acres is being built in one of the projects. Cooperation in Pittsburgh is being facilitated by the fact that the chairman of the housing authority is the city councilman in charge of the park and recreation bureaus and that officials and technicians of the local city planning commission are also serving the housing authority.

This example of cooperative planning for recreation space is taken from the appendix to the report "Play Space in New Neighborhoods" recently brought out by a committee appointed by the National Recreation Association at the request of the Society of Recreation Workers of America. Unfortunately, this type of planning has not characterized many public or private housing projects in the past, according to the committee's report. In fact, in its statement of the play space problem the committee says:

> "Present building practice offers a hope that adequate light, air and open lawn areas will be provided in new housing projects. Yet there is little indication that the new neighborhoods being created are to have adequate open space suitable for and permanently dedicated to recreation use. Well kept lawns and shrubbery have aesthetic value but they are no substitute for active play space. Unless definite steps are taken to establish properly located recreation areas of suitable size and development in new neighborhoods cities will be obliged to acquire such areas later at much greater cost."

Holding that the responsibility for seeing that recreation needs are not overlooked in the planning of new housing developments, the committee states that the responsibility for meeting the problem is a common one shared by subdividers, public housing authorities, city planning commissions, recreation departments, city councils, school authorities, and the taxpayers.

The report presents a body of recommendations, outlines the principles which guide its suggestions and then offers a detailed discussion of the requirements and standards involved in recreational planning for housing developments.

Recommendations

The committee presents the following recommendations for the prevention of past mistakes and the assurance of well balanced outdoor recreation for people in new housing developments:

1. In the initial conception of any housing project, due consideration for the recreational needs of the people to be housed, in consultation with local authorities responsible for city recreation service.
2. Play lots within each block or for each group of dwellings except in developments where backyards are provided for individual families.
3. Within each neighborhood whether composed in part or entirely of the housing development, a properly situated playground.
4. A playfield for young people and adults within easy reach of every housing development.
5. Wherever practicable, utilization of space not occupied by buildings for informal recreation.
6. Consideration of indoor recreation facilities.
7. Consideration of the problems of operation, maintenance and leadership.

Fundamentally a Planning Problem

The three principles underlying the above recommendations are: first, that provision of recreation areas in housing projects is primarily a problem of city and neighborhood planning; second, that intelligent provision of outdoor recreation areas demands an understanding of their types, essential functions and requirements as to size, location, design and facilities; and third, that the need for indoor recreation facilities must also be considered and that they must be planned in relation to the outdoor features. Furthermore, it is essential that methods of financing and administering areas and facilities be considered.

The essential elements in the planning of a neighborhood unit of a city are the playground, school and indoor recreation center which serve as a focus of the neighborhood and its common life. The solution of the recreational needs of persons to be cared for in new housing developments should be approached from the standpoint of *neighborhood* play space requirements. This principle has been recognized to some extent by public housing authorities.

Many agencies share in the responsibility for providing outdoor recreation spaces. It is not the province of this report to suggest the division of responsibility but it does hold that only as each agency, public and private, understands, accepts and meets its share of the responsibility can recreational needs be met. Studies of local recreation needs must be the basis for sound, cooperative planning. Some recreation areas in housing projects have proved unsuccessful because developers did not understand the essential functions of areas and their requirements.

Essential Types of Areas

Of the several types of municipal recreation areas essential to a well balanced public system, three have special application to housing projects. They are play lots, playgrounds and playfields.

The play lot is the substitute for the backyard. In general, it should be provided in the central open area within each block or adjoining each group of dwellings. In projects serving family groups such a lot should be provided for every thirty to sixty families. The required space for the play lot is from 1500 to 2500 square feet. This presents no serious space problem. If the play lot is not restricted to children up to eight, some 2000 to 4000 square feet may be required. In the play lots should be a few pieces of simple, safe and attractive apparatus such as chair swings, low regular swings, low slides, a sand box and simple play materials.

For children from five to fifteen there should be a children's playground located at or near the center of the neighborhood where it may be reached easily and safely from all the homes. In densely built up sections no child should be obliged to go more than a quarter of a mile to reach the playground. A desirable space standard is that of one acre for each one thousand population. In most neighborhoods an area between three and five acres is needed. The playground must have good design and effective development including such features as an apparatus area, open space for informal play, fields and courts for games, an area for quiet games, crafts, etc., shelter house, wading pool and possibly a play lot for the very young children. In the past a common mistake has been to develop exceedingly small playgrounds which create difficult problems of administration, discipline and maintenance. A single large playground, designed on a functional basis eliminates the shortcomings raised of small play areas for older children.

In order that young people and adults may have an opportunity for recreational activities within walking distance, there should be a playfield within a half mile to a mile of every home, the distance depending upon the density of the population. Ten acres is a minimum size. A playfield should be provided for at least each 20,000 of population and there should be at least one acre of playfield for every 800 people.

In addition to these features every multiple family development affords opportunity for introducing on the building site a number of recreation activities which do not require the setting aside of special spaces, which involve very little if any construction or maintenance costs and which can

(Continued on page 53)

The Advisory Committee assisting in the preparation of the report were: Frederick J. Adams, Professor of City Planning, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; F. Ellwood Allen, Specialist in Recreation Facilities, National Recreation Association; Charles S. Ascher, Secretary, Committee on Public Administration, Social Service Research Council; Louise P. Blackham, Recreation Consultant, Hillside Homes, New York City; W. Burke Harmon, Real Estate Operator; Seward H. Mott, Chief, Land Planning Division, Federal Housing Administration, and Clarence S. Stein, Architect.

The National Recreation Association Looks to the Future

By EUGENE T. LIES

This month the National Recreation Association will celebrate its thirty-third birthday. It is, therefore, an appropriate time to publish these extracts from an address made by Mr. Lies, a member of the staff of the Association, at the Regional Recreation Conference held at Louisiana State University last spring.

ON APRIL 12, 1938, the National Recreation Association arrived at the ripe old age of thirty-two. Today the Association is interested in the promotion of satisfying recreational opportunities, not only for little children, but for people of all ages, all races, all colors, wherever they may be. It is interested not only in physical activities, important as they are, but also in every other form of wholesome, developmental, leisure-time pursuit, calculated to give answer to the deep hunger of human beings for expression, the absence of which in their lives may mean a choking of the best that is in them—a form of spiritual death.

Broadly speaking, the National Recreation Association is concerned with the leisure-time problem of America.

The National Recreation Association wants to see many things happen, many advances made. It wants to see the establishment of recreational facilities and services in all communities of the land wherever they may now be non-existent.

It wants a keen appreciation by all school authorities of the great significance of growing leisure to human life and to the future of America, together with the direct implications for education inherent therein.

It wants to see communities ready to open to young folks ample opportunity to continue with their music, art, craft work, their nature, dramatic, reading, civic, social, and physical activity interests during free time.

It wants to see civic organizations, dedicated by their constitutions to civic service, become increasingly active, cooperatively active in efforts to persuade public officials to get the right conception of the recreational needs of the people, and then to appropriate adequate funds therefor.

It wants to see a children's playground within a quarter mile of every home in built up sections; a neighborhood park and playfield for every 15,000 to 30,000 of the population in larger cities, and at least one such in smaller places; a baseball field for every 5,000 of the population; a tennis court for every 2,000; a swimming pool 60 by 150 feet for every 15,000 persons, but accommodating more if the pool is larger, with at least one pool for every community; an indoor center in every major section of a community. Also many other fine things to meet the carefully ascertained needs of the people.

The National Recreation Association wants to see well trained workers everywhere, not merely caretakers, not mere cheap political appointees, but persons chosen on a merit examination basis and continued in their jobs on a merit-checking basis.

It wants to see great advances in cooperative thinking, planning, and action in reference to the leisure-time problem. This hope applies to the getting together of public officials and boards, also to the getting together of such public officials and boards with private or semi-public agencies plus schools and churches.

It wants to see, in every state of the union, a home rule statute to permit municipalities to go as far as the people want to go and are willing to pay to go in providing for their recreational needs.

It wants municipalities to pass regulations requiring a reasonable percentage of the area of every new subdivision to be set aside for recreational use by the people.

It wants to see more volunteers of the right type, especially hobbyists, enlisted in both public and private leisure-time agencies.

It wants to see organized more and more citizen groups who will relate themselves helpfully to public recreation in their communities.

It wants to see more summer recreation systems expanded into year-round systems — since people go right on living during the spring, fall, and winter seasons.

(Continued on page 53)

You Asked for It!

Question: What has been the experience of recreation workers in using amplifying systems in their recreation programs? For what types of programs are they especially effective? Does the expense make them prohibitive or do they pay for themselves in the added effectiveness of the programs? What about upkeep?

Answer: Over eighteen months ago the Recreation Association of Boulder, Colorado, purchased a portable sound system which we have found indispensable for use at many of our events. We have used it regularly for twenty-one different types of social gatherings throughout the year as follows:

The weekly free social dance held at Central Center originated through a demand of twenty-five young people for cheap, wholesome dance surroundings. As we were paying for the sound system at that time, we made a charge of five cents per person per evening. The dance has grown to an average attendance of 220 people per night, and it is now free. A collection is taken up at each dance to purchase floor wax. Floor managers, hall monitors, and parking custodians are chosen by the group to assist the two recreation leaders. The music selected is from the most frequently requested popular tunes. Following the termination of the dance season in the spring, the dance committee gets together at an informal banquet. Washington Recreation Center and Lincoln Recreation Center each have a dance night during the week, and enjoy both folk and social dancing. This is also free and the average attendance is fifty-six. Two afternoons per week elementary grade children are enjoying folk dancing through recordings at Central Center. The marionette players, whether playing to a group of fifteen or fifty, use the microphone because of ability to maintain a natural voice with consistent volume.

For P.T.A. meetings, clubs, church groups, and other social gatherings, the system is invaluable for dinner music, dance accompaniment, and voice.

A discussion group of young people meets each week to hear the Forum of the Air, have their own discussion afterward, and dance to popular tunes for a social period.

Santa Claus inaugurates the season on December first, and the public address system is used for greeting him on his arrival. We furnish appropriate music prior to the arrival of the band and Santa Claus riding on the fire truck. The address system is then used by Santa Claus in interviewing his little friends, and most of all in bringing together children and parents separated by the crowd. During the week preceding Christmas the system is placed in a car parked near a street light in the business district, and carols are played for an hour and a half. One church used the Christmas records for their Christmas Eve services.

At the close of the Yule season comes the Twelfth Night ceremony when we use the microphone for amplification of choral singing and solos. It would have been very difficult to keep people at a safe distance from the huge bonfire of Christmas trees without the use of the system.

In directing activities at large picnics and club outings, instrumental numbers and voice amplification assist considerably in the program and the direction of games. The Annual Easter Egg Hunt is conducted with a minimum of disorder because of the control of children made possible through the use of the loudspeakers.

The annual Hallowe'en party for the school-age children of Boulder is held in two sections at the University of Colorado Field House. One thousand six hundred children attended the party in 1938. Public address systems are a necessity in both the smaller group's activities in the women's gymnasium and the larger children's activities in the field house.

The high school play day held in May is more easily controlled from a central point of view with the aid of the amplifying system to announce winning groups, special attractions, and to maintain a festive spirit.

The football games at the high school are announced throughout in the collegiate manner. The softball leagues are conducted with the aid of the public address system for the games as they progress, music between games, and special announcements. This keeps the sound system busy from four to six nights each week during the summer, but only after the playgrounds have closed for the day.

(Continued on page 53)

WORLD AT PLAY

School Center Activities

HIGHLAND PARK, Michigan, reports that from the beginning of November 1937, all of the schools, including the high school and Hackett Field House, were open for gymnasium, auditorium, and pool activities in the evening. Participating in the evening programs were over sixty organizations including clubs, fraternal organizations, Camp Fire girls, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, church, and youth groups. The workshop in one of the schools was open to the public for the third successive year.

Playgrounds and Reading

FROM time to time the Association receives information regarding efforts which are being made to interest playground children in reading. In Long Beach, California, for example, directors at various times have operated book clubs with duly appointed officers. A recommended book list from the public library a block away from one playground was posted on the bulletin board, and reports were given at the weekly meetings by members who had read any of the books. Points were given for the activity which counted toward the playground certificate. Another director at Long Beach reports an effort to work out a lending library, borrowing books from the public library and loaning them to the children. Still another director arranged to have a long banquet table indoors with magazines and a few children's books on it. This table was particularly popular in the heat of the day.

May Day—Child Health Day

"THE health of the child is the power of the nation." This will be the slogan of May Day—Child Health Day 1939, which as usual will be sponsored by the Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C. It is the hope of the Bureau that community groups will arrange for the presentation to the public of child health needs in the community, for planning by interested groups of joint efforts for advancing child health during the year, and for launching new child health projects. It is urged that school children as a climax to the year's health education program will show by exhibit, demonstration, organization, and plays what they have learned about safeguarding their own and the community's health, and will celebrate in festivals and games the progress made during the year.

Winter Sports Popular

THE Union County, New Jersey, Park System reports that on Sunday, January 15th, 21,000 skiers, coasters, and tobogganists swarmed over the hills at Galloping Hill golf course. From early morning until eleven o'clock at night these winter sports enthusiasts were gliding down over hill and incline. Few accidents were reported. In most cases, states the report, either carelessness or lack of courtesy were contributing factors in the injuries which did occur.

A Bird Sanctuary for Durham

A BIRD sanctuary of 16.8 acres, initiated in Durham in 1938 and nearing completion, will be a unique addition to the city's recreational facilities. The park was built to attract wild birds and wild life and will provide a splendid opportunity to study wild bird life which will be attracted to the area by feeding stations, bird houses and by trees and shrubs planted there.

More Facilities for Oakland

THE Oakland, California, Recreation Department, reporting achievements for 1938, states that through WPA help the $1,400,000 master project was drawn up and approved, giving the city through the next few years an opportunity to build facilities in keeping with the growing population.

An Easter Breakfast Table Contest

AN attractive feature of the annual Philadelphia Flower Show is the Easter breakfast table contest in which women's clubs of the city participate. Each club provides a table and furnishes it completely with china, table linen and centerpiece. The display, roped off, is easily visi-

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ble to visitors who enjoy expressing opinions on the entries. Two of last year's most successful entries expressed, respectively, the religious and the non-religious aspects of Easter. The first table was set with heavy white damask and delicate gold-banded white china. An exquisite small modernistic statue of the Madonna in clear colors surrounded by a low arrangement of narcissuses formed the centerpiece. A prayer-book bound in white and gold lay on the table. The other table had plum color and gold as its theme. The centerpiece was purple anemones and yellow calendula in a low bowl. The china, a charming rough pottery in a lighter shade of plum, appeared to advantage on mats of wisteria colored linen. There was an amusing pottery dish in the shape of a hen, in which colored eggs were piled.

Activities for Girls—The Recreation Department of Evanston, Illinois, is providing many activities for girls. There are forty-five after-school or early-evening clubs with varied programs, with approximately sixteen girls in each class. Many of the leaders are college girls employed part time. About once a month the leader accompanies the girls on an outing either at club time or on a Saturday. At Christmas time each club made three doll houses to be presented to welfare agencies for distribution. Activities for women include classes in gymnasium, volley ball, tap dancing, swimming, bowling, badminton, handcraft, piano instruction, softball, and hockey. Opportunities are offered for mixed groups in badminton. A shelter house was open for winter use with heat provided and a WPA leader placed in charge. Here roller skating, old-time dancing, social dancing, ping-pong, and table games were conducted.

Rural Teachers' Open House—As a gesture of friendliness and appreciation of the cooperation of community friends and parents of the students in their classes, the teachers of rural St. Louis County in Minnesota introduced, three years ago, the Teachers' Open House. To this event adults of the community are invited to enjoy the winter play areas and facilities at night following which entertainment of one sort or another and refreshments are provided by the local school faculty. The Teachers' Open House has been most heartily enjoyed by the community and faculty alike. In many communities it is fast becoming a tradition and a "looked for" event. Twenty-three of these events were given by the teachers last year.

Music Week, May 7-13, 1939—Another Music Week is approaching as the National Music Week Committee again makes its appeal for a widespread observance of the week through active participation, concert attendance, and listening in the home to the better type of musical radio program. As in previous years the National Committee recommends the featuring of American music since the occasion offers an appropriate opportunity to give recognition to our American composers and to acquaint the American public with their work. The Committee further urges American communities to encourage their local music groups. Orchestras and bands, whether professional or amateur, glee clubs, mixed choruses and chamber music groups, school or adult, are all an asset to any city or town, and are not only a stimulus to the cultural development of the individual member but also a means for enriching the life of the community.

The National Music Week Committee, whose headquarters are at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, has available a number of pamphlets and other material which will be helpful to local groups promoting observances. Information regarding these publications may be secured from Mr. C. M. Tremaine, secretary of the Committee.

Playgrounds First!—Edward J. McCormick, M.D., Grand Exalted Ruler, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, places playgrounds first in the list of services which local Elks carry on.—From *Survey,* February, 1939.

News from Los Angeles—Touch football is proving a safe and satisfying substitution for the regulation sport for an army of Los Angeles boys, according to an announcement issued by the Playground and Recreation Department. Thirty-five playgrounds were reported in the touch football tournament conducted in all sections of the city, with the grand play-off between the winners in eight sections of Los Angeles scheduled for December 10th. The interplayground tournament was held for 10th, 11th, and 12th grade boys in a number of high school auditoriums. Other boys from nine to fourteen years of age competed in intramural touch football leagues organized within each playground.

The Lamp Clubs, which offer every Los Angeles girl between the ages of nine and sixteen years not a member of a character-building club an opportunity to affiliate with a municipal group, are to be expanded. There are now thirty-four such girl groups in the city. Membership entitles a girl to go camping, to learn woodcraft and nature lore, and to acquire skill in arts and crafts, homemaking, and citizenship.

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Chicago Recreation Commission Receives Budget Increase—The Finance Committee of the City Council of Chicago, Illinois, with the approval of the Mayor has increased the appropriation to the Recreation Commission from $20,000, which was received by the Commission last year, to $25,000 for the present calendar year.

Make your plans for the RECREATION CONGRESS!

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Camp Education — The December, 1938, issue of the *Phi Delta Kappan*—a journal for the promotion of research, service, and leadership in education — is devoted to the subject of camp education. It contains a number of articles on the subject of camping by Elmer D. Mitchell, Bernard S. Mason, Dr. Henry S. Curtis, Joseph E. Maddy, L. H. Weir, and others. Copies of this issue may be secured from the executive offices of *Phi Delta Kappan* at 2034 Ridge Road, Homewood, Illinois, at 35 cents each.

ADVENTURING in NATURE

•

A venture in a comparatively new field of activity for the recreation movement, *Adventuring in Nature*, by Betty Price has already received favorable mention by nature specialists.

With its suggestions for simple collections, playground museums, nature trails, informal exploring trips, nature clubs, games, handcraft, and other activities, the book offers a wealth of information to recreation workers, club leaders, and camp counselors.

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Unique Community Center Developments in England—The magazine, *Community*, the Journal of Social Science in Birmingham, England, tells of the organization of the unemployed into community clubs. These were known as the Feathers Clubs inasmuch as the insignia of each club carried the "three feathers" of the Prince of Wales crest. These clubs aimed to meet the occupational and recreational needs of the family as a whole and, when there was a nursery school available, the parents of the children automatically became eligible to membership, subject to approval of the house committee.

In 1934 a Feathers Club Association was formed to coordinate the activities of the present clubs and plan for additional clubs in the future. Unemployment was at first a requirement for membership but is no longer so. The majority of the members have now regained employment. Each club has its workshop and is equipped to meet the occupational needs of its unemployed members. The clubs are in a position to link themselves up with other social organizations, joining in their classes and interchanging activities. These clubs are self-governing and almost entirely self-supporting except for the salaries of leaders.

Midyear Park and Recreation Conference—The annual Midyear Conference of Park and Recreation Section of the League of Wisconsin Municipalities was held in Madison on January 25th and 26th. Among the topics discussed were the following: Does nature study provide recreation? Who is liable for accidents in your parks? Where should you locate your parks and recreation facilities?

Boys and Girls Week—The 1939 observance of Boys and Girls Week will begin on the morning of April 29th and conclude on the evening of May 6th. From the National Boys and Girls Week Committee, Room 950, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, may be secured an illustrated folder known as the Advance Herald for Boys and Girls Week which is designed to stimulate interest in the event. There is also available a manual of suggestions giving detailed instructions for the carrying out of the program outlined in the Advance Herald. Copies of these two publications may be secured free of charge from the Committee of which S. Kendrick Guernsey is secretary.

The Irene Kaufmann Settlement Celebrates Its Forty-fourth Anniversary—The Irene Kaufmann Settlement of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, of which Sidney A. Teller is director, received from Henry Kaufmann an additional gift of $100,000 recently. Since 1908 Mr. Kaufmann has given more than $2,000,000 to the Settlement which was founded by Mr. and Mrs. Kaufmann as a memorial to their daughter, Irene. This year the Settlement is celebrating its forty-fourth anniversary, and at its annual meeting it presented a "living" annual report which consisted of demonstrations of the work of the Settlement instead of long reports, speeches, and statistics.

An Indian Village — A large and modern trailer camp is being erected in connection with the New York World's Fair in which there will be many recreational facilities. An Indian Village is being planned where parents may leave their children under the care of practical nurses and recreation workers. For others there will be facilities for shuffleboard, horseshoe pitching, handball, and a large outdoor swimming pool. Other recreational facilities will consist of a library with a reading room, a game room, and an outdoor movie.

Dancing in Richmond—The Bureau of Parks and Recreation, Department of Public Works, Richmond, Virginia, is stressing the organization of dancing groups. Square dancing clubs are being successfully organized, and two are in operation with twenty to twenty-five couples in each. There are two social dancing clubs with a membership of two hundred older boys and girls who meet each week. The social dances are supervised by leaders from the Bureau, and there are present chaperons from the neighborhood.

An Annual Spring Festival—The thirteenth Annual Spring Festival of the English Folk Dance and Song Society of America will be held on the afternoon of April 29th at the Seventh Regiment Armory, Park Avenue, New York City. Of this annual festival John Martin, dance critic of the *New York Times* says, "It constituted one of the major dance events in New York."

Over 600 dancers from various Eastern centers will participate that afternoon. By far the greatest number participating are adults, the majority of whom do the English dances as a hobby and find that they offer them exercises and a highly enjoyable recreation of a social nature. The festival climaxes the season's dance activities and offers a spectacle of great beauty. The program will include Morris, Sword and Country Dances, the latter both English and related American. A large number of the country dances this year will be danced by the entire body of participants at one time. This massed dancing is considered one of the highlights of the festival because of its great beauty of color, movement and pattern.

Mrs. Arthur O. Choate is chairman of the Festival; Miss May Gadd, Director of the Society, will direct the program. Information may be secured from the headquarters of the Society at 15 East 40th Street, New York City.

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Sunbeams for Footlights

(Continued from page 4)

larger area for spectators, corresponding to the auditorium under roof. There should be no provision made for permanent seats in a theater of this type. The seating in the auditorium, which

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is usually a turf area, should be directly on the lawn, or in portable seats. The element of balance is emphasized by symmetry in this type of theater. Wings and background of plant materials, well-screened backstage area, a definite stage apron, and often a sloping amphitheater, are characteristic elements of the design. In many ways this type of theater corresponds to the "garden" theaters associated with schools and college campuses, and large private estates. Its size, shape and general construction will again depend on existing conditions and needs.

The illustration of a proposed playfield-park for Watertown, South Dakota, shows a theater of the formal type. It is interesting to note here the sloping auditorium, the dry wall forming the apron of the elevated stage, the formal arrangement of clipped plant material wings and background, and the well-screened ample backstage area. There are various approaches both to the auditorium and the stage. The introduction of trees in connection with the screen planting of shrubbery adds much to the sky line and mass effect of the planting.

In the design of a playground theater the relation to other recreational facilities must be taken into consideration. In a multiple use program its function as a theater may be secondary. Every playground should provide some area for quiet games and outdoor handcraft. It is logical to consider the theater either a part of or adjacent to this area. The theater should be removed as far as possible from the vicinity of noisy and active games and should be within easy access to the entrance of the playground. It should never be necessary for children to cross active play areas in order to reach it. If possible it should be convenient to the shelter building or point of control.

Simplicity should be the keynote of the design, regardless of the type of theater selected for the playground. Care must be taken in the selection of plant material from the standpoint of texture, type of growth, and hardiness. The arrangement of these plant materials should be functional as well as attractive to the eye. When not in use the playground theater is a definite landscape feature of the area and is a means of introducing beauty into an otherwise unsightly spot. There are many playgrounds which are bare of trees and shrubs on which it is difficult to visualize such a development. This is especially true in playgrounds exhibiting a pronounced evidence of overuse. Unfortunately all playgrounds are not beauty spots and much can be done to give the necessary aesthetic touch, through judicious and simple planting.

If a playground is fortunate enough to possess one or two trees, or possibly a group of trees in some favorable spot, then these may form the nucleus around which the theater may unfold.

NOTE: The construction of playground theaters will be discussed in a future issue.

May Day Celebrations

(Continued from page 8)

Episode III—Coronation of May Queen. The Herald announces the coming of the May Queen and her court. The procession is led by the shepherdesses, who form an arch through which pass the Queen, her ladies-in-waiting, the Queen's court, jesters, pages, and flower girls, to the accompaniment of De Smetsky's "Marche Royale." All sing "Happy Days" by De Koven, as the Queen mounts her throne and is crowned with due ceremony. The shepherdesses then entertain the Queen with a minuet. As they finish their dance, the villagers call to the jesters to entertain the Queen, and they do so by characterizing Hofer's "Juggler Dance."

Following this, the milkmaids dance "Gathering Peascods." At completion, a group of gypsies run in and take places for their dance, for which the music of the "Italian Peasant Dance" may be used. At completion of dance, the Burgomaster announces to the crowd:

"Hear Ye! Hear Ye! The Archery Contest! The Archery Contest!

All archers are invited to participate. The winner will be given a place among the King's Foresters, and he who shoots straightest of all will be given the prize of a golden arrow.

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During the archery contest, the first and second movement from "Round of Country Dances" by Dorothy Berliner may be played. Robin Hood and his Merry Men take their turn in the archery match. Robin, the winner, is awarded the golden arrow, which he presents, ceremoniously, to the Queen. The villagers then all join in the "Morris Stick Dance" to the music of Grainger's "Shepherd's Hey."

Following this, all sing the "Morris Dance Song" by German. As they finish singing, the shepherdesses take their places and dance "Green Sleeves." Upon completion, the revellers take center of stage and proclaim:

"Come all ye lads and lasses,
Join in the festive scene,
Come dance around the Maypoles
That will stand upon the green."

As all groups run to the Maypole and remain in place, the Queen's attendants dance to Schubert's "Greeting." When they finish, they give a signal to the Maypole dancers to commence their dance. At completion of the Maypole dance, all sing De Koven's "Farewell to Old Sherwood."

The Herald then announces the end of the revel, all groups triumphantly leave the stage

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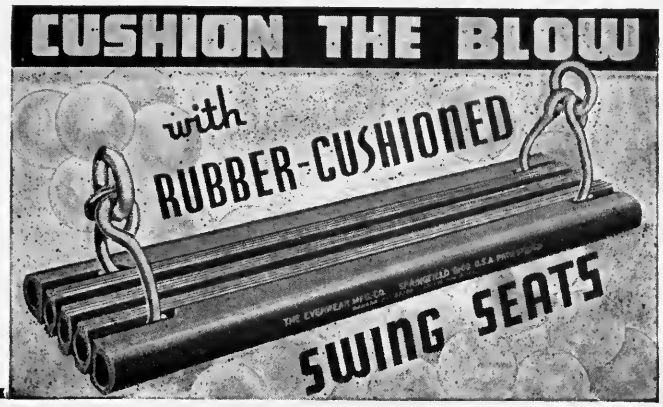
Philip H. Slocum

On February 7th Philip H. Slocum, Director of the Joliet, Illinois, Bureau of Recreation, died after an attack of angina pectoris. For fifteen years Mr. Slocum had been in charge of the recreation program in Joliet, and his passing came as a shock to the entire community.

Philip Slocum's first recreational experience was gained before the World War in work with the Y.M.C.A., in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and Newport, Rhode Island. After service in the war he returned to New Bedford where he opened the first community center at Catherine Street School and was active in organizing recreation activities for boys. Two years later, in 1921, he went to Richmond, Indiana, to take charge of the recreation program. In 1923 he took up his work in Joliet.

Speaking of the widespread influence Mr. Slocum exerted, the *Joliet Herald News* said:

"Philip Slocum possessed a rare gift of organization, a surpassing ability to win the cooperation of any individuals or groups with whom he worked. Whether he was developing a single child's interest in a new game or directing a league of four thousand players, he always successfully attained his objective. The players inevitably benefited from their association with the recreation director. Unconsciously he taught rules of the game of life not found in books. By his own perpetual practice he taught the finest sportsmanship, fair play, self-control. The death of Mr. Slocum was mourned today by men high in city affairs, and by men and women and boys and girls who loved him as their playtime leader."



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in the following way: Jesters, Queen, her attendants, Burgomaster, Robin Hood and his Merry Men, dancing groups, and villagers. The music for the recession is "The Village" from "Scenes Poetizue" by Gedard. This is played until groups are completely out of sight.

NOTE: The important thing to remember in this festival is the spirit injected into it by the May Day merrymakers, all of whom remain on the scene after completing their dance. This spirit reaches a high climax of expression when all cheer and applaud after each dance or song. Quiet, eager interest is evinced by all during each number, which should progress without any stops or breaks.

Science Indoors and Out

(Continued from page 12)

General Electric Company awarded the Science Department of the Elizabeth Peabody House its Thomas Edison Medal for outstanding work in promoting science activities for children.

Now opportunities for enlarging our science work open up almost every day. We are convinced that science, indoors and out, offers one of the best possible opportunities for children. It aids their general educational development, helps them to a keener interest in life, and points out that interest toward a creative future, either as a vocation or avocation. Equally important is their fresh young interest in present constructive activities, their acquaintance with nature and its wonders, and a resultant awareness of the possibilities of creation and conservation which help to make them responsible young citizens. Such training cannot help but have an important effect on their characters and daily lives and make them better able to plan for and direct their own future.

Leadership, Organization and Program Making in Boys' Club Groups

(Continued from page 19)

part of the club program. Just as the leader should be alert to discover new and expanding interests, so he should be alert to observe waning interests and to foresee the death of an activity. When he

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sees that the boys are losing interest in something they have been doing, he should guide them in making new program plans.

The leader should freely use the abilities of persons with special talents in guiding the development of the program. It is not at all necessary for a good leader to be a jack-of-all-trades in leisure time activities. Obviously, the leader should seek to develop his knowledge and abilities along all the lines of endeavor which the boys may undertake, but he should also not hesitate to use persons in the community with specialized abilities when the effective development of the program calls for specialized knowledge and skill. Leaders should not attempt to give boys the impression that they know everything. Often the fullest growth possible comes when leader and boys set out to acquire together certain informations and skills. All club work should be a process of mutual sharing, learning, and enjoying.

Dramatics for the Camp Community

(Continued from page 24)

However, there is a growing list of short and entertaining plays for children which carry no royalty. Such lists may be obtained from the National Recreation Association or from the National Service Bureau of the Federal Theater Project, WPA, 1697 Broadway, New York City.

Since many of these plays are scattered through various more or less expensive anthologies of one-act plays, the best thing for the young dramatics counsellor to do is to type, during the previous winter, copies of all the useful plays she can get hold of in the public library or borrow from friends and acquaintances. Several carbons should be made of each play for the use of the leading actors in the camp production. (Hand copying by the children, after the play is cast, causes a distressing delay in beginning rehearsals, and also reduces by just that much drudgery the fun of the whole proceeding.) On each manuscript there should be careful notes as to royalty and publishers. In this way the director may build up an excellent library of plays situable to camps. Of course, when plays can be obtained inexpensively printed, it is highly desirable to have them in this form.

There are also a number of good books on the various phases of directing, producing, and

teaching dramatics that should be included in the camp dramatics counsellor's personal library. If I were able to own only a few books which would help me as a director of camp dramatics, I believe I should choose the following volumes first: *Creative Dramatics,* Winifred Ward; *The Process of Play Production,* Crafton and Royer, or *Acting and Play Production,* Andrews and Weirick; *Seven to Seventeen,* Alexander Dean (plays); *Ritual and Dramatized Folkways,* Jasspon and Becker (plays), and Constance D'arcy Mackay's books of children's plays. If in addition the dramatics counsellor owns a good book or two of ballads and story poems, and has stored in her head (or on paper if necessary) a fund of appealing stories full of action and dramatic possibilities, she should have plenty of literary dramatic material to last for quite some time. The rest of her material is a thing of imagination, and if she has that, she really will not have to worry too much about the limited library she may happen to have available.

Plays which are useful for camp should usually be lively and full of action, the speeches short, the parts fairly evenly divided among the various actors, the costumes easy to improvise from the materials at hand, and the setting simple and capable of quick change. Also, when the camp is for only boys, or only girls, it is necessary to find a play in which it is not too hard for the children to play parts that would normally be assigned to the opposite sex. This would mean cutting out the all-too-common type of comedy in modern dress.

In planning the whole program for the summer, it is also best to provide for variety in the kind of plays to be given, so that the dramatic fare may be well balanced. The plays need not be of uniformly high calibre, but there are enough good plays for children available to prevent the necessity of resorting to trash. Even when entertainment is the chief end in view, camp dramatics can be kept at a fairly high intellectual, moral and artistic level. It is the responsibility of the camp dramatics counsellor to see that this level is maintained, not only for the sake of the audience, but more particularly that the campers participating may benefit to the full by working in a worthwhile dramatic atmosphere.

NOTE: Miss Hall's article will be continued in the May issue of RECREATION.

Recreation Activities in State Parks

RECREATION PROGRAMS in state parks under the leadership of Works Progress Administration workers are proving very popular, according to a résumé prepared by WPA at its Washington headquarters. The experiences on which the report is based cover at least six states and approximately twenty-five parks within these states.

In most instances the recreation program operated by WPA is sponsored by the state agency in charge of state parks usually called the State Department or Division of State Parks. From one to seven leaders are being supplied to an individual park according to its size, attendance, and the type of program conducted. The leaders are usually under the supervision of the WPA district or county or area supervisor in whose territory the park is located.

There are no reliable statistics available on the individuals coming to the parks and participating in the programs. It is estimated, however, that from 45 to 65 per cent of the participants are adults. Park attendance varied from 10,000 for a season in one park to 60,000 for one week end in another. The individuals included campers who stayed overnight or for a longer period, tourists who were in the park for only a short time, and people from near-by communities who came to the park for only special occasions.

The recreation program is operated mainly in the summer for periods of about seventy-five days. Many of the state park officials, however, have become so enthusiastic over the program that they have asked to have it carried through the winter.

The duties of the recreation leaders in the parks vary greatly, including the following: acting as host or hostess; planning a recreation program and directing people in activities; keeping a bulletin board or some other means of informing the public on the activities offered; organizing people of neighboring communities to attend programs in the park and to use the park facilities for their special events, festivals and play-offs of league games, and organizing leagues and groups among the campers in the parks.

The recreation program includes a wide range of activities—nature study, arts and crafts, puppets and marionettes, hiking, camp fire programs, community singing, dramatics, festivals, games and sports of all kinds, horseback riding, first aid instruction, swimming and water sports, and winter sports.

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To safeguard democratic institutions
To improve family life
To promote recreation and good health
To encourage cooperative activities

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Miss Maria Leonard, Dean of Women, University of Illinois, says: "I wish to tell you how much help I feel CHARACTER AND CITIZENSHIP is to us who are trying to build youth. The name of the magazine itself emphasizes the two greatest goals in building youth. The sooner that character and citizenship can be made the basis not only of all human relations but of education itself, the sooner a new era will be ushered into America."

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Nat. Rec.

A Neighborhood Makes Its Own Playground

(Continued from page 27)

teered to make the proper grades, and near-by factories loaned drills to break up the cement and iron pipes.

When all the preliminary work was completed last fall, the playground association sponsored an opening ceremony. This included a monster parade in which 700 children marched, some of them carrying placards which read: "1,455 children and no playground, so we made one." The other placards read: "Play is life for the child." Field day contests at which public officials officiated were also a part of the program.

The playground association, in a series of meetings, has planned for future developments. Starting this spring there will be handball, volleyball, tether ball, baseball practice, horseshoe courts, and paddle tennis for the older boys and girls. There will also be several bocci alleys for the Italian fathers and a small children's area with sand boxes, swings, and slides. Activities will be supervised by members of the association with the help of several Central Square Center volunteer leaders who live in the neighborhood. During the winter the association sponsored two dances at which a considerable sum of money was raised for playground equipment.

The entire project aside from reaching its main objective, that of giving the many children in the neighborhood a safe place to play, has accomplished much in addition. It has to its credit the splendid achievement of having changed the attitude of many individuals. Boys who formerly had a reputation for destructiveness are now working to improve the playground. Parents, now educated to the value of wholesome play and recreation, are taking full advantage of the many opportunities at the settlements and recreation centers.

The Multiple Use of Recreation Facilities

(Continued from page 29)

We have found it advisable to hard surface all of the play areas of limited size in congested areas as such a type of development will serve a great many more people than it will if the earth surface is retained. An asphalt surface of a play area of sufficient size in a

(Continued on page 52)

Twenty-five Years Old

A FAMILY SUPPER and neighborhood program featuring activities of the rural countryside was a fitting opening ceremony on February 5, 1939, to the twenty-fifth anniversary and founding of the Little Country Theater, at the North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo. The famous little theater, founded by Alfred G. Arvold, was once a dingy, dull chapel. It is today a country life laboratory typifying the average neighborhood community center in a small town or the open country.

During the four days which followed opportunities were given for the public to inspect the theater and study its operation; plays were presented; demonstrations in make-up, costuming, sound and lighting were given; and a speech clinic held. Addresses and symposiums on various phases of drama and rural social life were other features of the program. From throughout the state came 4-H Club puppeteers, talented individuals representing rural community and homemaker clubs, bands, choruses, and other musical groups—all examples of home talent that had been developed in rural communities.

Membership of a male chorus which performed consisted of eight farmers, three farm laborers, two painters, two teachers, two students, a clerk, mail carrier, minister, carpenter and blacksmith. The representative of one community not only told how he had made a violin from a cedar fence-post, but also played it. On display were hobbies of rural folk including a mounted butterfly collection, miniature stage settings, marionettes, character dolls, lighting effects, and rare books on the theater and country life.

The climax to the silver jubilee celebration was an evening devoted to "Plays of the Yesteryears," highlighted by a series of tableaux and short excerpts from many of the dramas that had been presented in the Little Country Theater in years past, including such well known productions as "Little Women," "Peter Pan," "Peer Gynt," "Elizabeth, the Queen," "The Good Earth," "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," "Cappy Ricks," "David Harum," and others. Taking part in the program were college students and graduates who came from many communities, representing many vocations.

It was a gala event and a great tribute to the Little Country Theater and the influence it has had on the lives of individuals and communities.

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

Minnesota Municipalities, February 1939
"Crookston's New Winter Sports Arena"

Camping World, February 1939
"Summer Camp Insurance, Fire Insurance—Part I" by Norman M. Godnick. This is the first of a series of articles on camp insurance appearing in *Camping World.*

School and Society, February 11, 1939
The Association of American Colleges and the Social Security Act

School and Society, February 18, 1939
"The 'Love of Strenuous Activity Among College Women' Myth" by Mary C. Baker

Progressive Education, December 1938
"Some General Characteristics of Adolescence" by Caroline B. Zachry

Character and Citizenship, March 1939
"Beyond School Walls" by Paul J. Misner
"Conservation and Citizenship" by W. P. Beard
"Guidance—A Community Approach" by Agnes Samuelson

The Journal of Health and Physical Education
March 1939
"I Have to Teach Recreation" by Mabel Madden

National Parent-Teacher, March 1939
"Rating with the Group" by Gertrude Chittenden

The Regional Review, February 1939
"The Human Factor in Recreation Planning" by R. C. Robinson

Junior League, March 1939
"Why Be a Volunteer?" Mary Cooper Robb

PAMPHLETS

First Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Recreation, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, 1938.

Thirty-Second Annual Report, Board of Recreation Commissioners, East Orange, New Jersey, 1938.

Twenty-Fourth Annual Report, Department of Recreation, Detroit, Michigan, 1938

Annual Recreation Report of the Department of Recreation, Provo City, Utah
January 1st to December 31st, 1938

Annual Report, Playground and Recreation Association of Wyoming Valley, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, 1938

Annual Report, Mount Vernon Recreation Commission, Mount Vernon, New York 1938

1938 Winter Bulletin, Department of Recreation, Detroit, Michigan

Annual Report, Recreation Department, Austin, Texas, 1938

Annual Report 1938, Department of Recreation, Kalamazoo, Michigan

Annual Report 1938, Recreation Commission, Plainfield, N. J.

Facts About Recreation in Davenport 1938
Department of Recreation, Davenport, Iowa

First Annual Report 1938, Kane Playground
Kane, Pennsylvania

Annual Report 1938 Park Department, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Annual Report 1938, Recreation Department, Salt Lake City, Utah

Annual Report 1938, Department of Recreation, Two Rivers, Wisconsin

Seasonal Report of City Playgrounds 1938, Salem, Oregon

Annual Report 1938, Miles City W. P. A. Recreation, Miles City, Montana

Annual Report 1938, Houston Recreation Department, Houston, Texas

Annual Report of the Delaware County Park and Recreation Board 1938, Media, Pa.

Annual Report Board of Park Commissioners for Year Ending March 31, 1938, Winnetka, Illinois

Annual Report Community Service 1938,
Memorial Community House, Whiting, Indiana

Annual Report 1938, Recreation Department, Portland, Maine

Homestead District Playgrounds, Supervisor's Report 1938, Pennsylvania

Annual Report 1938, Bureau of Recreation, Department of Public Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

What's Ahead for Rural America?
Youth Section, American Country Life Association, March 1939, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C., price $.15

Social Relationships and Institutions in an Established Rurban Community, South Holland, Illinois
by L. S. Dodson, Resettlement Administration, Washington, D. C.

The Bulletin of The Association of College Unions,
The Report of Proceedings of the Nineteenth Annual Convention held at the Minnesota Union, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, December 1-3, 1938.

The Multiple Use of Recreation Facilities

(Continued from page 50)

congested area also makes available an area which can be used by both children and adults for many activities, including roller skating, softball, basketball, and volley ball.

The multiple use of community recreational facilities is extremely important in providing the widest possible use of facilities and in helping to solve problems of children's play and of the leisure of adults.

A Lollipop Land Party

(Continued from page 33)

Chill. Mix the powdered sugar and flour together and spread on a board. Drop nut mixture onto this, knead lightly, and roll out to ¼ inch in thickness. Cut out with doll and animal cookie cutters and place on a buttered cookie sheet. Bake in a preheated oven: temperature, 325 degrees F; time, 25 minutes. Ice when cold with confectioner's sugar frosting if desired.

Music for Lollipop Lady: Victor Record No. 11832, dream pantomime from "Hansel and Gretel." $1.50 plus postage from G. Schirmer Inc., 3 East 43rd Street, New York City. Or secure from your local music dealer.

"Twice 55 Games with Music"—The Red Book. C. C. Birchard and Co., 221 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts. Edition containing words and melodies, 25¢; complete edition with musical accompaniment, 75¢.

"Who's Afraid of the Big, Bad Wolf." Irving Berlin Inc., 799 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Or secure from your local music dealer.

Writing for Publication

(Continued from page 34)

and there were more to pick from. The result was a somewhat larger and much more attractive number, although this time we unfortunately used a faulty machine for cutting some of the stencils and so the press work was somewhat less appealing. But we ran more cuts this time and they greatly enhanced the finished work. Our second annual banquet was the occasion of the introduction of our second publication to our public.

One incident serves to illustrate the possibilities of such a project. One of our members wrote a short play called "Meet the Professor" which we published in our second volume. This play so appealed to the boy who assisted with the mimeographing that he asked for permission to use the play in the grade school he attends. One can imagine the thrill that afforded the girl who wrote the play!

The recreational value of our Writers' Club and the stimulating results achieved by our publication have gone far toward popularizing recreational writing in our community. The project has caught the public fancy and each meeting of the club brings added applications for membership. We are doing things, and we are growing. A few months ago we were privileged to broadcast a program over a radio hook-up. That provided a great deal of fun.

Already, with our latest issue barely off the press, plans are being formulated for publishing a bigger and better issue for the current year, with more and better articles and more cuts. The annual banquet and with it the appearance of the current issue of the club magazine has already become a fixed tradition!

We cannot help but wonder why so little attention is accorded writers in our recreation programs. Surely no form of recreation is more

wholesome, more stimulating, and more productive of constructive results, than that of writing. Most people would like to write. Many of them have tried it at one time or another, and would again, if they could receive the stimulus afforded by an organized group such as our Mesa Writers' Club enjoys.

Play Space in New Neighborhoods

(Continued from page 36)

be carried on without leadership. Thus lawns may be used for croquet, badminton, paddle tennis, group games and paved courts and other areas for showers, shuffleboard, hopscotch and other court games. The outdoor areas should be supplemented by such indoor facilities as game rooms, work shops and rooms suitable for parties and a variety of group activities. Both indoor and outdoor facilities and areas should be included in the recreation plan.

Finance and Administration

Some of the most troublesome problems in connection with recreation areas in housing projects relate to finance and administration. Satisfactory solutions for them are likely to be found only as realtors and public authorities sit down and work them out together. It is pertinent at the outset to work out a definite plan for assuring proper operation and maintenance. The problem of leadership should also be faced in considering planning and design. Certain types of play space may better be omitted than provided without adequate supervision. In a number of cities leadership at recreation areas in housing projects is now furnished by the local recreation department.

The National Recreation Association

(Continued from page 37)

It wants to see schools and colleges everywhere cut loose from the rank tradition that star teams must be developed—at all costs—regardless of the rest of the student body, who can merely buy tickets to see the few play and who get exercise only for their vocal cords.

In other words, it wants to see general participation as against meager participation.

It wants to see such agencies as the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A., the Boy and Girl Scouts, the Camp Fire Girls, the Hebrew and Catholic centers, and the social settlements flourish.

Finally, the National Recreation Association trusts that in the interests of a still better and more glorious America there will come about general and genuine conviction in high and low places that "Man does not live by bread alone," and further that "Depending upon the use made of it, leisure can degrade or elevate people. . . . It can bring everlasting grief or minister to continuing happiness. The use of this gift of marginal time, by individual and nation, veritably involves human destiny."

"Roads to Music Appreciation"

By A. D. Zanzig

A brief statement of the essentials of musical growth for listeners and some descriptions of fundamental ways of proceeding in these essentials will be found in this pamphlet.

Designed to provide a short cut for the leader or teacher to basic insights into the purposes, the choices of music, and the procedures through which he himself can work in this field, it will also serve as an introductory guide for the mere listener and for the recreation or educational director who wishes to gain in a short time a better understanding of what his music teacher or leader is striving to do. A helpful bibliography is given.

Price $ .25

•

National Recreation Association

315 Fourth Avenue New York City

You Asked for It!

(Continued from page 38)

The regular Sunday night combined church services in the bandshell are carried through the loudspeakers so that people may sit any place in the park and hear plainly.

At the bandshell the public all-playground demonstrations and exhibits are augmented by sound for musical accompaniment announcements. Talent shows are produced with the playground master of ceremonies in charge. The regular city band concerts held in the bandshell during the tourist season are amplified for solos and announcements by the public address system.

The annual Fourth-of-July "Pow Wow" celebration uses three public address systems for

various group control uses. Ours was used for "barking" in front of the marionette concession.

The public address system is rented to organizations for private dances and allowed to use records free; this pays for the recordings for the whole department.

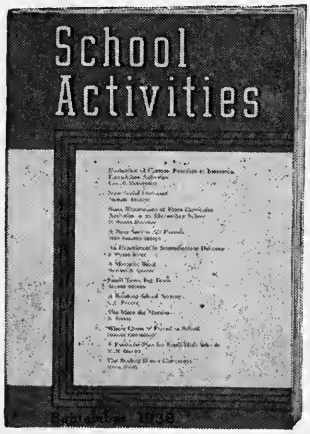
We hope to arrange time for use of the system and the bandshell for quartette and other impromptu singing, and for the development of music appreciation. The police department is considering the use of the system for traffic warnings at downtown intersections. Microphone tests for good speaking and singing voices may be attempted.

Our experiences have shown that best results were obtained through the use of better grade accessories. The sound equipment should reproduce both the high and the low tones equally well. The maximum volume for voice with our unit is twenty-five watts, and for music, eighteen watts. This is sufficient volume to enable people standing a block away to hear clearly. There should be very little record scratch. Feed-back (humming oscillating noise) should not be audible when using the microphone, and when using maximum volume the quality of musical tones should not be distorted. We have found one hundred feet of microphone cable a necessity, as well as two hundred feet of lead-in cable from the speakers with about a hundred feet separating the two. A light pick-up arm on the turntable saves records, as does constant changing of needles.

The wisdom of our investment in this equipment has been proved not only through the cheap maintenance figures but through splendid performance. The original cost was $148.00 which included an eighteen watt amplifying unit, one turntable, two speaker units, a microphone, a small radio, two hundred feet of wire, and twenty recordings. The turntable, amplifying unit, and recordings were used equipment. We built the turntable box, the loudspeaker horns, and the record containers. Upkeep amounts to about $14.00 per year. Recordings include folk dances, square dance, popular, novelty, classical, and Christmas music, of which 78 per cent are 22¢ and 35¢ records, and 22 per cent are 75¢ records. From the standpoint of future service it is wise to purchase through a local merchant, or have him build the system. Since most of our microphone uses are for voice amplification we use a directional dynamic type.—*D. W. Pinneo,* Director of Recreation, Boulder, Colorado.

Why They Subscribe!

What School Activities brought to its readers the past year for only $2.00!



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The Costume Book for Parties and Plays

By Joseph Leeming. Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. $2.50.

HERE IS A comprehensive and elementary book on costuming in which the descriptions of all sorts of costumes are so clear and nicely illustrated that the amateur costume-maker would have little difficulty in following them. There are descriptions of twenty-seven national folk costumes, the costumes of nine historical periods, and the oft-sought directions for the making of many of our most fanciful costumes—from Peter Pan to the Witch who reigns supreme at almost every Hallowe'en festivity. The book will be of special service not only to those concerned with the making of costumes from inexpensive materials but to those who find it necessary to adapt available garments to meet special needs. Simple pattern guides are given for tunics, caps, and other commonly used garments. The 138 illustrations by Hilda Richman are not in color, but the accompanying text describes the color schemes.

How to Win at Checkers

By Millard Hopper. Published by the author at 422 First Street, Brooklyn, New York. $.15.

HERE IS A simple guide to skill at checkers for the newcomer in the field who wants to know the purpose of each move he makes. Seven lessons are given in the booklet which is profusely illustrated by diagrams showing the various moves.

The Barnes Dollar Sports Library

A. S. Barnes and Company, New York.

HERE IS A NEW SERIES of books on sports covering the techniques, rules, and plays of our most popular sports, all published at the uniform price of $1.00 each, and designed for coaches, players, and enthusiasts. Each volume is illustrated. The following books are now available: *Baseball,* by Daniel E. Jessee; *Modern Methods in Archery,* by Natalie Reichart and Gilman Keasey; *Track and Field,* by Ray M. Conger; *Better Badminton,* by Carl H. Jackson and Lester A. Swan; *Basket Ball,* by Charles "Stretch" Murphy; *Fundamental Handball,* by Bernath E. Phillips; and *Football,* by W. Glen Killinger. Further volumes to be included will cover golf, swimming, tennis, skiing, skating, winter games, fencing, boxing, wrestling, etc.

Shellcraft

By Ruth Lippincott Walworth. Bruce Humphries, Inc., Boston. $1.00.

THE RESPONSE to an earlier edition of this book has led to the publication of this profusely illustrated book which contains an added section on jewelry as well as much of the material which appeared in the first edition.

Folk Songs of America

By Robert W. Gordon. Issued by Folk-Song and Folklore Department, National Service Bureau, Federal Theater Project, 1697 Broadway, New York. $.25.

THIS BOOK, reprinted by special permission of the *New York Times,* includes interesting information concerning the basic origin and development of the American folk song. It is also a comprehensive collection of folk songs themselves — some mountain songs from North Carolina; Negro work songs, spirituals, and "shouts" from Georgia; Negro chants; outlaw songs; jailhouse songs; lumber-jack songs; the old ballads; nursery songs; and songs of the pioneers.

Mr. Gordon not only presents the songs but also explains the mode of their presentation. We are given summaries both of the background of the songs and of their actual use. We learn how Negro spirituals are actually used and developed, and why the songs of cowboys and lumbermen are usually sung after work instead of on the job, as is the case with sailor chanteys and Negro work-songs. Music has not been included.

Encyclopedia of Sports

By Frank G. Menke. Published by Frank G. Menke, Inc., 235 East 45th Street, New York. $2.00.

MR. MENKE has given us a wealth of information in this encyclopedia representing "filtered facts from 2,000 books and the independent findings of twenty years." Starting with the amazing fact that Americans spend about four billion dollars annually in pursuit of their favorite sports, Mr. Menke gives us information regarding the history and development of games and sports of all types. As a result of his research, the author has come to the conclusion that a combination of running and hurdling was mankind's first competitive sport; that throwing was second, and wrestling combined with punching—the old rough-and-tumble manner of fighting—was the third sport. Field hockey, requiring nothing but a branch from a tree and a pebble, is probably the oldest of games and lawn bowling, its youngest brother.

A Practical Bibliography of Recreational Activities

Compiled by C. O. Jackson. Curriculum Library of the University High School. University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

IN THIS FIFTEEN PAGE mimeographed bulletin a carefully selected and classified list of books, pamphlets, and magazines is given. Mr. Jackson states in his preface that in many cases the bibliographical references have been read and evaluated personally. Where this was not possible, reliable book reviews and recommendations of competent individuals have been accepted. Anyone interested in securing a copy may do so by sending a letter or postal card to the Curriculum Library, 203 University High School, Urbana, Illinois.

Successful Stunts.

Kit 46. Edited by Katherine and Lynn Rohrbough. Cooperative Recreation Service, Delaware, Ohio. $.25.

Here is a collection of stunts—there are sixteen of them with twenty-five stunt hints—which are both social and dramatic: "social because they enlist a large part or all of the group as participants and their fun depends upon cooperative action; dramatic to the extent that they have plots and are highly imaginative." The recreation leader will find them a helpful addition to his "just-for-fun" library.

Stories for Parents.

By Jean Schick Grossman. Child Study Association of America, New York. $.05 each.

The Child Study Association has issued the first four of its proposed series of leaflets, "Stories for Parents," designed to present in simple and attractive form material which will help parents of limited educational background in meeting some of the problems which arise in the home. The leaflets are (1) "A Game of Jacks" (a discipline situation); (2) "A Promise" (on keeping one's word to children); (3) "A Happy Day for the Whole Family" (on encouraging children's success); (4) "Dad Comes Home" (a typical "hard times" situation in the home).

Personal Experiences—A Two-Act Play.

By Ada Louise Barrett. Womans Press, New York. $.35. Royalty $1.00.

This play, particularly designed for the use of Y.W.C.A. groups, relates the experiences of five girls who are out of jobs looking for employment. There is opportunity for good acting in the play, and there are some amusing situations.

Teachable Moments—A New Approach to Health.

By Jay B. Nash, Ph.D. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $1.50.

A radical departure from the usual book on health, this little volume lays down some simple, understandable rules which may be followed at no expense. Throughout Dr. Nash stresses the importance of play and the provision of adequate facilities, and leaves with his reader the thought that the will to live is the driving force of life in general and of health in particular. "What man needs," he says, "in fact, wants, is scintillating worth-while activities which are balanced by challenging workshop patterns in his leisure."

"The Call to Youth."

National Council of Catholic Women, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. $.35.

This booklet contains the seventeen talks of the 1938 "Call to Youth" series conducted by the National Council of Catholic Women in cooperation with the National Broadcasting Company. Of special interest to recreation workers are the discussions of "Youth Creates Beauty," "Leadership of Volunteers," "Youth in Action," and "What Youth Demands."

Social Agency Boards and How to Make Them Effective.

By Clarence King, Professor of Public Welfare Administration and Community Organization, The New York School of Social Work. Harper & Brothers, New York. $1.25.

This book traces the origin of Boards of Directors, defines their functions as they have been developed, cites some of the disadvantages of such boards, and indicates how they should be organized. The subject of officers, board meetings, relations between executives and the board, and other helpful topics are treated in simple and very readable fashion. A very good bibliography of eight pages is found at the close of the book.

This is a helpful guide for executives who are dealing with Boards of Directors.

Manual of Knitting and Crocheting.

Compiled by Sarah Barnes. William H. Horstmann Company, Philadelphia. $2.50.

Is knitting your hobby? If so, here is a book you will want! Its publishers have endeavored through it to assist the reader to solve the various problems of knitting and crocheting and "to induce the worker to think for herself." The volume is arranged in five sections with actual photographic illustrations, full working instructions, and detailed charts.

Programs with a Purpose.

Mignon Quaw Lott. Pentagon Court, Baton Rouge Louisiana.

Under this title Mrs. Lott has issued a series of bulletins containing five safety programs which approach the problem from the constructive side and attempt to popularize the information which everyone should have through the medium of entertainment. It is suggested that anyone interested in learning how to secure the material and the expense involved communicate with Mrs Lott.

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More What?

Eat more food.
Wear more clothes.
Sit in more chairs.
Sleep in more beds.
To what end?

Ride in more autos.
Reside in more houses.
Clutter houses with more trinkets.
No.

Rather
Sing more songs.
See more sunsets.
Walk more paths.
See more birds.
Sail more seas.
Catch more fish.
Jump more waves.
Swim more swims.
Take more sun baths.
Act more plays.
Take more pictures.
Paint more paintings.
Create more beauty.

Write more poetry.
Read more books.
Think more thoughts.
Dream more dreams.

Rest more.
Create more.
Love more.
Worship more.
Live more.

Howard Braucher

Vol 33

May

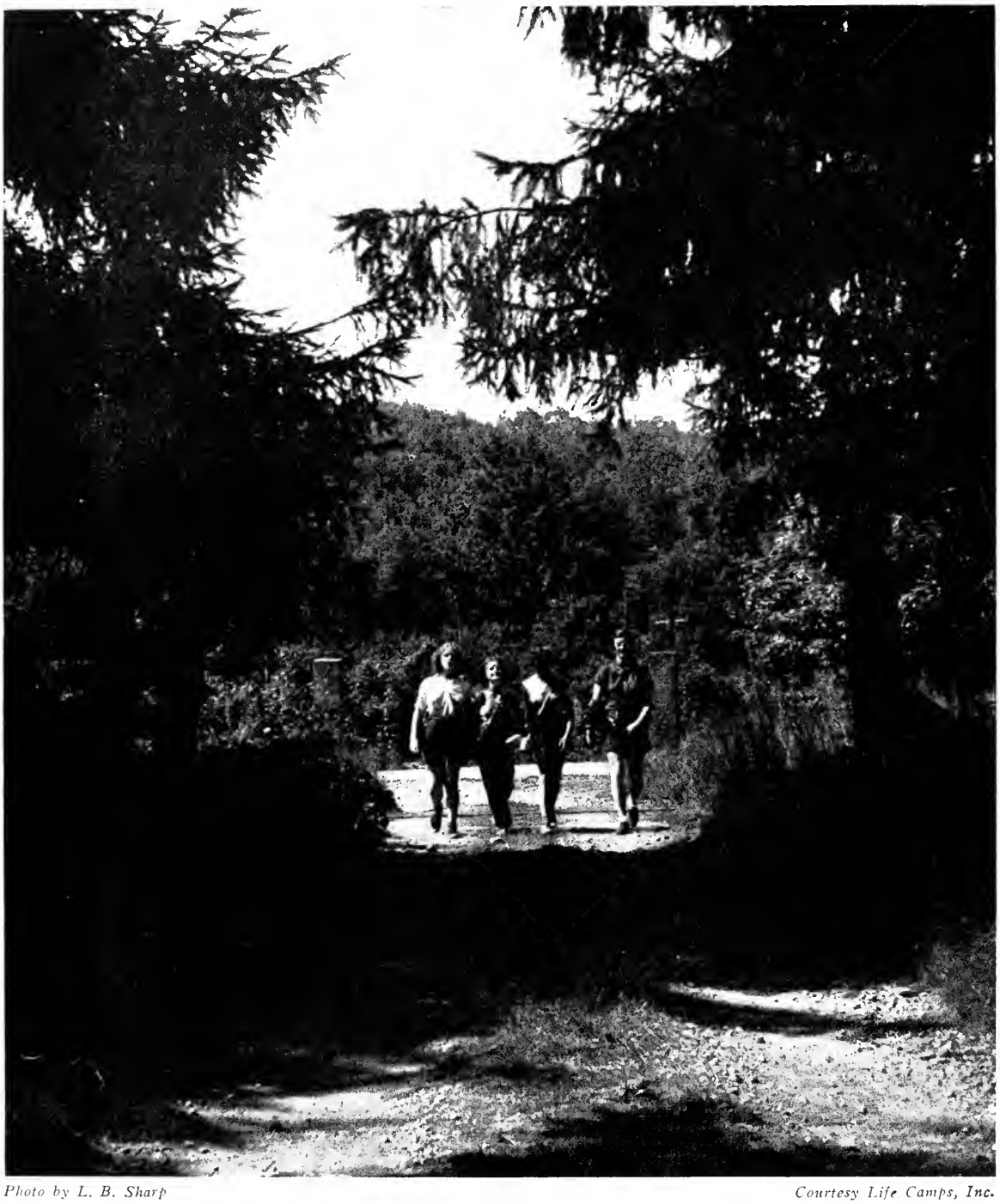


Photo by L. B. Sharp *Courtesy Life Camps, Inc.*

THE FOREST FLOOR

The forest floor is mine —
My friends are there;
Small plants and dark earth
Nestle close to trees,
Reaching high to sunny air.

Life is calm and sweet
On the forest floor,
Small lives' cool retreat —
Where rarely rougher winds
Disturb their quiet lore.

Green around a grassy place
Where insects drone,
Making sunny lace
With shadows of the leaves
Stretched above my home,
On the forest floor.

Come with me some day,
To meet my forest friends,
Down a winding way —
Through the woods together,
Beyond where the city ends,
To the forest floor.

M. R. Nichols

The program for this year's observance of Joseph Lee Day, in honoring the memory of Joseph Lee may fittingly be dedicated "to the children who this summer will play safely on public playgrounds; to the youth of the country whose constructive use of leisure may become one of the bulwarks of the American way of life; and especially to those men and women who are following Joseph Lee's example—that body of laymen who are giving of their time, energy and resources to help keep strong and growing the national recreation movement."

National Joseph Lee Day

And its significance for the interpretation of community recreation

THERE WAS a hush on the playgrounds of the nation. Flags were lowered to half mast; tens of thousands of children listened reverently for a few moments to the story of Joseph Lee, the friend of little children. Then came a rush of joyous activity as the children and their leaders entered into the events that had been planned to observe National Joseph Lee Day. The record of what happened on that day is not only in the files of a host of grateful executives but is deeply engraved on the hearts of those who shared the fun and fellowship of that memorable day. Children had learned of a great man, suitably called "one of God's playfellows," who gave his life and fortune that they, and all children to come after them, might have a chance to play. So they played that day in memory of Joseph Lee.

And now requests have come from all over the United States for a second observance of National Joseph Lee Day. After careful consideration the Board of Directors of the National Recreation Association have acceded to that request and have set Friday, July 28th, as the day.

As we look forward to another Joseph Lee Day, perhaps the most helpful thing we can do is to review some of the things that actually happened last July. While the reports from the field will be referred to, it is well known that many celebrations occurred of which we have no written record.

The purpose of National Joseph Lee Day, according to the National Committee, was to commemorate the life and work of Joseph Lee and to interpret the importance of community recreation.

What Was Done to Interpret Community Recreation

The efforts of interpretation were significant. A large number of cities all over the United States and four countries participated in some way in the observance of Joseph Lee Day. In all of these some attempt was made to acquaint children and adults with the life and work of Joseph Lee, through the newspaper, the radio, and by events on the playgrounds and in community centers.

In several hundred cities where there was no active observance the newspapers carried editorials in honor of Joseph Lee, used his picture, or reported on activities in some other city which actually observed the day.

A special letter with the brochure was sent to columnists whose materials are syndicated. Bruce Catton wrote a column on Joseph Lee and Joseph Lee Day which was widely printed, constituting the bulk of the publicity in non-participating cities. Most papers used it as an editorial, but some credited the copy to Catton. One paper used it in the "Voice of the People" signed "An Anxious West Sider."

National and local broadcasts carried the message over every network in the country. Commentators made special note of the day, and distinguished speakers such as Charles Francis Adams spoke of the life and work of Joseph Lee.

Local broadcasts were made in some cities, tying in the local situation with the national commemoration.

Proclamations declaring July 28th as Joseph Lee Day were made by Governor Hurley of Massachusetts and by the mayors in a number of cities. Mayor James E. Dunne of Providence, Rhode Island, issued the following:

PROCLAMATION

Thursday, July 28th, will be known throughout the nation as "Joseph Lee Day," and thousands of children and adults will take part in festivities, exercises and games in celebration of the day, observed for the first time this year.

Joseph Lee, who died last year, was known as the "father of the playground movement in America." He gave his entire life to the promotion of good causes and most of his inherited income he gave away quietly to advance playgrounds, education, social service, housing and other civic improvements.

As Mayor of the City of Providence, I am heartily in accord with this movement of setting aside a special time to pay tribute to the life and work of Joseph Lee. Appropriate exercises will be held on the playgrounds of our city in order to bring the attention of those gathered there just what Joseph Lee meant to the Playground Life in our nation.

Activities

The type of activity which occurred most frequently was the informal, usually brief memorial program, on the playground around the flagpole, or in the evening when adults were present.

Many cities combined commemorations of Joseph Lee Day with a track meet, a field meet or swimming meet. Some used the day to run off finals in tournaments started earlier in the summer. Among the happiest events was playing the favorite games of Joseph Lee, singing his favorite songs, and dancing his favorite dances. No speeches or formal ceremony could mean so much to the children as these simple joyous activities.

Libraries and stores cooperated by displaying special exhibits of recreation books, pictures and material about Joseph Lee. Where attempts were especially made to interest adults with the programs of the playgrounds and community centers, there were displays of arts and crafts work, nature collections, and similar exhibits.

The pageant "Pursuit of Joy" which was sent out by headquarters was used in a number of cities and was very well received. In Westchester County, New York, fourteen towns cooperated in the pageant using a cast of 500 children and playing before a large audience.

The Child's Biography of Joseph Lee was used in a number of localities, posted or read or distributed.

Addresses at Service Club meetings on the significance of the life and leadership of Joseph Lee carried the message to a wide spread group of influential adults.

Various other activities such as soap, clay and sand modeling of Joseph Lee's head or profile, essay contests, carnivals, circuses, fairs, story telling hours devoted to Joseph Lee, festivals and nature hikes were a part of the many programs.

Having learned that Joseph Lee loved picnics and hiking through the woods, one city built a part of its celebration of National Joseph Lee Day around a nature program.

Significant Observances

Boston, as Joseph Lee's home for many years, had a particularly fine Joseph Lee Day. Charles Francis Adams had spoken over the Columbia Broadcasting System from Boston on July 25th, so Boston was prepared for the Day. Governor Hurley designated July 28th as Joseph Lee Day "to memorialize the services of one of the foremost citizens and benefactors of the State of Massachusetts and of the whole nation."

At the dedication of Joseph Lee Playground in the morning, the President of the City Council gave the dedicatory address and the Fire Commissioner also gave an address. The remainder of the ceremony was given over to group play engaged in by 2,000 children. In the afternoon there were playground demonstrations on all park department playgrounds, and an adult arts and crafts exhibit on Boston Common. In the evening, 1,000 boys participated in the Greater Boston Playground Olympic Games at South Boston Stadium, and on Boston Common the adult recreation project of WPA, Drama Division, put on a pageant with episodes depicting Joseph Lee's battle for Boston playgrounds.

Courtesy East Orange, N. J., Board of Recreation Commission

Boston newspapers cooperated very well and gave the day a great deal of publicity. Commissioner Long of the Park Department headed a large Boston Committee.

Houston, Texas, had already planned on July 28th as the date of their folk festival, the crowning event of the summer program. They dedicated this program of folk dances by representatives of the many nationalities to Joseph Lee. The Mayor of Houston issued a proclamation making July 28th Joseph Lee Day. On playgrounds throughout the city the week was given over to activities in memory of Mr. Lee.

Approximately 300 children and adults were cast in the festival "Heritage" illustrating the contributions made by the various nationalities to our national life. There was an audience of about 2,500.

In Jacksonville, Florida, the big event of Joseph Lee Day was a city-wide swimming meet climaxing a day of games, athletics and various kinds of tournaments. Ribbons awarded at the swimming meet for first, second and third places, mentioned National Joseph Lee Day. There was also a proclamation by the Mayor and libraries displayed Joseph Lee's writings.

Lincoln, Nebraska, featured visitors' day on all the playgrounds, inviting the public to come out and see what was being done. In the evening there were entertainments on the grounds and a member of the local committee, headed by Mrs. Fred R. Easterday of the National Committee, was at each playground to welcome visitors.

Joseph Lee always advocated a wide range of play activities, and on Joseph Lee Day no type of play, from games to dramatics, was neglected in the tribute to the man whose life was so largely devoted to making play opportunities fully available to the children and youth of America.

The Library reported that circulation of recreation books went up during the week and that the Joseph Lee exhibits attracted a great deal of attention. Some of the stores featured Joseph Lee Day in their advertising and some had window displays. Radio Station KFOR broad-

Courtesy East Orange, N. J., Board of Recreation Commission

Maribel Smith and Associates

The festival, "The Pursuit of Joy," presented on Joseph Lee Day under the auspices of the Westchester County, N. Y., Recreation Commission in cooperation with local recreation groups, introduced activities of many types. A group of children from the West Harrison playgrounds is shown in an Italian folk dance.

casted invitations for four days to listeners to visit playgrounds on Joseph Lee Day.

Los Angeles had appropriate activities on nearly all playgrounds. Their special event was the dedication of the Joseph Lee Wading Pool and Fountain in Echo Park.

San Francisco, in addition to dedicating a tree to Joseph Lee, had an outstanding set of exhibits in San Francisco department stores. Large parchment scrolls reading "Joseph Lee Day—The San Francisco Recreation Department honors the memory of Joseph Lee, Father of Recreation—July 28th, 1938," were displayed in many department store windows. There were stories of Joseph Lee told at story hours on the playgrounds and clay modeling of his head and profile. The Mayor issued a Joseph Lee Day Proclamation and among all the publicity was a cartoon concerning recreation and Joseph Lee Day.

California recreation executives from eighteen cities voted unanimously for a "Recreation Week" which should fuse with an Annual Joseph Lee Memorial Event.

In Reading, Pennsylvania, dedication of the city's new Joseph Lee Playground featured a speech by Mayor Stump, who said: "Every cent expended for playgrounds is money spent in the wisest manner. Playgrounds will become more important in the future when adults will have shorter working hours and more leisure. More playgrounds mean less juvenile delinquency."

Playground flags were at half mast all day.

Two cities, Memphis, Tennessee, and Detroit, Michigan, had different observances. Memphis dedicated the entire summer program to Joseph Lee with special activities during the week of Joseph Lee Day. In Detroit there was no observance on July 28th but the climax of the summer season on each playground was a "Joseph Lee Day." These wind-up celebrations took the place

(Continued on page 106)

Boat Building in the Chicago Park District

By F. E. KARDES
Technician, Crafts Department

WHAT'S NEW about the dinghy? Just this. Formerly used as a tender by large motor boats or yachts and propelled by oars or by means of a motor, it has, by the addition of sails, become a smart sailing yacht. The dinghy has been streamlined—at least in Chicago!

With all its facilities for water sports, Chicago has until recently lagged in small boat building chiefly because of the prohibitive cost. This was changed when the Lake Michigan Yachting Association of Chicago took a hand. Believing that the growing youth of Chicago would benefit by an interest in boating, the Association secured from Phil Rhodes, noted naval architect, a simplified type of plan for a speedy little dinghy. The Chicago Park District was then asked to organize a number of junior yacht clubs from among the boys who participated in park activities.

Dinghy racing as an organized sport is comparatively new. During recent years it has become quite popular in the East, and has reached the stage where intercollegiate races are held. And now, in Chicago, the Rainbow Fleet sponsored by the Lake Michigan Yachting Association of Chicago and the Park District is dotting the waters of lakes and lagoons.

Thus originated the now famous Rainbow Fleet, organized to bring Chicago's great lake front to the youth of the city who might otherwise have no opportunity to become acquainted with the sport of sailing on Lake Michigan. There are now thirteen clubs in the fleet which have built a total of twenty-four boats.

Any Chicago boy between the ages of fourteen and nineteen, even though he has had no previous sailing experience, may become a member of the junior yacht club at no expense to himself. To date the Lake Michigan Yachting Association has purchased all materials for the construction of thirty of these sailing dinghies, and no expense has been spared in securing the best of materials. The hulls are built of mahogany and oak, the spars of spruce, and the fittings and hardware of bronze.

The boats are made in the various craft shops maintained by the Park Department. As boat building is a somewhat new phase of craft work, it was found necessary first to give the various craft instructors a thorough understanding of the required technique. This was accomplished by holding a series of institute sessions and having the instructors construct the first boat. As was expected, difficulties were encountered, but in general the work was carried out successfully, and now many of the junior yacht club members are capable of carrying on the boat building program with little or no instruction.

Safety Measures

The finished dinghy remains the property of the Rainbow Fleet but is available at all times during the sailing season for use by members who have passed the swimming and safety tests established by the Park District. During the building program technical instruction is given the boys in sailing, and they are required to pass certain swimming tests. In addition to these tests they are given the opportunity to take the Junior Red Cross life saving and first aid course.

One of the principal requirements in the swimming test is that a boy must be able to swim two hundred yards in open water and demonstrate his ability to swim fifty yards fully clothed in deep water. The first test qualifies him to be a crew member in moderate weather; additional tests

carry him through various stages to unlimited skipper privileges.

Except in the case of races or intercity regattas, all sailing is done in the protected waters of Burnham Park Lagoon. The sailing is further safeguarded by the presence of the instructor, life guard lookout, and an emergency lifeboat which is always ready to speed to the aid of a disabled or capsized dinghy.

"Boat building is a fascinating, socializing sport, and while the boy is dreaming of skippering his craft in a leisurely lake or lagoon he is unconsciously laying the foundation for the development of dexterous hands, a healthy body, and a contented mind. Building a boat requires a high type of craftsmanship, teaches exactness in wood working, and in the necessary fitting and joining it develops superior mechanical skills. In fact, the construction work, and the swimming and sailing tests required all aid in building the faculties on which depend accurate judgment. The training the boy receives cannot fail to help produce a sound balance between mind and body, as well as a broader outlook on life."

The boat designed for the Rainbow Fleet by Mr. Rhodes is a modified Frostbite dinghy of the center board type, 10 feet in length, 52 inches in beam, and carries 75 square feet of sail. Carrying out the theme of the Rainbow Fleet, the sails are multicolored, and each club has its own burgee in the same colors. Every junior club is organized as a regular yacht club, having its regularly elected commodores, vice-commodores, and other officers.

Interest Grows

With the advent of the Rainbow Fleet, the general interest in boat building has grown by leaps and bounds and has spread to older boys and men who are desirous of building boats which they may retain as their own property. Exhibits in the various boat and sport shows have aroused so much interest in small boat building that our facilities and instructional staff are being taxed to the utmost, and two new shops have been established the activities in which are confined entirely to boat building.

In addition to the parks in which Rainbow Fleet boats are being built, there are now four other craft shops carrying on a major boat building program. The members of the Gage Park Yacht Club alone produced fifteen Class "B" or eleven and one-half foot dinghies last winter. The National One design, a seventeen foot boat, has been quite popular and about ten have been built in different parks. Another boat which is being built extensively at this time is the Sea Gull which is eighteen feet in length.

Building is not confined entirely to sailing boats as several small motor cruisers are now under construction and two Sea Scout groups are building twenty-six foot cutters.

One of the principal reasons for the popularity of small boat building is the fact that splendid, seaworthy boats may be built for as little as $100. As this cost is spread over the period necessary to construct the craft, it puts boat building within reach of hundreds of men and older boys in our city. Needless to say, of course, the splendid shop facilities of the Park District and competent instructors are essential to a boat building program of this magnitude.

Kayaks and Canoes as Well

The desire of many boys to build even cheaper boats than the sailing dinghies has resulted in an extensive program of kayak and canoe building. In this type of work elaborate shop facilities, machinery and equipment are not required, and there are about twenty parks in which large numbers of such craft and other water sports equipment is being built.

(Continued on page 106)

The Craft Program Goes to the Waterfront

By MARGUERITE ICKIS
New York City

DURING THE PAST few years much consideration has been given to the importance of correlating crafts very closely with other recreational activities. So far, the waterfront crafts seem to have been a neglected field. The use of crafts with nature study has long been employed where nature prints, plaster casts and aquariums help to motivate the program. More and more we find those leaders interested in recreation music, making shepherd pipes or simple stringed instruments for use with their community singing group. Percussion instruments are easily constructed and are becoming popular for use with the dance.

Let us consider the possibilities that waterfront crafts have to offer and see if they cannot be made more popular in the outdoor program this summer.

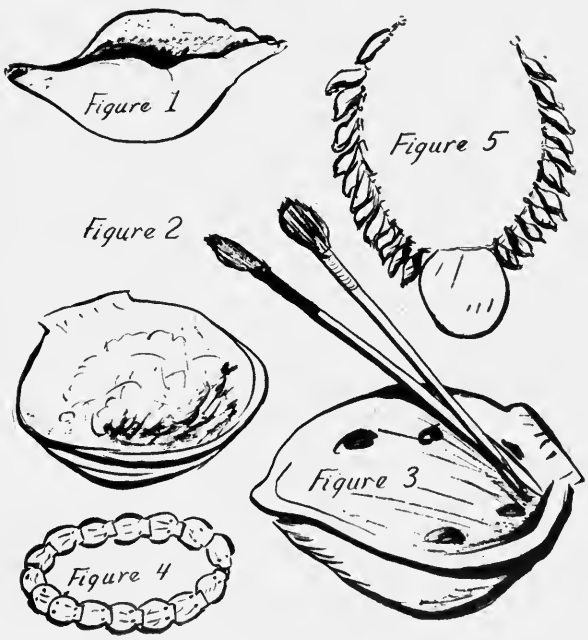
Waterfront crafts are not new; in fact, they are probably among the oldest on record. Primitive man must have sat along the shore or river bank while he fashioned his boat out of materials he found that would float. Today we look back on dugout and birch bark canoes with carved or painted paddles and fibre fishnets as curiosities, but many of them represent the superb craftsmanship of primitive man. South American Indians on Lake Titicara fashioned boats from bundles of straw and wheat. A famous Carthagenian, Hannibal, in his fight with the Romans is credited with building a boat under which were tied hundreds of gourds to make it float.

Waterwings are another form of waterfront craft that seems to have been used for many centuries. For thousands of years Chinese living on boats have been accustomed to tie large gourds to their babies to keep them afloat should they fall overboard. Pieter Brueghel, a Flemish painter of the 16th century, in his famous painting of children playing games has shown a child keeping afloat in a stream by means of waterwings.

Very often the camper or the craftsman who loves the open seeks the woods for an interesting medium from which to create his craft. He might fare equally well if he were to take a stroll along the shore. There he can find beautiful shells to set his creative mind to work, or the driftwood and rocks washed in from other shores might stir his imagination. If he wishes to make something simply to utilize material at hand, creating projects from shells or driftwood will satisfy this urge. Or, if he wants to add pleasure to his stay at the waterfront, let him make games that can be played in the water.

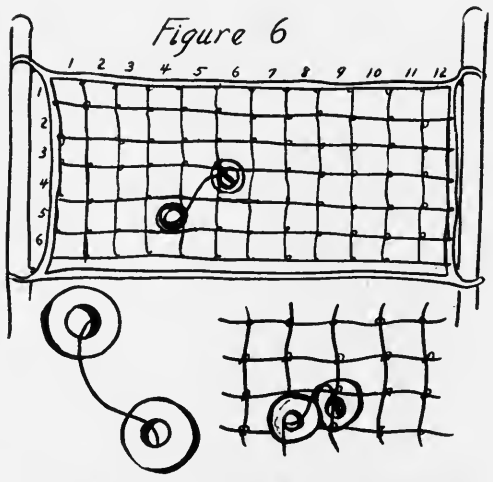
The educational angle, too, can be considered in selecting a craft. Why not make a weathervane and place it on the waterfront so the boats can be brought to shore properly and docked according to the direction of the wind? There are many kinds of barometers that are easily constructed and lend interest to the study of weather. Nautical instruments such as ones used in making charts may also be made. A chip log, like those used years ago, will afford much pleasure to children in measuring how fast their canoe or rowboat is traveling.

Have you ever thought of all the things you can make from shells?



Things to Make From Shells. Every shore offers an abundance of shells, and yet almost no use has been found for them in the craft field. Not so many years ago nearly every

farmer's wife used a large shell as a trumpet to call the men folk in from the field at meal time (Figure 1). Such a shell trumpet might be useful today in camp, or for signaling while on a hike. They are easily made by boring a hole in the side of the shell and cutting off the apex in which to blow. There should be many uses for the broad flat shells similar to those of the fresh water clam. They can be used as individual bake dishes (Figure 2); paint pots for the craft room (Figure 3); or bulbs may be planted in them, converting them immediately into dish gardens. The smaller shells may be pierced and strung together with elastic for bracelets (Figure 4); or they can be fashioned into boutonnieres. Very attractive necklaces can also be made by combining them with native seeds (Figure 5).



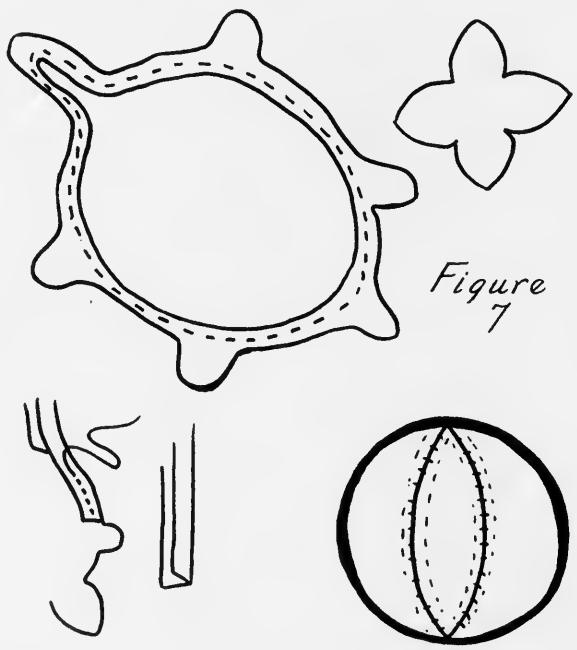
With an old fish net and two bobbers you can have an absorbing beach game

Games. Games that may be contrived with little craft knowledge are as numerous as the individual's capabilities for imagination. Two simple games are suggested — one for use in the water and the other for the beach. There is a water quoits game readily to be recognized as being adapted from the one used on land or more familiarly known as "Horseshoes." It is made by placing a round stick about fifteen inches long in the center of a round flat board, with a long rope attached to the bottom in order to anchor it at a given spot. Rings can be fashioned from cork, light wood or pressed paper.

The beach game is made by tying fish net between two poles and numbering the squares marked off for scores as shown in the illustration (Figure 6). Two fisherman's bobbers are tied together with a short string and used for tossing at the net. The bobbers will loop through different holes to make their points.

A Water Ball. The water ball and animal shown in Figure 7 are designed for play days or pageants; they are easily made and can be as colorful as desired. They are made from wrapping paper and colored with waxed crayons which protects them from the water. The small diagram next to the ball shows its general shape before it is sewed together. They last longer if the seams are bound with a piece of paper an inch in width which is folded in the center and sewn with yarn or thread. Kapoc is used for the stuffing, as it is light in weight and its greasy quality tends to keep the water from seaping inside. If the ball is large, clump up some paper and use it for the center. Then cover it with kapoc so the project will not become too expensive. Such balls and animals have lasted for three days in the water.

Why miss the fun of a water ball when you can have one which costs nothing?



Other Articles. The bathing belt is made of hard seine twine, Number 36, such as the cord used in making fish nets. There are nine strands of string the measurement of the waist plus five inches, and two longer lengths are left at each end for whipping. The original of this belt was made by a fisherman of Bermuda. (See Figure 8.)

Old bathing caps make excellent lining for washcloth holders, especially for use on an overnight hike. They

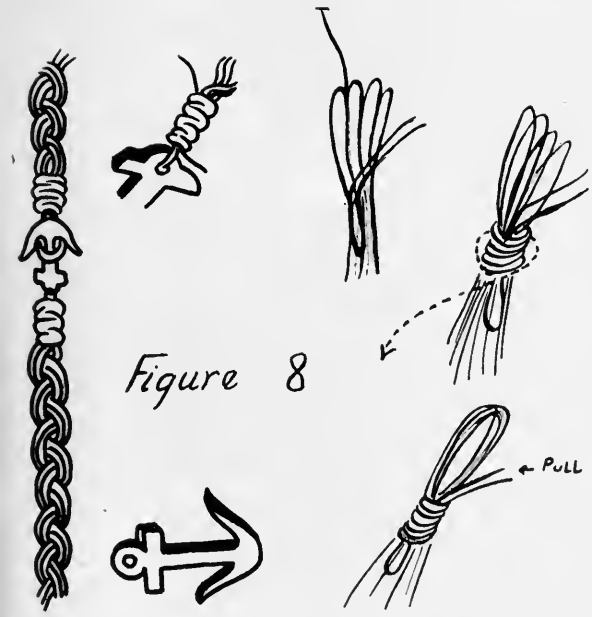


Figure 8

From an old fisherman in Bermuda came the directions for making this belt

may also be used to line compacts or a powder puff bag.

A Novel Checkboard. The checkboard illustrated may be used either at the waterfront where the swimmers are checked as they go in and out of the water, or as an achievement board, which is placed usually in the recreation hall. If it is installed at the waterfront, it is suggested that each child cut his own fish out of tin and paint it the color of his cap. He may cut a mummy, a gold fish, a trout or any fish he chooses, and punch a hole near the eye and another near the top of the back. He hangs the fish up by the hole in the back while in swimming, and by the hole in the eye while on land. If the board is to be used as an achievement chart, the fish may be made of colored construction paper or cardboard.

Using Fish Nets. For many years, the wives of the fishermen along the Virginian shores and other coasts made nets while their husbands were making practical use of them on their fishing trips. Finally a machine was invented that could produce thousands of yards of fish nets in a single year, so that the women could no longer compete with the market. The Works Progress Administration, finding these women destitute several years ago, discovered a commercial use for netting and now they have a new use for their skill.

Scarfs made from net are now being sold at all summer resorts, and in the past season new ones appeared dyed in beautiful colors. Netting is also being used for curtains, luncheon cloths, bed spreads and other decorations appropriate for summer use. These projects can be made at any waterfront and are useful as accessories or for decorations in the cabins or homes.

An attractive bathing suit bag would be very appropriate for the waterfront and it can easily be made from fish net. Usually someone can be found in the neighborhood that can teach netting, and certainly there is an opportunity to visit the fishermen along the shore and be introduced to the ancient craft in its real setting. The bags can be made in any size, and if they are made from regular fish cord it is not necessary to line them.

NOTE: Miss Ickis, who prepared this article for the readers of RECREATION, is author of *Nature in Recreation* which is reviewed in this issue of the magazine.

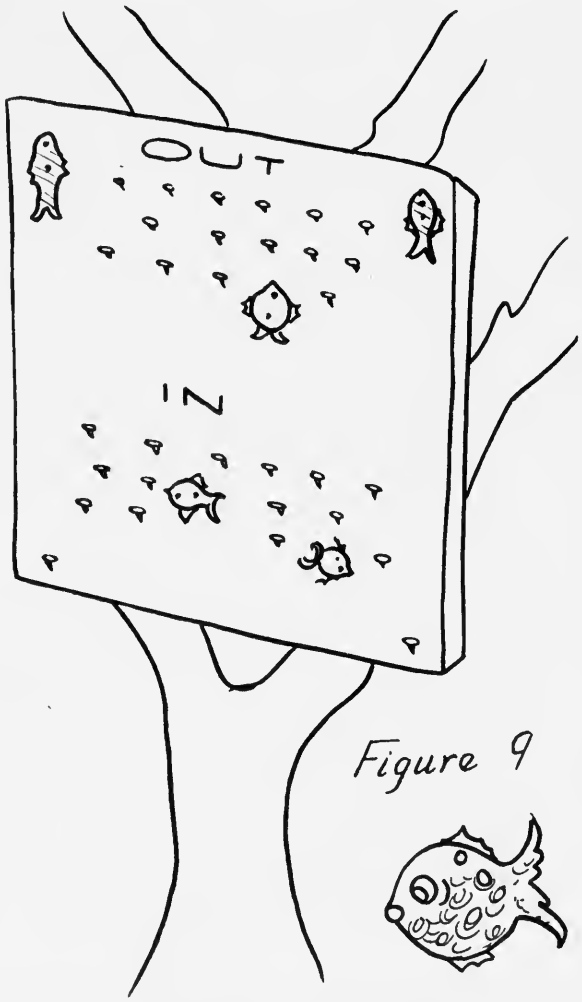


Figure 9

And where will you find a more ingenious checkboard than this?

A Hobby Craft Program for Cleveland

By MARGARET E. MULAC
Division of Recreation
Cleveland, Ohio

What is to be the purpose of the program? What crafts shall be offered? How can the leadership available be most effectively used and the limited funds at our disposal most efficiently spent? How may the opportunities for craft activities best be presented to the public? In the answers to questions such as these lay the solution to the problems faced by the Cleveland Division of Recreation in planning its program of crafts for adults.

CRAFT PROGRAMS are not new in recreation though adult crafts are comparatively new in our program. In our first experiment, the opening of a well equipped workshop for adults, we were not seeking for novelty of approach or presentation, but for a definite goal to strive for which would be within reach of our limited resources. Should our effort be to turn out skilled craftsmen concentrating only on those with evident talents? Should our attempts be in the direction of producing pieces suitable for exhibition or should the emphasis be placed on the individual's reaction to the craft?

Crafts as Hobbies

We decided to develop the program on the hobby basis with the emphasis on the individual rather than the craft. Our whole objective in the program became that of giving opportunities of a varied nature to every interested person; of helping him find the activity that interested him most, and of developing an interest which would grow with experience and have a lasting value for the individual.

With this principle in mind, the question of what crafts to present took on new importance. We had to decide whether to choose the "fad" type of craft that crops up now and then, runs its short course with a burst of enthusiasm and dies, or to spend our limited funds on materials and tools for crafts that have long been recognized and practiced. We decided without hesitation that our policy would be to concentrate on the long established crafts. Jewelry, metal craft, marionette making, woodcraft, leather craft, and game craft took their place on the list along with rug making, weaving, sewing, and quilting. A number of other crafts, as, for example, ceramics, enameling and bookbinding, were temporarily omitted because of the initial cost involved or lack of trained leaders.

Leadership and Materials

How could we stretch our leadership to cover the entire program? Each of the seven leaders had other duties three days of the week, leaving only two full days for each leader for instruction in crafts. Each leader decided which craft he liked best and was most proficient in, then made a special study of it and outlined a series of short-term projects. Thus instead of seven miscellaneous craft leaders we had a staff of craft specialists, each prepared to answer questions on his particular specialty and well able to conduct a program in that particular craft.

With a large program in mind and a very small pocketbook, our next question was how can we make each dollar do the work of five? Is it advisable to buy materials or spend all our money on permanent tools?

We bought permanent tools. The purchase of a lathe, buzz saw, jig saw, and an electric motor nearly exhausted our budget allotted to woodcraft. Through careful buying we managed to secure a hammer or two,

(Continued on page 106)

A Rovers' Archery Course in Milwaukee

By RICHARD G. BREEDEN
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

THE ROVERS' ARCHERY course in Milwaukee had its origin in one of the boys' clubs maintained by the Department of Municipal Recreation and Adult Education. The boys had become adept making their own bows and arrows and in shooting at regulation targets, and interest was somewhat on the wane. There was need for devising a plan which would catch the imagination of the boys and make them feel more akin to the Indians they were emulating, whose feats with the bow and arrow were far famed.

Animal Targets

And so the idea of a rovers' archery course came into being. Why shoot at a regulation target when you were reliving the days of the Indian roaming the forest with bow and arrow in search of food? "Shoot at animals," was the answer to that question. So the boys began constructing targets which would represent animals.

These targets are made of six thicknesses of corrugated cardboard sewed or wired together. (Corrugated cardboard can be obtained from any local merchant.) On the face of each target is painted the picture of an animal or bird, usually one and a half times larger than life size. Deer, bears, wild fowl, geese, rabbits, clay pigeons, foxes, lions, tigers, and other denizens of the forest are created. In painting the animals every effort is made to approximate their natural colors. Water colors have been found most satisfactory for the purpose. It is helpful to make a sample target base out of ten so that it can serve as a pattern in making other targets.

When the targets are completed they are mounted on two or more stakes, depending on the size and weight of the target and the number of supports needed, and driven into the ground at least a foot for support. If this is not done, when the arrow hits the target it will jar and crack the whole structure. Wiring the target to the stake is more practicable than nailing it because if an arrow hits a nail it is liable to break.

Through the use of these targets the boys learn much about animals and conservation. They come to realize the incorrectness of putting a doe on a

Making the targets and other articles of equipment is a large part of the fun of archery for Milwaukee boys

target instead of a buck and of shooting such birds as robins and bluebirds. They also become ingenious in placing their targets, sometimes concealing the animal in his native habitat. A lion's head, for example, will be discovered coming out of the brush. These devices make shooting more difficult and increase the shooter's skill.

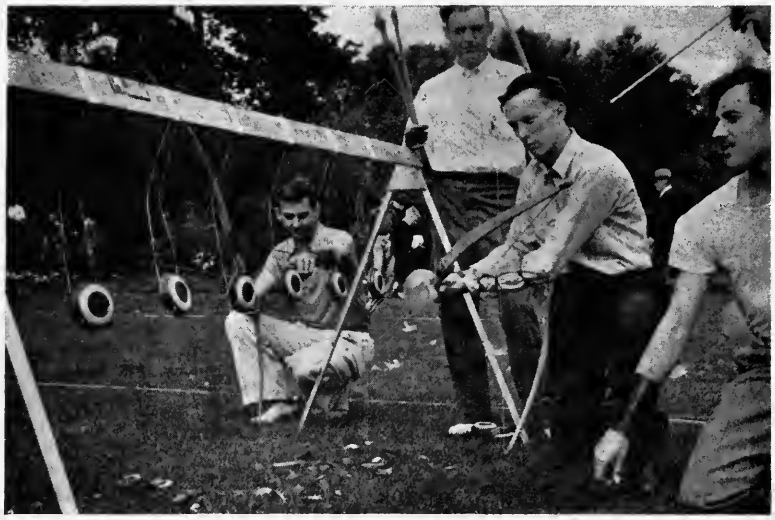


Photo by Larry C. Whiffen

Moving targets are popular and there are various types which may be used

Type of Targets. Moving targets are popular. A target is cut out in the shape of an animal and hung from an easel, and a cord is attached to it so that it may be swung either automatically or by hand. Other types of targets may be used. I have seen an old mattress rolled together with perhaps a head on it and an apple on top of the head—a perfect setting for the William Tell act! The greater variety of targets the more interesting will the rovers' course be.

The Course

There are two types of rovers' course ranges. The first type is *semi-circular* in form, and is designed more especially for tournament use; the other is the form of a large circle.

An ideal location for a range is one in which there is a semicircular hill in the background to stop arrows in flight. It is highly desirable from the standpoint of safety to have a rather high embankment in back of the targets to stop arrows which miss the mark. The targets are placed in a semicircular form and the position of shooting is also seimcircular to conform with the location of the targets. The distances between the targets vary, and they are never shot at from a range greater than 40 yards; from 15 to 20 yards is the usual shooting distance.

The advantages of this plan are that shooting can continue on all the targets at one time and that individuals shooting at a particular target need not wait for people shooting at an adjacent target to complete their rounds before picking up their arrows. Since safety must be taken into account at all times, this is a major consideration. It is interesting to note in this connection that since the recent revival of this sport no one has been killed by an arrow.

The second type of rovers' range involves a large circle. Here again it is ideal, though not absolutely necessary, to have a fairly high embankment surrounding the circle to stop arrows which have missed their mark. This method of layout is somewhat similar to that of clock golf in which players shoot at one target and go on to the next, the range changing from target to target. If properly laid out a regular archery shooting range can be made to accommodate both a rovers' range and an archery shooting gallery by having the rovers' course encircle the archery shooting gallery. Each target will accommodate six people at a time, and it is possible to have as many groups of six as there are targets.

At least a square acre should be set aside for this activity, and it is desirable to have sev-

Sample Score Card

RANGE (Yds)	BULLS-EYE DIAMETER (inches)								
	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5
15									
16	4.07 / 2.71 / 1.36	BULLS-EYE 2nd Ring 3rd Ring							
17	on to 20								
22									
24									
26	on to 30								
35									
40						9.79 / 6.02 / 4.51			
ETC.									

eral acres if possible. As a safety precaution adequate signs should be posted indicating that shooting is going on. No one should be allowed to get behind the flight of arrows, and spectators must remain in back of those shooting.

Scoring

In scoring no target counts more than ten or twelve points. Rings are drawn around the target, and the most vulnerable part of the animal carries the highest score. The more difficult the target, the lower the score for the reason that the more experienced archer, although he does gain a hit in the more difficult target, will not in the end have a great deal higher score than the poorer archer. In this way the less experienced and successful archer will not be discouraged by his score.

It is well to use a standard method for scoring each target, taking into consideration the contestant's shot and the size of the target.

By using higher mathematics, our groups have devised a scoring system which is uniform for all targets. It takes into consideration the diameter of the bull's-eye, the diameter of the arrow, and the shooting range or distance. The following are the elements of the formula:

S= maximum possible score
K= constant. It is determined by assuming a score for one target and working the problem backward.
D= diameter of the bull's-eye in inches
d= diameter of the arrow in inches
R= range in yards

Formula: $S = \frac{K\ (D+d)}{R}$.

The group has also devised a score sheet which makes use of the above formula. Across the top of the sheet is the diameter of the bull's-eye in inches, and down the left-hand side is the range in yards. All possible scores are worked out ahead of time, so it is merely a matter of consulting the card and adding up the scores to determine the final score.

Although this is a rather complex method of scoring, it has many advantages over the average method of scoring. The extreme accuracy in scoring is its outstanding characteristic. Archery associations all over the country have faced the problem of a uniform scoring system in order to hold telegraphic meets. We believe we have solved this problem.

General Suggestions on Equipment

We have found that it adds to the boys' interest in archery if they make their own equipment. In Milwaukee the boys buy their own material, and the average type of wood they can afford is ash or hickory or rock elm. If this is bought in large quantities in six foot lengths about eight inches wide and ripped into proper bow widths of 1¼ to 1⅛ inches, it is possible for the boy to make a bow stave for about 35 cents. If a better type of bow is desired, lemon wood or yew or osage orange should be used. The last two woods mentioned are the best.

The boys make two types of bows—the Indian flat bow and the round bow. The flat variety is easier to make and more mathematically correct than the round bow, though the latter type is more beautiful when completed.

We usually buy the arrows in the dowel form 28 inches long. The boys put steel heads on the arrows, fletch them, and cut in knocks. They also make their own strings out of either No. 12 or No. 25 linen thread which is marked in different ways in different parts of the country. Many of the boys have gone even further and made their own archery tackle. Such things as quivers, armguards, and finger tips are examples.

Why Have a Rovers' Course?

A rovers' archery course has a number of advantages. It makes archery more interesting; though less scientific in certain respects it is more fun; it accommodates more people at a time and has all of the physical values of the regulation game. A recreation department will find it well worth while to develop one of these interesting courses.

NOTE: In submitting this material Mr. Breeden expresses his appreciation to Vincent E. Victoreen for his work on the uniform scoring formula and scoring sheet and to C. G. Whitman for his design of targets.

"Along with the revival of interest in all sports of the individual type, archery is being used by a fast-increasing number of men, women and children as an absorbing leisure-time activity. There are probably several reasons for this growth of interest. One is the fact that the new method of shooting which is being developed is easier to learn and tends to be more accurate than the old. Another is the development of more efficient and accurate bows and arrows, and the fascination many people find in the making of their own archery tackle."—From *Modern Methods in Archery.*

What They Say About Recreation

"JOY IN PHYSICAL RECREATION may be compounded of many elements, including pleasure in the actual activity, relaxation and change, pleasant surroundings, companionship, anticipation and memory. There is satisfaction in doing well some physical thing."—*Dudley B. Reed,* M.D., in *Keep Fit and Like It.*

"We must see youth clearly—our boys and girls who long to be happy, to go places, to feel and experience life; who want to work at tasks they love, and play with those they love, and some day become the parents of children they will love; who want a part in making over this world along lines of their own adventurous thinking and who dream of rendering their service to humanity."—*Frances S. Pettengill,* President, National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

"Always people have liked to make plays. Sometimes they have made them just for fun: to amuse themselves and others, and to make people laugh. Sometimes they have made them as artists paint pictures, and musicians compose music, and children build block houses: for the joy of creating a thing of beauty."—*Marguerite Fellows Melcher* in *Offstage.*

"I do not care by what term you call what I have in mind. You may call it culture if you like. What I am pleading for is the recognition of the supreme importance of the enrichment of the inner life of the youth of today and tomorrow. In so far as education can accomplish this, much that distresses us in the inequalities and injustices and confusions of the life about us will vanish."—*Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase* in *Planning the Future with Youth.*

"There is nothing more essential to the livability of communities than an allowance for an adequate background of open land. Such allowance as this will become more important as the margin of human leisure continues to widen."—*Karl B. Lohmann* in *Regional Planning.*

"There are new forces in the world, new patrons of architecture. A new architecture is being born—an architecture for the people. It is projects of social value, parks, swimming pools, tremendous dams and power plants and schools that form the great architecture today. A new vision of decently housing all the people has come in like a breath of fresh air. That is what has changed and is changing our architecture today. The architect is beginning to realize his opportunity and his duty to the people. They are his really significant patrons."—*Talbot Hamlin* in *Bulletin of the American Library Association.*

"Today, with vastly increased leisure and educational facilities, the common working man can become as broadly educated as were formerly only the aristocratic few. And if the masses are taught to use their leisure in such a way as to enrich their lives, this can be made a more civilized world."—*Dr. Harry A. Overstreet.*

"It is just as much a symbol of patriotism to have the nation's schools lighted at night as to have flags flying over them in the daytime."—*Mark McCloskey.*

"A challenging job confronts us all. The home, the church, the school must each do its part but you as playground directors and recreation leaders have an equally important task to perform. Yours is essentially a great adventure in social relations and a splendid opportunity to mold the character of the plastic material with which you work."—*Frank S. Gaines,* Berkeley, Calif.

"We need a new conception of life. It must concern itself less with the number of years we live and more with how we live them. After all, there is plenty of evidence that some men live more in ten years than others do in ten decades."—*Gabriel Heatter* in *Faith.*

"The great problem before us today is to create a civilization that does not degenerate under leisure. This can be done only by setting in operation forces making for a culture that recognizes, as no civilization since the fall of Rome has been required to do, that leisure must be a means and not an end; that its value is measured by what we do with it as to whether it lifts or lowers us in the world of spiritual values."—*Dr. Philip Seman.*

Sunbeams for Footlights

Some suggestions for the design and construction of playground theaters

By F. ELLWOOD ALLEN
National Recreation Association

IT IS FUN to build a playground theater. There is a thrill in transforming almost overnight a corner or a barren portion of a playground into a thing of real beauty which will serve many purposes. The playground theater adds to the general landscape development of the area. It is simple and inexpensive to construct and economical to maintain. The planting of deciduous shrubs or evergreens, the establishing of a lawn, or the introduction of a tree or two may be all that is necessary in the construction process. In the case of an existing lawn area, it becomes merely a problem of adaptation.

It must be clearly understood that this article is dealing with the natural types of playground theaters which depend entirely upon natural features for effects. This means, of course, that there will be no artificial scenery, draw curtains, or specially constructed wooden stages, as is typical of the indoor theater. The structural theater of the playground with its artificial scenery and effects, sometimes permanent but often portable, has been used successfully in various playgrounds throughout the country. This type of theater is very popular and adapted to certain types of dramatic productions. It usually means the introduction of a portable stage in as desirable a setting as possible, which is immediately removed after the production is over. The construction of a permanent theater of this type which will materially contribute to the aesthetic value of the playground involves a great deal of expense.

The permanent natural theater which we are discussing is inexpensive to construct. It is made up primarily of living plant materials, ever-changing in character. Each season of the year brings forth different color and texture effects. Even in the wintertime, if carefully planned, it can be a thing of unusual charm.

It would be well perhaps to mention briefly some of the general problems involved in the construction of the natural playground theater, such as grading, drainage, soil, and types of plant materials, before discussing the individual problems pertaining to each theater type.

In the first part of this discussion of playground theaters, which appeared in the April issue of *Recreation,* Mr. Allen outlined three types of theaters — the informal, semiformal and formal, and presented a plan for the proposed playfield-park for Watertown, South Dakota, showing a theater of the formal type. In this article he continues his discussion of natural types of theaters which depend entirely on natural features for effects, and takes up problems of grading, drainage, soil, and types of plant materials to be used.

Grading. Abrupt changes in grade should be avoided. The grade should be uniform regardless of slope. If the stage is elevated there should be a slight pitch toward the apron for surface drainage. This pitch should not exceed an inch and a half for every ten feet. (See Figure 3.) When the stage and the auditorium are on the same level it will only be necessary to provide enough slope for surface drainage. (See Figure 2.) The direction of the pitch depends on the size and design of the theater and the topography. A pitch from the periphery of the theater to a point at the imaginary or actual center of the stage apron (provided with a catch basin) would be ideal. Terracing is not recommended for the playground theater except where the slope of the auditorium is so steep that terracing is necessary for erosion control. Terraces are expensive to construct and very costly to maintain. All top soil should be removed and stored before the grading operation, and then replaced over the area for the establishing of a turf.

Drainage. Drainage is a very important factor in the construction of the outdoor theater. If the soil is porous and has natural drainage, very little needs to be done. If, however, the soil is heavy or impervious, it will be necessary to provide subdrainage by tiling. One catch basin will probably be necessary at the low point to carry off surplus surface water. The size and type of basin will depend entirely on the size and topography of the area. Often a six inch vitrified tile with wrought iron grating connected with proper underground

outlets will serve for all practical purposes. The principles covering drainage for any lawn, play, or planted area are applicable to the playground theater.

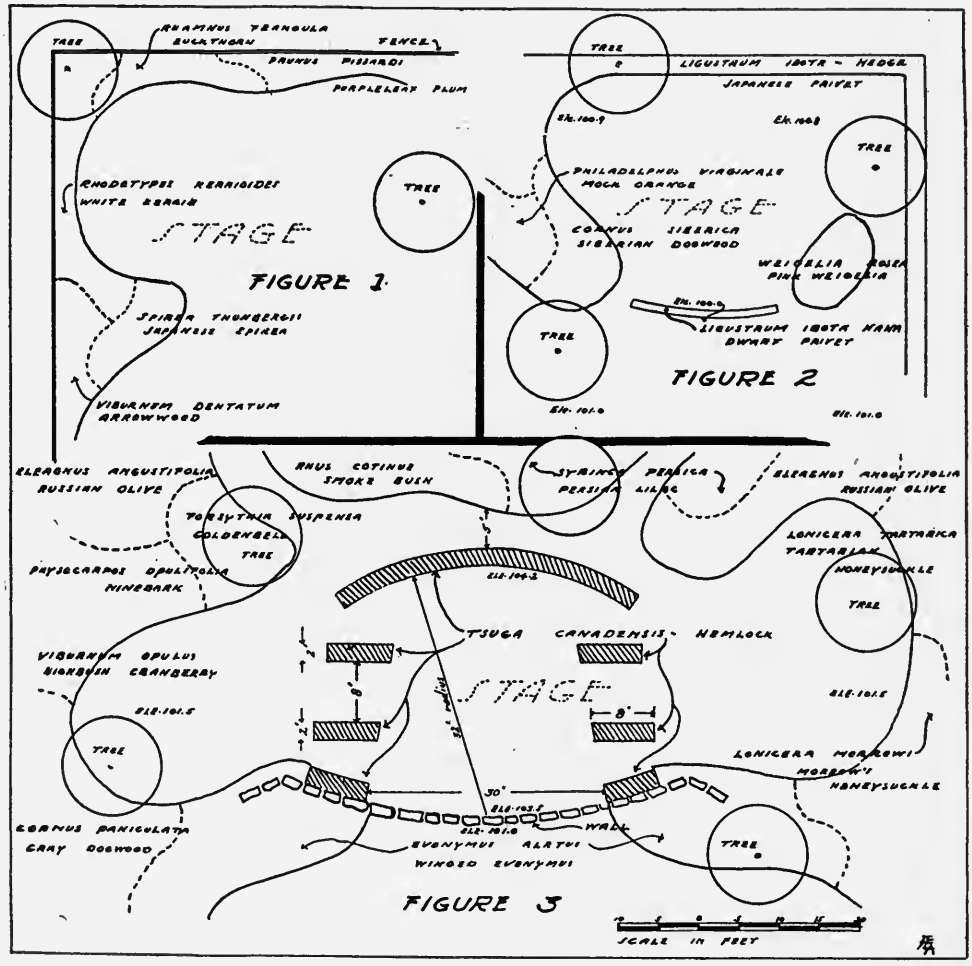
Soil. As the theater is constructed of living plants, the soil should be prepared according to standard planting specifications. At least three inches of top soil will be necessary for the establishing of a turf area. Beds for plant materials should be carefully prepared before planting and should be provided with sufficient top soil to insure satisfactory growth. It will probably be necessary to supply some form of fertilizer both to the soil of the lawn area and of the planting beds, either in the form of commercial fertilizer or barnyard manure.

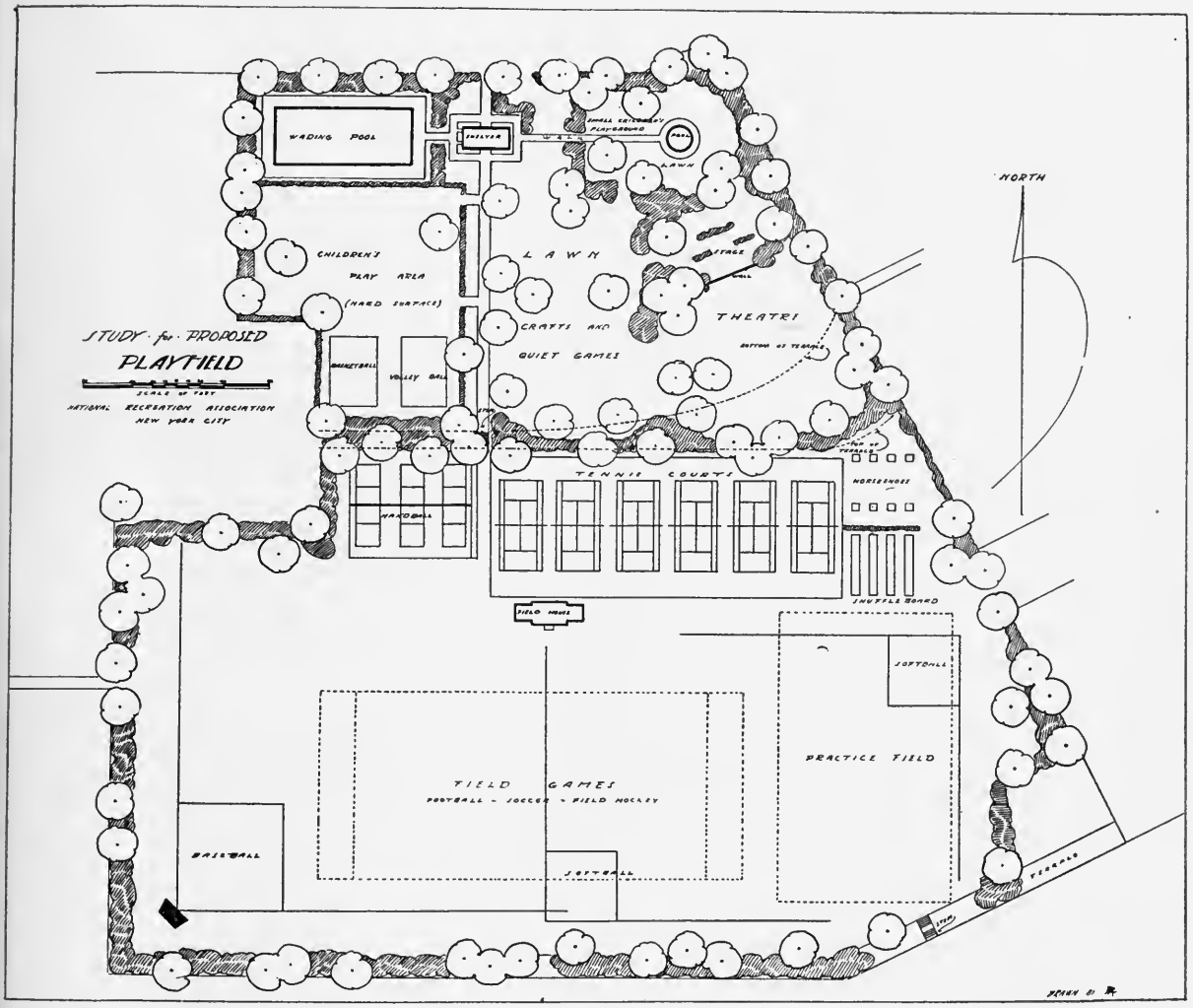
Types of Plant Material. Plant materials should be selected to serve their special use, namely for screen purposes. This means that dense foliage will be necessary where plants are used for wings and background. The habit and character of growth of the plants should be carefully studied as well as their adaptability to shearing or pruning. Only the hardy, tested varieties should be used, and those producing pleasing effects. Varieties having thorns and briers should be avoided because of the danger of injury, and tearing of clothing. It is possible to select materials that will not only serve for screen purposes but produce very pleasing winter, spring, summer, and fall effects. They should be planted at the proper time, either in the fall or in the spring. Fall planting is usually considered better than spring planting as the season is longer and the soil in better physical condition.

Care should be taken in the selection of the seed mixture for the lawn. In the Atlantic coast region and north to the Great Lakes, Kentucky bluegrass has no superior for general lawn use. A mixture of Kentucky bluegrass seven parts, red top two parts, white clover one part, by weight, has proven very satisfactory in producing a durable lawn for concentrated use.

General Considerations. A planting and grading plan of the area should be prepared before actual construction is begun. This plan would show the size and arrangement of the beds, the type, size, number and placement of plant materials, the location of all drainage and water supply features, and the existing and proposed elevations. Shrubs are usually grouped in masses and rarely used as specimens in this type of development.

Figures 1, 2, and 3 illustrate respectively the three types of playground theaters previously mentioned — informal, semiformal, and formal.





This plan illustrates the arrangement of a proposed playfield showing the relation between the playground theater and other facilities. It is interesting to note that the theater is located near the shelter and away from noisy types of activities. The tennis and horseshoe courts act as transition between the quiet area and that devoted to field activities. The plan takes advantage of a terrace slope for its auditorium and has a low elevated stage supported by a retaining wall. The wings and backstage areas are formed by mass planting of deciduous shrubs.

All plant materials suggested in these plans are adaptable to the northeastern coastal and Great Lakes regions of the United States.

Figure 1 shows the general arrangement of suggested planting for the informal type of playground theater. The stage is merely a part of a level lawn area in the corner of a playground. Around the border are plant materials for screen effects and to improve the general landscape appearance of the playground. The dotted lines in the beds represent the outline of one particular variety of shrub. For example, five *Spirea Thunbergii* would be necessary for the space indicated for that variety in the plan. The shape of the bed provides a partial wing. The imaginary apron of the stage would extend from this extreme point to the tree located thirty feet away. Such an arrangement is easily adapted to other uses, in addition to dramatics. It can be used for quiet games, for arts and crafts, and is an excellent location for the storytelling hour.

Figure 2 illustrates the semiformal type of playground theater. There is only a slight change in grade. The stage is not elevated, but a low, dwarf privet hedge is designed to act as a division between the auditorium and the stage. This should be kept low, and not allowed to grow over twelve inches high. A mass planting of *Weigelia*

rosea forms one wing of the stage and the extension of the planting bed with the Siberian Dogwood forms the opposite wing. Here again the area can be used for many types of activities as well as for dramatics.

Figure 3 illustrates the formal type of playground theater, with elevated stage. A dry wall two and a half feet high forms the apron of the turf stage. The wings and background shown in hatch are solid blocks of sheared evergreens, usually six feet high. There is an ample backstage area, completely screened by the surrounding shrubbery borders. Access to the stage is provided from the rear. The wall of the stage can be of any type of material—stone, brick, concrete. For pleasing effects and low construction cost, a dry stone wall is most satisfactory. This type of wall requires no foundation, and if the bonding material is soil the joints between the stones can be planted with alpines with interesting results. These plants should be placed in the wall at the time of construction and not inserted after the wall is completed. In this way the roots of the plants will have direct contact with the soil, which should be thoroughly packed around them.

There are many alpines suitable for wall treatment. Among the outstanding species are *Dianthus deltoides, Saphonaria ocymoides, Sedums* in variety, *Alyssum, Phlox subulata, Campanula garganica, Arabis,* and many others. These plants are profuse bloomers and many of them are evergreen throughout the year. They are all very hardy. While the plan indicates Hemlock for the wings and background, there are many types of evergreens satisfactory for this purpose. Arbor Vitae, upright Junipers, and Yews are often used for such purposes. Any evergreen that can withstand severe shearing and attain the necessary height is satisfactory for wings and background. If deciduous shrubs are used for this purpose, it is best to select those that adapt themselves to severe shearing and produce dense foliage from crown to top. Various types of privets are the most satisfactory, and they are inexpensive. The introduction of trees in connection with the stage not only provides shade but helps to create a more pleasing skyline effect. Elms, maples, and oaks are standard hardy varieties used but the occasional introduction of a semi-weeping willow, such as *Salix elegantissima* adds variety and beauty in color and effect.

The width of the proscenium depends on the type of use and the size of the area. Thirty feet is usually considered a desirable width for most activities. This type of theater is more difficult to adapt to other playground uses than the informal or the semiformal types. It is probably not feasible to construct the formal type unless there is a keen interest in dramatic and musical activities. Careful planning and programming, however, can find many uses for it. It does have the distinct advantage of inviting use.

The question of dressing rooms is often important in the outdoor natural theater. Usually an adjacent shelter building or similar structure is used for this purpose. It is sometimes practical

(Continued on page 108)

This picture illustrates the effective use of alpines in the construction of a dry retaining wall supporting the stage. These plants are very striking throughout the entire year, contrasting with the harshness of the stone and softening the severity of the wall.

Rainy Day Programs for Camps

By DAN DRYDEN and BILL SCHAFER

THE PROBLEM of providing a good program for rainy days has long been a "headache" for camp leaders. One of the reasons it has been a problem is that it has been approached in the wrong light. If counselors and directors could look upon the rainy day as a boon, the problem would be half solved. Variety is one of the things we try to plan for in any recreation program, so why shouldn't we accept a change in the weather and put it to use as we would any new activity?

It is not a bad idea to plan for a lull in activities once in a while and the rainy day is just the time for a let-down. By this we do not mean that the day should become boresome or that time should hang heavy on the campers' hands. There are plenty of activities which can provide a lot of fun and may be a welcome relief from the usual more athletic type of program. If it is felt that something exciting is needed to vary the program, there is no lack of games of a more robust type which may be played indoors, even if the space is fairly limited.

Perhaps one of the best things counselors can do is to give the campers a chance to use their own ingenuity in dealing with the rainy day. That is one of the things camp is supposed to develop, and this is a good chance for a little practice. In most cases weather has little effect on the natural exuberance of children. They will find a great many things to do if left to their own devices. Of course something is needed to fill in the gaps when the youngsters run out of good ideas temporarily. For you may bank on it that they will not be at a loss for something to do for very long! If they run out of ideas that are acceptable to the camp, they will soon concoct schemes that may be somewhat devastating. However, if counselors are on the lookout they may be able to provide the necessary stimulus or added ingenuity which will produce a good activity from a hazy or imperfect idea.

Why not, in the first place, prove to campers that bad weather can be pleasant? The explanation of this paradox will be apparent to the reader who has spent a cold, blustery evening before a pleasant fire when the sound of the wind and of the rain beating on the roof has seemed actually to add to the warmth and snugness of the room.

Another easily demonstrable point is that many activities enjoyed during sunshiny weather are just as pleasant to pursue in the rain —if one is properly equipped. We don't know whether the experts agree with us, but in our youth we did a lot of fishing in the rain and enjoyed it, especially trolling for bass and pike. We do not remember whether the catch justified our belief that a light rain enhanced our chances, but we do remember the main thing about it—and that is that it was fun! Hiking or just going for a walk in the rain will give campers a view of beauties of nature not to be seen in fair weather. Anyone who has seen a spider web adorned with crystal raindrops or who has walked with the summer rain in his face will appreciate this.

Swimming, too, can be fun if it is not overdone and the air is not too cold. Perhaps it should be suggested that this sort of activity should be entirely voluntary, but that enthusiasm or a show of interest on the part of counselors will engender greater participation and also greater enjoyment on the campers' part. Campers also like to run naked or almost so in a heavy downpour and it can be done without harmful effects if care is taken that it is not continued until the children become too cold and that they have a good rubdown afterwards.

A spirit of informality and do-as-you-please will allow for relaxation and spontaneity. All or as many as possible of the various camp departments should be available to the campers. All counselors should be "on tap" and ready for anything. The craft shop, of course, should be open, and it will in all probability be well attended. Suggestions for rainy-day work

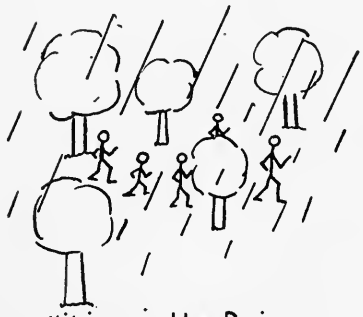
The authors of these practical suggestions on how to take the gloom out of rainy days at camp are both associated with the recreation program of the Children's Aid Society of New York City.

Match Box Relay

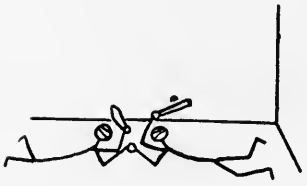
Shot Put

Peanut Party

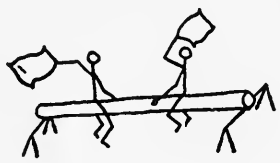
Pilot's Test



Hiking in the Rain



Friendly Enemies



Pillow Fight

Treasure Hunt

might include decorating the slickers or the canvas jackets youngsters are wearing these days, and making miniature gardens. Certainly there should be a place for wrestling, tumbling, boxing, and general rough-housing. A few of the campers might like the chance to gather around the piano and sing informally. Others might enjoy just poking the fire to their own satisfaction! Time spent about the fireplace in a good old-fashioned bull session is not always wasted. There is a good opportunity on rainy days for practice in signalling and perhaps Indian sign talks. Quiet games such as cards, Monopoly, Parchesi, checkers and chess will pass the time both pleasantly and profitably.

We admit that a rainy spell of several days is a trying situation, but with the proper attitude in the leaders and a knowledge of the many things that can be done most of the unpleasantness can be relieved. Make provision for the comfort of the campers by providing neatsfoot oil or any other waterproofing material. It is a good idea, too, to have a supply of old clothing on hand to replace wet outfits. Check campers' blankets to see that they haven't become damp from the atmosphere; if they have, they may be thoroughly dried in a commercial laundry.

A Few Rainy Day Programs

The following programs for rainy days are by no means new, but can be adapted to almost any camp. We have used them and found them both practical and popular with the campers.

Scavenger Hunt. Prepare a list of articles that are difficult to find on a rainy day. Organize group into teams and give each team the list of articles; the first team to return with all the articles wins the hunt.

Suggestions for the list are: a dry leaf, a snail, a butterfly, a mushroom or puffball, a fishworm, a spider web.

Treasure Hunt. Treasure hunts have long been a popular program at camps. A rainy day will give it added thrills and adventures. Make the trail difficult, but not dangerous, to follow.

Cowboy and Indian Fight. This may be played outdoors or indoors, if space is available. The group is divided into two teams — Cowboys and Indians. Each member of both teams is given a number of gummed stickers. At the signal, "War declared," teams try to capture each other by sticking a gummed sticker on an opponent, thus eliminating the captured player from the fight. The team wins which captures all of its opponents.

This is an excellent game when played outdoors (players wear trunks or bathing suits) where

players can stalk opponents and hide behind foliage and rocks.

Indoor Track Meet. An indoor track meet can be held in a very limited space. The group is divided into teams—a small number of players on each team. The events in the track meet may be such as:

Shot put — Shot is a blown up paper bag or balloon.

Javelin throw — Javelin is a piece of broom straw.

100 *yd. dash*—Dash over marked area hopping on one foot.

High Jump—on one foot.

Broad jump—on one foot.

Discus throw — Discus is a paper pie plate or cardboard disc.

Relay race—relays hopping on one foot.

Medley relay—crab walk, backward walk, and snake walk.

Pole vault — standing pole vault for distance, using broom stick for pole.

Hammer throw — Hammer is blown up paper bag with string attached.

Peanut Party. Use the same organization as for the indoor track meet, and offer novelty events and races. Each team winning an event is permitted to send a representative (the one with the largest hand) to take a handful of peanuts. The teams keep the peanuts until the events are finished and divide them among the members. Suggested events for the party are: potato race, using peanuts; a race in which peanuts are pushed with nose; needle-threading race in which contestants race over given distance, thread needle and return; cracker eating race in which each player eats three crackers and whistles; and a match box relay. In this stunt the first player sticks his nose into one end of the lid of a match box. He passes it on to the second player by pushing the other end onto the nose of the second player withdrawing his own nose. Neither player is permitted to touch the lid with his hands.

Stunt Party. The stunt party is a program of events that are mainly entertaining. Little organization is required as volunteers participate in the events. Encourage all of the members of the group to enter into at least one event. Suggested events for the party are:

Chef's hat boxing—paper bag is placed on the heads of the boxers for hats; object is to knock opponent's hat off.

Paper tear-outs — Give every member of the group a piece of paper. By folding or tearing the paper countless numbers of figures and designs can be made.

Friendly enemies—Two contestants, blindfolded, lie prone on the floor facing each other. They grasp left hands and hold swatter (roll of paper) in their right hands.

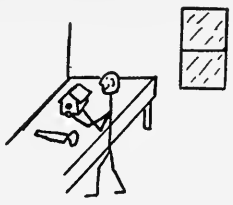
A starts by calling to B, "Where are you?" When B answers, "Here," A strikes spot where voice came from. In return B asks A where he is and attempts to hit him.

Chinese get-up. Two players sit on the floor back to back, with arms folded. Each presses against the other's back and attempts to rise to a standing position without unfolding his arms.

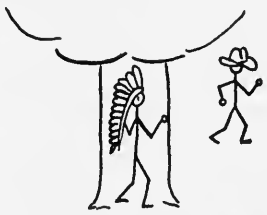
Handkerchief pick-up — A handkerchief is placed on the seat of a low chair. Player, standing on one foot with arms folded behind his back, bends forward and attempts to pick up the handkerchief with his teeth.

Pilot's test—Blindfolded player leans forward and rests forehead on short broomstick. Object

(Continued on page 109)



Rainy Day in the Shop



Cowboys and Indians

Testing Lean-to on Rainy Day

Fire Building in the Rain

Playgrounds as Community Centers

As you plan your summer program ask yourself this question: "Are our playgrounds serving adults?"

By MABEL MADDEN
Supervisor of Community Activities
Public Recreation Commission
Cincinnati, Ohio

THE OLD battle cry of recreation leaders "Playgrounds for Children" is now giving way to a new and more far-reaching slogan "Playgrounds for Everyone" — for youngsters, mother and dad, big brother and sister, and the man and woman next door. Formerly a playground was open from nine in the morning until five at night. Now playgrounds are open, with supervision, from nine in the morning, or earlier, until dark and, in many instances, until ten or eleven at night. The old playground program consisted largely of games, sports and swimming, with a smattering of dancing, handcraft and dramatics for children. Many playgrounds displayed signs: "For children under sixteen years of age," and parents visited the playground at the closing session or on a special occasion to watch a play, exhibit or demonstration of the activities of their children.

A Center for All!

The new conception of a playground is a gathering place, a community center, so to speak, where children have the use of the facilities and play space during the day, but where everyone in the neighborhood can congregate at night for games, swimming, handcraft, movies, hobby interests, social dancing, band concerts, or just to sit around and talk with neighbors and friends.

Concerts. In Cincinnati, under the direction of Robert E. Coady, Supervisor of Playgrounds, the playgrounds are rapidly becoming the summer neighborhood meeting place, with particular emphasis placed on programs for adults after 5:30 P. M. In cooperation with the Board of Park Commissioners and the Federal Music Project, band and orchestra concerts are given two or three times a week on different grounds. On the day of the concert available benches are delivered to the playground by the Recreation Commission, chairs are borrowed by some members of the audience from houses in the vicinity, while others bring their own boxes, stools, or folding chairs.

Dances. Social dances are conducted in many districts one, two, or three nights a week by the Playground Mothers Clubs. Where WPA orchestras are used admission is free; where private orchestras are employed the charge is two dances for five cents. The Playground Mothers Club, with the playleader, assumes complete charge of the dance, including employment of the orchestra, sale of refreshments, and chaperonage. Any profits derived from the dances are used by the clubs to purchase material for costumes, pay the carfare of the children for inter-playground games, and for special treats for the children. These dances are conducted especially for the 'teen age boy and girl, to give them a place where they can dance in out of doors in pleasant surroundings and with wholesome supervision at a very small cost.

Everyone Helps! Other money-raising activities conducted by the Playground Mothers Clubs with the assistance of the playleaders are carnivals, festivals, and bake sales. Booths are erected by the Recreation Commission, often with the help of the men in the neighborhood. When these carnivals or festivals are held on Saturday, parents and friends throng the grounds all afternoon and evening, purchasing the articles for sale and participating in the many progressive games of skill which are placed at intervals on the playing field. The men, particularly, take a sporting interest in making a better score than their opponents.

Handcraft. In several locations "Ladies' Night" is celebrated once a week, with softball diamonds, the wading pool, and other facilities reserved for the exclusive use of girls and women. Some of the community center handcrafts, knitting and leather-tooling classes continue all summer, meeting in the playground shelter building under the covered shelter, or simply in a cool spot under the trees. Last year one of the community center photography classes met each week during the summer at the playground shelter building, the members traveling from there to one of the parks,

the conservatory, the Zoo, or some other interesting place to take pictures and compare, discuss and criticize photographs taken on previous trips.

Swimming. Cincinnati, unfortunately, is one of the few large cities that does not have a publicly owned swimming pool for adults, and in spite of the many songs and poems written about the "Beautiful Ohio," it is not safe for swimming. When one of the playleaders suggested a few years ago that the children's wading pools be kept open at night for adults, no one believed that grown men and women would want to try to swim in pools having a maximum depth of three and a half to four feet. The experiment was made, however, and much to everyone's amazement the pools are crowded on hot nights with boys and girls and men and women from sixteen to sixty years of age. One or two large floodlights attached to the shelter building outlets serve to illuminate the pools and the surrounding space. A charge of five cents is made to cover the extra service of caretaker and playleader, and in some districts a small profit is realized.

Play Days. Community play days, with three or four playgrounds in the district combining for a celebration at the largest or most accessible area, are another source of stimulating good fellowship and better community spirit. Committees, with representatives from each place, are formed to assist the supervisor and play leaders in organizing the program. Wherever possible the Federal Music, Theater and Vaudeville Projects are enlisted to provide entertainment.

Pageants. Two years ago Cincinnati discontinued the city-wide playground pageant and substituted a pageant on each playground to demonstrate to the parents one part of the playground program. The pageants include dancing, dramatics, tumbling and singing, and of course the parents and relatives attend to see little Johnny and Mary perform, even if they are only members of a large chorus. Many times the supervisors, standing on the sidelines, have heard remarks to the effect that "I certainly had no idea the children were doing anything like this," or "I thought all they did on the playground was swim and play games." The playground pageant, as well as the handcraft and hobby exhibits can be excellent educational and publicity media for selling the playground program to men and women who otherwise think only of the playground as a "safe" place where children are "watched" by playleaders.

On the Fourth of July. Independence Day, coming so soon after the closing of school and the opening of the summer playgrounds, can serve the triple purpose of helping children to appreciate the advantages given them by the Declaration of Independence and the efforts of the great patriots who made it possible for us to live in a democracy; to give them a joyous holiday without the dangers of fireworks; and, through parades, athletic events and short historical tableaux, to bring large numbers of adults to the playground early in the season, thereby creating an interest which can be fostered throughout the summer. In most neighborhoods the Playground Mothers Club helps sponsor the Fourth of July celebration, sometimes in cooperation with the local Welfare Association, by giving small inexpensive prizes for the best costumes and winners of athletic events, and a treat, generally ice cream and cake, to every child participating in the parade and program. In a similar way, Labor Day can be a fitting climax to the season's activities.

On this summer's playgrounds many young people will be absorbed in making things

Courtesy WPA, Iowa

Co-Recreation. The evening program, if carefully conducted, should provide a constructive social outlet for the young men and women in the neighborhood. Often we have found that a group of young women playing

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Travel Tours via Wishful Thinking!

An adventure in vicarious traveling which proved both recreational and educational

PLAYGROUND children in Leominster, Massachusetts are going abroad "via imagination," and are having almost as much fun with their trips as if they were the real McCoy! Under the direction of Mrs. Mary Rocca travel tours have been conducted to France, Italy, Japan, England, Poland, and other foreign countries. How? It really is quite simple.

First, the children gather around in a circle to start planning their trip to another distant land. Paragraphs concerning the various countries are read from a travel book to help in deciding what shall be the next trip on their list. Comparisons are made between our country and the foreign ones. Transportation, food, dress, historical features, and modes of living are discussed. An effort is made to answer all questions and to obtain a clear picture of other countries.

In outlining their trip, the map of the country is used to locate the important cities and rivers. Parts of books are read about these places to present a general picture of the country itself. Naturally the group must carry along a dictionary of the language used in each country visited, and in this way members learn conversational expressions in many foreign languages.

Next, the children get down to business with time-tables, bus and steamship pamphlets, and plan in detail the actual traveling involved. This gives them an idea of what the trip will cost, including railroad and steamship fares, food, tips, souvenirs and similar expenses. Each child has his own expense book in which he jots down the sum agreed upon to cover the whole trip. After deciding definitely on the date of departure and the number of stops *en route* they are off—with the aid of a map and a certain amount of imagination!

As the trip progresses, the children spend their money, which is carefully budgeted, and subtract it from the main total, being careful to have enough for the return trip.

The good thing about a vicarious "crossing" is that no one can possibly become seasick! Once on the other side of the water, some time is spent at each of the foreign cities on the list, and the children learn for themselves the historical facts of the country, noting the differences in customs, food, and ways of living, and being very careful to pay the exact amount for guide and taxi service with the air of a connoisseur.

Stamps and souvenirs are often brought in to make the trip seem more real. Many times the children draw pictures of some of the places, and often they are taught to weave articles or to make metal ornaments like those of foreign countries. Once in a while some child has a relative or a friend abroad and through this contact may be able to add very interesting knowledge to the trip.

Upon returning home, each child tells about the part of the trip he enjoyed most. The expense books are checked and balanced, and a general discussion follows which helps in planning the next trip. Each trip becomes longer and more interesting. The children soon become well enough acquainted with many countries to feel quite at home in them.

This project in vicarious traveling has proved to be both educational and entertaining. Children as well as

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All ready for a trip even to the suitcase

Photo by Leo Meister, Newark, N. J.

Courtesy East Orange, N. J., Board of Recreation Commission

There are many themes which are adaptable for use in the summer playground program, and in them drama, music and handcraft may all be introduced in happy combination

"On Wings to Fairyland"

"On Wings to Fairyland" was the delightful theme on which the Playground and Recreation Association of Wyoming Valley built last summer's entire playground program, with the exception of the athletic program which was run separately. The idea of "On Wings to Fairyland" was the feature, week by week, the fairy tales of different lands, correlating the musical, dramatic, storytelling and handcraft activities with the countries under discussion. The season ended with a final pageant in Kirby Park bringing together 3,000 children in the costumes represented by the fairy stories.

The theme was unusually well chosen since it was culturally worthwhile and at the same time interesting, colorful, and adaptable to children of all ages, especially to young ones. From the directors' standpoint it was an easy program to put on because of the variety of handcrafts involved and the wealth of available program material of all kinds.

For a number of years the Playground and Recreation Association of Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, has adopted a theme for its summer playground program. In 1937 it was a "Friendlier Neighborhood." Last summer "On Wings to Fairyland" was the theme developed with great success. Many playground directors, cogitating on the subject of this summer's program, will find in "On Wings to Fairyland" a perfect portmanteau of ideas. The outline of events as described by Ruth Swezey, Director of Recreation, is given here, with a few changes of minor importance to make it more adaptable to countrywide use.

"On Wings to Fairyland"

First Week—Get Acquainted Week

Handcraft: Insignia for leaders, bean bags for relays.

Music: Get acquainted songs.

Storytelling: Explain plan for summer. Tell and act out Taffy was a Welshman, Little Red Riding Hood, Little Boy Blue and other simple stories.

Second Week—Germany Week and Music Week

Handcraft: Seven Dwarf dolls, caps, animals, German toys, fruit banks.

Music: Festival on every playground. Use old German airs and folk dances. Music from Walt Disney's Seven Dwarfs.

Storytelling: Pied Piper, Hansel and Gretel, Legends of the Rhine. Smaller children: The Easter Rabbit, The Queen of Hearts, The House that Jack Built.

Dramatics: Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs. Puppet show.

Third Week — British Isles Week and Folk Festivals

Handcraft: Build fairy castles from oatmeal boxes, chip carving, dolls of different northern countries.

Music: Folk songs of Ireland, Scotland, England.

Storytelling: Sleeping Beauty, the Frog Prince, Tom Tit Tot, Puss in Boots, Alice in Wonderland.

Dramatics: Old King Cole, Sleeping Beauty.

Folk festivals on all playgrounds using dances and tunes of Ireland, Scotland, England and Wales.

Fourth Week—Orient Week and Kite Week

Handcraft: Oriental lamps, trays, pottery, parachutes, kites.

Build set for Aladdin and the Lamp.

Music: The Chinese Fan and other songs. (See song list.)

Storytelling: Aladdin and the Lamp. The Great Bell of Pekin.

Dramatics: Aladdin and the Lamp.

Kite tourneys.

Fifth Week—France Week and Puppet Shows

Handcraft: Columbine and Pierrot puppets.

Music: Alouette, En Passant par Lorraine and other songs. (See list.)

Dramatics: Puppet shows on all playgrounds using the Columbine and Pierrot.

Sixth Week—Mexico Week and Handcraft Week

Handcraft: Scarfs, Mexican hats, boleros, belts, tambourines.

Music: La Paloma, Cielito Lindo and other songs. (See list.)

Stringed music groups.

Storytelling: The Talking Bird and other Aztec stories.

Handcraft exhibition on each playground.

Seventh Week—America Week

Handcraft: Rip van Winkle set, Negro dancing dolls, Eskimo sets, totem poles, Indian craft.

Music: Sourwood Mountain, Li'l Liza Jane and other songs. (See list.)

Storytelling: Traditional American stories, Indian stories, Pioneer stories.

Dramatics: Mary Had a Little Lamb, Hickory Dickory Dock, The Little Turtle, Frog Went a Courting, Old Bang 'Em.

Eighth and Ninth Week were filled with preparation for the final pageant and play, Rip van Winkle.

Songs Used

We are not listing here the songs used for the first get-acquainted week as they are miscellaneous sociability songs and action songs such as The More We Get Together and Looby Loo. The members accompanying the following songs refer to the list of song books which follows:

Second Week—Germany

Hansel and Gretel Dance (1)
Where Has My Little Dog Gone?
The Generous Fiddler (6)
Du, Du, Liegst Mir Im Herzen (6) and (3)
A Walking Song (6)
Schnitzelbank (3)
Johnnie Schmoker (4)
Ach Ja
Ach du Lieber Augustin (3)
Broom Dance (1)
Whistle While You Work (Walt Disney's Song Hits)
Heigh-Ho (Walt Disney's Song Hits)

Third Week—British Isles

Jack and Jill (7)
Sing a Song of Sixpence (7)
Billy Boy (4)
Little Sir Echo (4)
Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat (1)
Frog Round (1)
Muffin Man (1)
The Duke of York (1)
The Keeper (6)

Fourth Week—Orient

The Chinese Fan (1)
Sing-a-Ling-a-Ling (4)
Old Mother Wind (9)
The Rabbit and the Turtle (11)
Cherry Blooms (11)
From Nippon Bridge (11)

Fifth Week—France

Alouette (1)
The Apple Tree (9)
Balloons (9)
En Passant Par La Lorraine (6)
Vive la Compagnie (4)
On the Bridge at Avignon (13)

Sixth Week—Mexico

I Saw You (6)
Tarentella
La Paloma (4)
Juanita (5)
Cielito Lindo (6) and (3)
Papoose (9)
In Old Madrid (12)
Spanish Cavalier (12) and (5)
To Jerez We Will Go (11)

Seventh Week—America

Sourwood Mountain (6)
Li'l Liza Jane
Home on the Range (10)
Dogie Song (10)
O Susanna (12)
Night Herding Song (6)
A-Jogging Along (6)
Cape Cod Chantey (6)
Old Bang 'Em (6)
The Turtle (9)
Frog Went a Courting (6)
Hickory Dickory Dock (1)

Where to Find the Songs

1. Twice 55 Games with Music, Red Book. C. C. Birchard & Co., Boston. 25¢
2. The Golden Book of Favorite Songs. Hall & McCreary Co., Chicago, 20¢
3. Time to Sing. Edward B. Marks Music Corp., R.C.A. Building, Radio City, New York City. 25¢
4. Get Together Songs. Lorenz, 91 Seventh Avenue, New York City. 20¢
5. Sociability Songs. Rodeheaver Co., 124 N. 15th St., Philadelphia. 20¢
6. Songs for Informal Singing, Sets I, II and III. National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Price 10¢ each, $7.50 per 100.
7. Treasure Chest of Children's Songs and Games. Treasure Chest Publications, Inc., New York City.

8. Let's Sing Mother Goose. Ella Sonkin & Sophia Bregman, Harold Flamer, Inc., Publisher, New York City. 60¢
9. The Music Hour—One Book Course. Silver Burdett & Co., 45 E. 17th St., New York City. 84¢
10. Community Song Leaflets. National Recreation Association. $1.10 per 100.
11. Botsford's Collection of Folk Songs, Vol. 1. G. Schirmer, Inc., 3 E. 43rd St., New York City. $1.50
12. Twice 55 Plus Community Songs, Brown Book. C. C. Birchard & Co., 221 Columbus Avenue, Boston. 15¢; with accompaniments, 75¢
13. Fifty Favorite Songs for Girls and Boys. Whitman Publishing Co., Racine, Wis. Also obtainable in ten cent stores. 15¢

Some of the songs such as Cielito Lindo are found with dance arrangement in Parties, Musical Mixers and Simple Square Dances, published by the National Recreation Association. 50¢

Stories Used

The numbers accompanying the following titles refer to the list of story books which follows.

Germany

Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs. Walt Disney's story adapted from the original story (12). Hansel and Gretel (10) Legents of the Rhine (13) Raven of Stolzeneck (14).

British Isles

King Arthur Stories (15) The Frog Prince (10) Sleeping Beauty (1) Tom Tit Tot (2) Puss in Boots (2) Alice in Wonderland (3).

The Orient

The Flying Carpet, The Invisible Cap, The Gold Giving Ring and the Smiling Club (18) Ali Baba (16) Ali of Cairo (4) Arah and His Camel (5) The Great Bell of China (6) Aladdin and the Lamp (4) and (5).

France

Columbine and Pierrot (17) Cinderella (1) and (11) Jack and the Beanstalk (11) and (1).

Mexico

The Talking Bird (7) Pepe and the Parrot (8)

America

Rip van Winkle (9)

On playgrounds everywhere this summer, in activities of all kinds, children and older boys and girls as well will turn to the fairy stories and legends which will never lose their power to thrill young and old.

Courtesy East Orange, N. J., Board of Recreation Commission

Where to Find the Stories

1. Told Again, Walter de la Mare. Alfred A. Knopf, 501 Madison Avenue, New York City. $3.00
2. Fairy Stories and Fables, James Baldwin. American Book Company, 88 Lexington Avenue, New York City. 56¢
3. Alice in Wonderland, Lewis Carroll. The Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York City. $1.00
4. Arabian Nights' Entertainments, Edited by F. J. Olcott. Henry Holt and Company, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York City. $2.00
   Edited by Laurence Houseman. Garden City Publishing Company, Garden City, New York. $1.00
5. The Children's Book, Horace Elisha Scudder. Houghton, Mifflin Company, 2 Park Street, Boston, Massachusetts. $4.00
6. The Chinese Wonder Book, Norman Hinsdale Pitman. E. P. Dutton and Company, 300 Fourth Avenue, New York City. $3.00
7. The Talking Bird, Idella Purnell and John Martin Weatherwax. The Macmillan Company, New York City. $1.75
8. Pepe and the Parrot, Ellis Credle. Thomas Nelson and Sons, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City. $2.00
9. Rip van Winkle, Washington Irving. The Macmillan Company

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"The Strong and the Brave"

An Indian playground pageant given last summer in Reading, Pennsylvania, by the Department of Public Recreation

By CATHERINE HERB
Supervisor
Dramatics and Storytelling

An exhibit of Indian handcraft articles made during the summer

IN THE SUMMER of 1938 the overhead theme chosen for the Reading playgrounds was that of the Plains Indians. Two very helpful advisors were William "Lone Star" Dietz, football coach at Albright College, a full-blooded Sioux Indian, and Fred Cardin, Senior High School music director and a Quapau Indian. During the usual playground leaders' institute both these men lectured on handicraft, customs, music, dances and legends of the Plains Indians. Most of the games, dances, songs and handicraft learned there were later incorporated into the final pageant. In this way the pageant was merely an outgrowth of the summer's work.

The events of the pageant centered around two orphaned, outcast children in the Pawnee tribe—Ishnela, "Lonely Heart," and Whean, "Little Girl." As is the custom among Indians, wandering orphans remain outcasts because the instinct of self-preservation is too great. The children try to join in the games of the small children, the tournaments of the older boys, the work of the women and finally the council of the men. There Ishnela hears that the men are planning to attack a neighboring, hostile tribe whose stealthy ways Ishnela knows. He tries to interrupt their "War Dance" and also their march toward the enemy. Finally, in desperation, they all drive him back to the village, reaching safety just as the hoots of the enemy are heard outside. Because of Ishnela's insistence and bravery, which has saved them, the men decide to admit him into the tribe, and to change his name. Now follows the "Change-of-Name" ceremony in which he is killed as his old self and revived as his new self with the new name "Chi-tan Wa-lit," the "Strong and the Brave." After the celebration he is given the honor of leading all the members of the tribe in a snake dance which incidentally leads all of the performers off the field.

Organization

After the third week of the playground season, each leader was asked to give the number of boys and girls, ages 6-8, 9-12, 12-up, the number of tomahawks, tepees, tom-toms, and any other particular talent which the playground could provide. From these lists were made the final assignments. Those who could provide older boys were assigned the parts of the braves; those who had more small children were given the little girls' games. As far as possible nearby playgrounds were grouped together in the pageant, thus facili-

(Continued on page 112)

Courtesy Department of Recreation, Sioux City, Iowa

In Step with the Playground Procession

The playground procession will soon be on its joyous way, skipping and dancing through America to the music of song and laughter. Won't your city join it?

"CALL ME EARLY, Mother dear," the alert playground director will say this year, not because he is to be Queen of the May, but because the playground procession is almost under way and it behooves him to be on hand to join the lively marchers! So many splendid, colorful programs will be put on all over the country by resourceful recreation directors and energetic playground supervisors that we wish we could have a roll call and beat the drum for each one. This being impossible, we are jotting down a few of the news items that have come our way about last summer's program. Some of them may prove adaptable to your playground program, if you haven't already tried them.

Junior Fire Fighter Clubs. When the "clang clang" of the fire bell is heard, where is the child who does not run to follow the engine?

Four years ago Park Roberts, an Akron fireman, after careful study came to the conclusion that fire prevention must be recognized as a problem demanding constant education and further that it must be directed primarily at youth rather than adults. Today there are 20,000 members enrolled in the Junior Fire Fighter Clubs in Akron, Ohio.

The activities of the program are varied. Radio, dramatics, debates, demonstrations, lectures, and motion pictures are all used in the club program which has been adopted as a part of the curriculum in all elementary schools of Akron with regular firemen acting as instructors. During the school term regular meetings are conducted on schedule once every two weeks in each of the sixty elementary schools. Specially made 16 mm. motion pictures accompanied by simple synchronized lectures on various fire problems are the core of each meeting program.

In the spring of 1937 the Akron Recreation Commission suggested that the Junior Fire Fighter Club program be incorporated in the summer playground program in order that the fire prevention education might continue during the summer and outdoor demonstrations be conducted which would be impossible in the winter indoor club program. A station wagon painted a fiery red, completely equipped with loud speakers and demonstration equipment, each day all summer long attracts club members and their friends to several scheduled key playgrounds throughout the city to take part in a demonstration dealing with the chemistry of fire, proper extinguishing methods, first aid, and other allied subjects. There were fifteen clubs last summer on the playgrounds, and they were of unfailing interest.

A Whistling Contest. New York City whistlers

There'll be music, and plays and pageants, lantern parades, hikes and picnics, and circuses as well

rallied round last summer when the Department of Parks announced a whistling contest! The contest was open to all types of whistlers, whether finger or lip, and to two age groups, those under eighteen and those over this age, with separate divisions for boys and girls. The classifications were: whistling soloists (classical, semi-classical and popular songs), whistling novelties, and bird imitators. Each contestant was required to participate in the borough eliminations in order to be eligible for the finals at Mullaly Playground. The winner of each classification in the borough eliminations, from both age groups of the boys and girls divisions, qualified for the city-wide competition. Persons prominent in the radio and whistling world acted as judges.

Venetian Nights in Oklahoma City. The annual evening beach festival presented at Oklahoma City is an event of color and beauty. For the past two years the festival has been titled "Venetian Nights." As complete darkness settles upon Lincoln Park Lake, floodlights over the water and beach are extinguished, and from one end of the lake three long columns of lighted lanterns wend their way towards the judges' stand in the center of the bathing beach. Small children carry their lanterns along the beach; older boys and girls form a column out in the water about knee deep. Far out in the lake a motor boat pulls a train of beautifully decorated lantern floats on boats in a winding course about the lake.

Last year numerous lanterns were displayed on a float near the center of the lake, and when the parade was at its peak thousands of fireworks when set off creating a beautiful background for the spectacle. On the float was an accordion Venetian band producing lilting melodies which floated back to the thousands of listeners along the shore line. So successful has the beach festival been for the past two years that it will be repeated this summer; the theme this year will be Noah's Ark.

Attractive Articles from Scrap Wood. Dayton, Ohio, playgrounds and community centers find boys perennially interested in woodworking. Several hundred prune boxes and orange crates secured through the city relief bureau were converted last year into over 6,000 articles. The following were some of the articles made: corner shelves, book ends, wall brackets, tie holders, correspondence files, sewing kits, towel racks, pipe holders, ash trays. Each one of these articles was made in several different models; tops in variety were book ends and ash trays, numbering twenty models each.

Storytelling in Cincinnati. Storytelling hours for the benefit of both children and adults were made possible through the unselfish assistance of the Cincinnati Story League. The storytellers visited the play streets, hospitals, orphanages and other institutions.

Hobo Day Picnic. The Hobo Day Picnic was an outstanding feature of the special activities promoted on the Davenport, Iowa, playgrounds last summer. Children were encouraged to don Mother's and Dad's old clothes, paint their faces, bring their lunches and enjoy a full day at the playground. Many picnic games, races and novel events carrying out the Hobo Day theme proved popular with the children.

Special Activities During Heat of the Day. Realizing that harmful results could occur in the promotion of strenuous activities during the

heat of the day, Kansas City, Missouri, playgrounds last summer placed emphasis on the following mid-day activities (in addition to dramatics, music, handcraft and nature study): marble golf, clock golf, golf baseball, mumblety peg, knife baseball, shuffleboard, O'Leary, tether ball, horseshoes, stick bowling, checkers, marbles, dodo boards, caddy, ring tennis, hand tennis, nine man mill, loop tennis, box hockey, hop scotch, homemade games, top spinning, story telling and target pitching.

Wheel Day. Friday, July 1, was Wheel Day on all the Davenport, Iowa, playgrounds, last summer. Boys and girls had an opportunity to test the speed of their scooters, wagons, kiddie cars, bicycles, and anything else that ran on wheels. Climaxing the local contests an inter-playground wheel contest was held in which finalists in the playground championships competed for city titles. One of the most amusing races was the "used tire" event in which boys eight years of age attempted—in most cases successfully—to roll huge tires over the finish line. Another of the more exciting races was the cross country bicycle race. Hazards were erected to check the speed of the cyclists and a large crowd watched breathlessly while the boys hurdled the barriers.

Photo by Leo Meister, Newark, N. J.

And there'll be athletic contests and games, roller skating races, handcraft and clubs of all kinds

Original Playground Songs. Playground children of Salem, Massachusetts, turned poets last summer and wrote playground songs which were not only sung but used as accompaniments to marching, and, in some cases, as themes for singing games. The following tunes were chosen: The Ranger's Song, Columbia the Gem of the Ocean, Notre Dame Alma Mater, If I Had One Wish to Make, Heigh-Ho, I Love to Whistle, Happy Days Are Here Again, Anchors Aweigh, Shipmates Stand Together, Something About a Soldier, Stars and Stripes March.

Baseball School. One of the features of last summer's city-wide program in a midwestern city was a baseball school in which instruction was given both in batting and fielding by some of the city's ace baseball men to midgets, juniors and seniors. Seventy-five boys, chosen for their interest and faithfulness in attending the school were given a trip to Chicago, to be guests of the Chicago Cubs. In spite of the fact that Old Man Weather played his meanest trick by sending enough rain that the game was called off, the boys proclaimed it a great holiday and spent an interesting half-day at the Brookfield Zoo.

Around the World in Sport. For Salt Lake City's children's parade, (part of a city-wide celebration), "Around the World in Sport" was chosen as the theme. Each playground represented at least one country and portrayed the sport most typical of the country. The spirit of fun and drollery prevailed, and a steady roar of laughter and applause greeted the frolicking youngsters as they passed by.

Playground Caps and Other Handcraft Projects. The making of playground caps was an original and much liked feature of Salem's last summer's handcraft program. It was fun for the children to make the caps and it was fun for them to wear them at the annual field day meet. Other projects that were enthusiastically carried through were: burlap belts of Tyrolean design; leather chain purses, pocketbooks, pouches, billfolds and wrist pocketbooks; doll needlecases (felt); spool knitting; bead work, table mats woven with jersey

loops. All of these articles were fairly inexpensive to make.

The girls at several Chicago playgrounds made in their art craft clubs little peasant aprons to be kept in their playground lockers and worn at club meetings.

Carnival Capers. August 13th was a far from unlucky day for the children of Provo, Utah. Weeks before this date hundreds of busy fingers had fashioned gay crepe paper into attractive festoons and pompons. Large, life-like cardboard animals, with a carnival air about them, had appeared at the various play centers and fanciful costumes bloomed like tulips. At 6:30 on August 13th, the parade went into action. Led by boys and girls of the Drum and Bugle Corps, bears, giraffes, trained elephants and other strange beasts dazzled the onlookers. Hundreds of children appeared in costume as Indians, cowboys, freaks and snake charmers. Eighty floats were entered and approximately 800 children took part. After the parade, twelve side shows were opened at North Park in the newly lighted softball diamond and a sixteen-act Karnival "bigger than a show and better than a circus" was presented.

Photo by Leo Meister, Newark, N. J.

"No, I'm not too little to go to the playground. Please, Mother!"

Olympics in Webster County, Iowa. At the first annual Webster County, Iowa, playground Olympics conducted last summer under the sponsorship of the City Recreation Commission of Fort Dodge, events included paddle tennis for men and women, checkers, tether ball, chinning the bar, horseshoe pitching, softball throwing, and volleyball for men and women. Each member of the winning and losing softball and volley ball teams playing in the Olympics was awarded a ribbon, the awards being made at the playground jamboree which was the closing event of the season. The cost of the yards of ribbon badges totalled not over $5.00; thirty-one yards of ribbon were used and were typed by members of the staff instead of being printed commercially. This summer it is planned to add Chinese checkers, tennis, croquet, and swimming to the list of Olympic events.

Step-by-Step Development of Dramatics. Plaudits to Salem, Massachusetts for its very reasonable approach to the treatment of playground dramatics! The first week saw dramatics in its most rudimentary form, the pantomiming of simple scenes familiar to the children, such as scenes in a doctor's office, a bus or a store. The next week, the director chose a simple story and guided the children in its pantomimic presentation in three scenes. The following week, the children themselves chose the story and pantomimed it with the help of the instructor. The next step was the introduction of dialogue and by the latter part of the season the children were writing and acting their own plays. The last two weeks were given over to preparing for and staging a play on each of the playgrounds. These plays were adapted from well-known tales, such as Hansel and Gretel, Tom Sawyer, Alice in Wonderland, Red Riding Hood, and The Three Bears.

Theater Trailer Unit. A theater trailer unit decorated in circus fashion was in constant use in the Akron, Ohio, playground dramatic program all summer. Equipped with sound, lights, scenery and piano, the unit was scheduled on playgrounds for one or two days at a time. The marionette plays, part of the program, attracted especial attention and interest.

Playground Booster Clubs. St. Paul, Minnesota, has playground booster clubs similar to Parent-Teacher organizations connected with the schools. The chief function of the clubs, which meet monthly, is to help the Playground Bureau to provide the necessary materials for their respective community centers. The majority of such clubs have furnished pianos, chairs, tables, and dishes for their centers. The clubs also assist or-

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Dramatics for the Camp Community

A few specific suggestions for the guidance of the dramatic counsellor

By KATE HALL
Washington, D. C.

BETWEEN the production by the director of "regular" plays and the creation by the children of their own productions there is an intermediate stage in which the campers may take the initiative, but which is more or less impromptu, so that it does not require so much time for planning and rehearsal. These brief performances may take the form of "stunts," in which case they are played in a humorous manner, or they may have the dignity of amateur dramatic tourneys. The result will depend upon the spirit in which the plan is first presented to the children. A great deal depends upon the tact and the enthusiasm of the director.

One day we announced a contest between groups of campers to take place that very night. The problem was for each group to take a ballad or a story-poem and arrange it in any dramatic form that seemed most interesting. We submitted a list of poems for them to choose from, but several groups thought of better ones, and we, with "hands off," waited eagerly for the evening's performances.

At the performance, what amazed us most was the high imaginative level of the whole affair, though the groups had been made up arbitrarily, not divided according to ability. Some of the younger children did good work with nursery rhymes; there was the usual "Young Lochinvar," unusually well done, and a version of "There Were Three Gypsies" acted in pantomime to the singing of the poem. Best of all was a performance of one of A. A. Milne's delightful poems, "King John's Christmas" from *Now We Are Six*. This was something we counselors had neither suggested nor expected, and it was really thrilling to see what those girls of high school age made of it. The *India Rubber Ball* remains in my memory as one of the funniest and most convincing "characterizations" I ever saw. It was a real triumph of the imaginative spirit which sometimes finds its best release in self-expression through informal dramatic activity. After that we discovered even more possibilities in Mr. Milne. "The King's Breakfast" is particularly rich in pantomimic possibilities, and, although I have never tried, perhaps the Pooh books.

The first article of this series, appearing in the April issue of *Recreation*, discussed the general situation in regard to dramatics as it exists in the average full-time summer camp, the objectives of a good camp dramatics program, and some of the methods which may be used in reaching these objectives. In this article certain specific suggestions for more or less informal dramatic activity are offered from the writer's experience in summer camps in which sports constituted the major part of the total camp program, and in which little opportunity was provided for regular classes in dramatics.

Source Material

The dramatics counselor should certainly own a good book of storytelling ballads, such as Virginia Olcott's *Storytelling Poems*. The Robin Hood ballads are useful for groups not too old to feel sophisticated about them. (Naturally these appeal more to boys than to girls.) "King John and the Abbot of Canterbury," "King Robert of Sicily," "The Highwayman," "Young Lochinvar," are all good ballads which dramatize well. They may be used for performances like these or as the basis for a real "created" play. Mother Goose rhymes are a fertile source, of course, and any story-songs, such as "There Were Three Gypsies," or the delightful French folk song, "Malbrough," as well as less literary efforts such as "Frankie and Johnnie" (a mild version) or the nonsense "backwards tale" which begins: "A long time to come, I remember it well."

When there is not time for the children to plan and "make" it, the counselor can often adapt a simple story by combining a group of old English songs, or songs of several countries. If these are folk songs already familiar to the group, they can be used effectively with simple pantomime and dance.

Another useful idea is to take excerpts from certain well-known material like Shakespeare's comedies. We have often used the "Pyramus and Thisbe" episode from the rustic scenes in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," sometimes in pantomime, accompanied by the reading of the scene, sometimes with the characters speaking their own

parts. It always seems to go over well, and is not very hard to do. The fairy scenes from the same play prove to be good material when cut or pantomimed. There are also scenes from "Twelfth Night" and "The Merchant of Venice" that may be done in the same manner. I have seen a high school girl pantomime the Launcelot Gobbo scene beginning "Certainly my conscience will serve me to run," with the most delightful effect.

Of course if the children have time to learn lines and take part in a number of rehearsals, all the better, and if you have the opportunity to produce a whole Shakespearean play, such as "A Midsummer Night's Dream," what better place could you have than the naturally beautiful settings of the out of doors? If this kind of cutting seems sacrilege to you, then I shouldn't do it, but personally I think Shakespeare wouldn't mind a bit! I have seen dramatizations by children made from the Lamb stories of these plays, with songs and some speeches taken from the plays themselves. They seemed to me a very delightful introduction to the richness of the Shakespearean study which would come with their high school and college days. Of course what holds good for Shakespearean plays also holds good for certain other dramatists in the annals of English, American and even foreign-language literatures. There are no royalties on any but the more modern "Classics," and if the cutting is done with reverence it would seem to be in the good interest of all theaters to give children a chance at doing plays that have stood the test of time.

In the list of "creative materials" are included many simple fairy and folk tales, fables and myths. Sometimes the younger children will avail themselves of this material to make a play, even when there is no place on the camp program for a group in experimental or creative dramatics. I remember once being asked to attend a production ("show," I suspect they called it) in the shack of some of the youngest girls in our camp. I was both amazed and delighted to witness a very effective production of "The Sleeping Beauty," dramatized, acted and well directed by these nine and ten year olds, without benefit of counselor. Nobody had known what they were up to, and their pride in this achievement was delightful to behold. It made me wish there were more time in that camp for the development of such originality. One should watch for spontaneous productions of that sort and encourage them quietly without nipping them in the bud with what the young impresarios would doubtless regard as uncalled-for interference on the part of grown-ups!

Well-known stories like "Little Black Sambo," "The Three Bears," "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," and "The Three Wishes," may be acted more or less spontaneously, either in pantomime while someone else tells the story, or by combining this scheme with some spoken dialogue. Of course these, along with the more elaborate fairy and folk tales, may also be used for more complete and finished dramatizations.

One word of warning concerns the possibility of over-use of the most familiar stories. Try to help the children recollect or discover stories less often used for dramatic material. A judicious use of the others is all right, but if the children continuously follow the path of least resistance in this way a situation may arise as ludicrous as that now existing among new puppeteering groups, where it has almost come to be necessary that "Hansel and Gretel" is produced as the first play of every group!

"Operas"

At one camp we had a girl about fifteen years old who loved to give impromptu versions of what she called "operas," but who could never make a success of them when she was asked to elaborate them in the recreation hall for the whole camp group. They were most entertaining performances, however, if you could catch a production on the wing and be swept along by the enthusiasm and personality of the young impresario. These "operas" were largely a hodge-podge of the stories of the various operas she had seen or read about, with the rest being "made up" as they went along, and with the pantomime and songs impromptu. The result was quite colorful and very funny.

This kind of activity is useful in developing originality and spontaneity. It should be encouraged, or even casually suggested by the dramatics counselor, if she thinks there is any latent or budding originality in camp. The interest of the other campers permitted to participate or to watch her performances never failed to manifest itself enthusiastically, and we came to feel that they had more real dramatic value for our children than many of the more elaborate productions at the recreation hall.

This girl, incidentally, was a very good character actress if she could be caught out of one of her "moods"; she learned quickly and worked

Where life is all drama as the campers relive the exciting adventures they have just had and make new plans

Courtesy Life Camps, Inc. *Photo by L. B. Sharp*

hard at rehearsals. With a little time and some skillful handling on the part of the dramatics counselor, spontaneous productions like these "operas" might be made over into more finished performances.

While we are on the subject of operas, I might mention that certain scenes from Gilbert and Sullivan are excellent material for short dramatic episodes. The "Willow, Tit Willow" scene from "The Mikado," for instance, with Ko-Ko and Katisha, is always fun. If you have a copy of *Light Operas the Whole World Sings,* you will find more than enough material ready to hand, particularly if there is a volume of Gilbert's texts at hand. Excerpts from Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel" are effective and easy to do. Of course, this delightful little opera is often given by the children in its simplified form in its entirety.

Naturally, you need a good pianist for this kind of work, but you need her anyway! Once I didn't have one for the whole summer (or even a piano), and I had to substitute my own voice and the guitar as accompaniment for my own attempts at pantomime and for my colleague's dancing classes. We managed—but if you can get them by hook or by crook, do have a piano and somebody who can play it! No other equipment is more necessary to a camp dramatics director.

Pageants and Rituals

Often the dramatics counselor is called upon for the production—and sometimes for the writing and planning—of pageantry or ritual for various special occasions. If these occasions are traditional, you will simply have to adapt yourself to circumstances and do your best to enter into the spirit of the group who cherishes them. If the occasion is a new one for celebration, you will probably have to make the script yourself.

One such production used many times in our camp was an adaptation for pantomime and dance, played to the accompaniment of music, and with a preliminary reading of the story, "Le Jongleur de Notra Dame." This is a legendary French medieval tale which has an operatic version, and which Anatole France has written beautifully in short story form. The version we use is my own, adapted for our special needs. It has become part of the tradition of the camp and is given on a special Sunday once every summer.

There are many other religious, semi-religious, Biblical, or legendary tales which can be used in the same way. The Ruth and Naomi story, arranged for pantomimic production accompanied by reading, in *Ritual and Dramatized Folkways,* Jasspon and Becker, is another excellent example of what can be effectively done with this type of material. You will need only a few rehearsals, except for special small groups, and if the setting is right and the atmosphere simple and sincere, you will find that you have done a very appealing piece of work.

Pantomimes, Too

Very lovely pantomimes accompanied by music can be easily arranged from the more dramatic star myths, either the Greek and Roman tales, the Chinese and East Indian myths, or the legends as told among the Red Men of North America. The Greek story of the Great and Little Bears is one such legend that lends itself well to damatization, and the story of the Lyre, which is really that of Orpheus and Eurydice, is equally effective. If there is a teacher of rhythmic dancing in the camp, you will probably find it more satisfactory to get her to work the story out in dance drama form, unless you decide to collaborate and make a real dancemime of the production.

For example: in dramatizing the Greek legend of Lyra, the first scene pictures Orpheus, with his lyre, weeping over the grave of Eurydice and refusing to be comforted by his friends, the nymphs, until one of them suggests that he go to Hades to seek her.

The second scene presents his meeting with the Furies and how even they give way before the wonderful power of his music. In the third scene, he pleads before Pluto and Proserpine and his music is so moving that he is allowed to take Eurydice back to the regions of earth, provided that he does not look at her until they have reached the upper air. When he is unable to resist the temptation, she is carried back to Hades by the Furies; Orpheus drops his lyre and goes away in a frenzy of grief. Jupiter comes and lifts the lyre to set it among the stars, where it becomes our constellation, Lyra.

In this last scene, which can be continuous from the time Orpheus meets the Furies, or from the time he presents himself before Pluto, as soon as Jupiter disappears with the lyre, a group of girls, dressed in flowing robes and carrying torches, enter and form the shape of Lyra on the hillside, as the appropriate ending for the story. We have used this legend several times in our camp, as it is a great favorite with the children. The Furies, in particular, enjoy themselves. Such productions are splendid examples of the fusion of several self-expressive art forms — here of pantomime, dance, music, and poetry, as we had a specially written prologue read as an introduction to one production of this star legend.

Simply costumed with Greek robes and tunics, these little pantomimes, especially if done out of doors on a moonlight night, take on a quality of delicate solemnity and ritual-like beauty. The nature counselor may tell the story beforehand, even if it is well known to the entire audience, or a clever poet may arrange it in simple rhythmic verse and have it read as a prologue to the action (see paragraph above).

A Few General Suggestions

For reading of this kind, a warm, clear, sympathetic voice is desirable. Often such voices, surprising in their richness, may be found among both counselors and campers who are not interested in acting but who can give much pleasure by contributing their talent in this way. Music, too, is always a desirable accompaniment to the action of a star legend, whether or not there is speaking. A good pianist can arrange a selected score from her repertoire. Victrola music may be used with effect, if the sound is arranged to come through the loud speaker of a radio.

A word about the settings for camp productions may not be amiss here. Since this article is not intended for dramatic directors who are working where there is a regular auditorium or even a stage, it is not necessary to go into the designing and making of stage sets. One of the chief charms of camp dramatic productions is the flexibility both necessary and desirable in the planning of the season's productions. It is good training for both actors and audience, for director and scene designer, to make use of as many different places in the camp environment as possible, for the various plays, pageants and dance dramas. If the climate permits, the outdoor environment should be used frequently, at least for pantomimes, dances, pageants, and plays which require many actors and not much talking. Even the speaking out of doors, so often an obstacle when untrained voices must try to adapt themselves to the larger tones that are necessary for good audibility, is not so hard to manage in camp, where the audience is comparatively small and may be closer to the acting area than in a regular amphitheater or stadium. Most children with normal speaking voices can be taught to project their tones effectively even in a large stadium, but we are presupposing limited time for teaching by the director of camp dramatics.

A Rewarding Experience

In setting camp plays a great deal of reliance should be placed on the wits and imagination. All the "regular" experience the dramatics counselor

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With the Day Camps of Pittsburgh

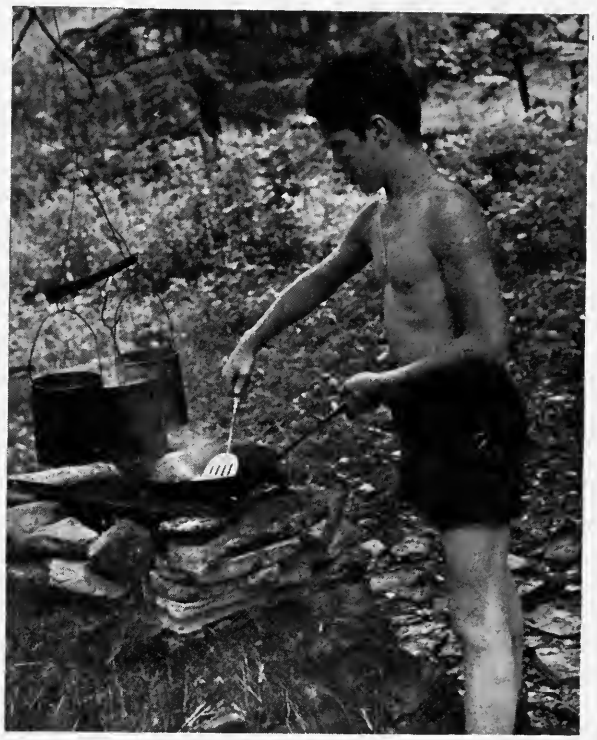
By LOUIS C. SCHROEDER
Superintendent
Bureau of Recreation

THE DAY CAMP movement in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was launched by the Federation of Social Agencies in 1933. Since 1937 the Bureau of Recreation has assumed complete direction of the city's day camps, the Federation of Social Agencies lending its aid in times of need. The purpose of the founders was similar to the objective sought by other cities with similar projects, namely: to give the so-called underprivileged and malnourished children an opportunity to enjoy the benefits of a camping experience. This means a contact with nature, an inviting daily program of activities under trained leadership, and a supply of carefully selected, nourishing food.

Purpose. The day camps are primarily for children whose ages range from eight to thirteen years. The selection of campers during past years has been made by case workers of the Federation of Social Agencies. A new plan will be adopted this year when the selection will be made of children who are on the public and parochial school milk list. School nurses who serve both schools and the City Department of Health will, in 1939, do the choosing.

Medical Examination. All prospective campers must pass a strict medical examination by the city doctors. Those having physical and organic defects are not accepted. These examinations are held on Fridays in the public schools or recreation centers in the districts in which the campers reside. A pass is given to each child who has been accepted, and this serves as his identification card. The case workers and the camp counselor assist the doctors in the recording of results. Approximately 600 to 700 children are examined weekly.

Camp Sites. Pittsburgh is indeed very fortunate in having large, beautiful parks easily accessible within its corporate limits. The six that have been used in the past two years—Schenley, Frick, Riverview, Highland, McKinley, and McBride—have splendid camping facilities. The Bureau of Parks designates certain sites for the day camps, thus insuring protection and privacy. These have shelters and open fireplaces.



Courtesy Life Camps, Inc. *Photo by L. B. Sharp*

The fun of cooking his own meal is an experience many a day camper may enjoy

Transportation. The children are taken from their home districts to the city parks by special chartered trolley car. They gather at nine o'clock each morning—Monday to Friday inclusive—at a designated street corner, where they board the trolley cars. The camp counselors assume charge, and accompany the children at all times. The children are carefully counted as they board the cars, and again at their destination. The "buddy plan" is used, and by this method a careful check can be made. The arrangement with the transportation company calls for movement after rush hours in the morning, and the return trip to their

home areas before the rush hour in the evening. The plan is altered for Friday evening when a special camp fire program is held. The children leave the parks on this night about eight-thirty o'clock. One trolley car is employed for each day camp site, and the load is varied from 75 to 125 children.

Personnel. The day camp personnel consists of a camp director, an assistant camp director, six head counselors, twelve junior counselors, and volunteers. The directors and counselors are under the Civil Service Commission. Theoretical examinations are held each spring, and the successful candidates are chosen from the list. The personnel of each of the six day camps operated in 1938 called for one head counselor, two junior counselors (1 male and 1 female), and a number of volunteers.

Matters relating to food are handled by a dietitian who is under contract to supply meals. She has a corps of workers to assist in the handling of food. The daily luncheons are transported by auto to the camp sites.

All administrative matters are taken care of by the office of the Bureau of Recreation.

Training Institutes are held weekly throughout the camping season for all members of the activity staff.

Meals. Since the camps are made up of children who are malnourished, special consideration is given to the question of the noon day meals. Each child is given a half pint bottle of fresh milk with the meal and again at three o'clock. A sample weekly menu consisted of the following:

Monday	*Tuesday*
Ham Salad Sandwich	Vegetable Salad
Jelly Sandwich on cracked wheat bread	Cheese and Pickles on rolls
Milk	Milk
Fruit	Fruit
Cookies	
Wednesday	
Date and Nut Sandwiches on white bread	
Jelly Sandwich on cracked wheat bread	
Milk	
Fruit	
Thursday	
Corn Chowder	
Bread and Butter Sandwich	
"Some-mor-es"	
Milk	
Fruit	

Friday (Lunch)	*Friday* (Supper)
Egg Salad Sandwich	Baked Beans
Jelly Sandwich on cracked wheat bread	Apple Sauce
Milk	Roll
Fruit	Milk
	Fruit

Thursday is the day for the "cook-out," when children, under the direction of the counselors, prepare their own meals.

The Activities Program. The program of activities for a day camp composed of malnourished children needs be different from the camp having normal children. A lesser attention needs be paid to the more vigorous games and sports. Malnourished children do need a mild form of daily exercise, but one must not lose sight of the fact that they are sent to the day camp primarily to build up reserve power. So all forms of strenuous competitive activities are taboo. The program of physical activities consists of regulated hikes, folk dances and singing games, circle and ball games, and other types which do not tax the organism.

The program of activities is in no way restricted. In addition to the physical recreation program, others are offered, such as handicrafts, drama, music, and nature study.

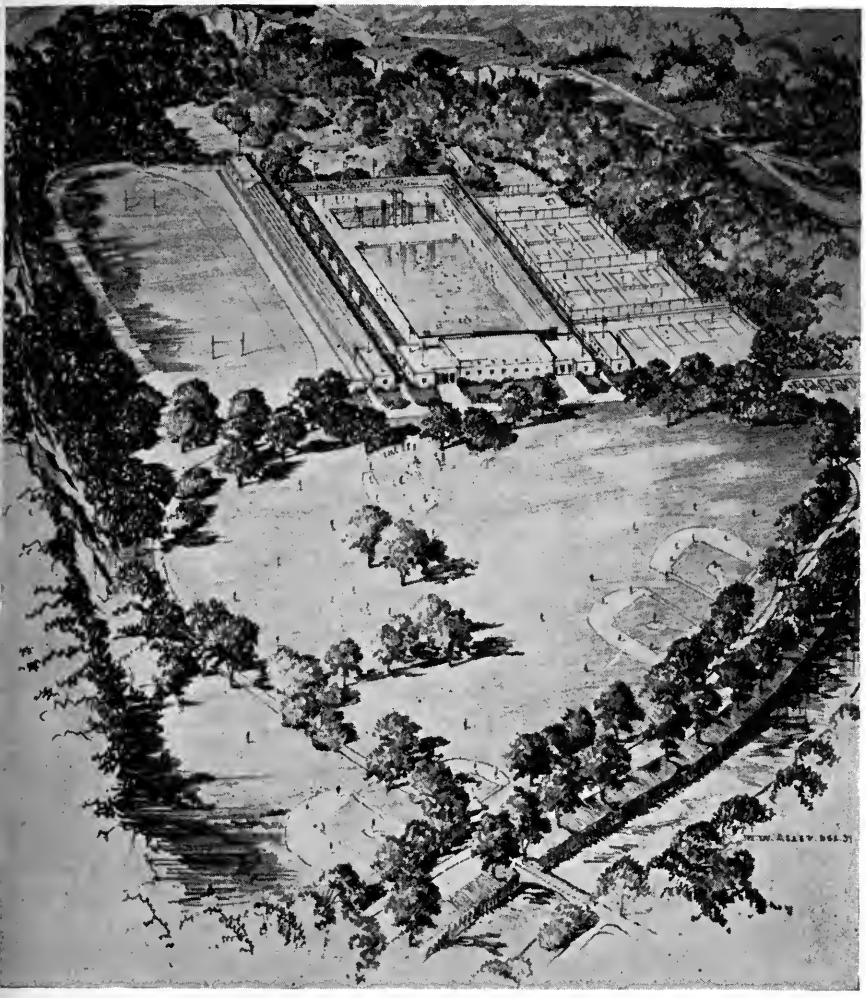
The handicraft program has been particularly stressed. Every attempt is made to use material around the camp site. Frequently pottery is made from clay discovered near the camp. All kinds of articles are fashioned out of wood, and arrow heads are formed out of soft stone. The Bureau of Recreation supplies a limited amount of material such as unbleached muslin, paper, cord, soda straws, and oilcloth. Indian lore proves most popular, and many are the articles made by children, including tom-toms, head-dress, tomahawks, and gourds.

Drama has always played an important part in the day camp program. Every camp has its plays which are, for the most part, made up by the children themselves. One of the crowning achievements of the camp is to show visitors their little plays. Boys make properties; the girls, their own costumes.

What would a day camp amount to in the lives of the campers, if it were not for music? The days seemed to be a continual round of song. The Pittsburgh day camps

(Continued on page 114)

The National Recreation Association announces the publication early in May of a pamphlet, *Day Camping,* prepared by Maude L. Dryden. Comparatively little has been written up to the present time on this phase of the camp movement. In view of the increasing attention being given day camping, this new publication with its practical suggestions for organization, administration and program making has a helpful contribution to make.



A Modern Playground in No Man's Land

Cleveland discovers a forgotten area and transforms it into a vast playfield

By
J. NOBLE RICHARDS
Recreation Commissioner
Cleveland, Ohio

BOUNDED ON ONE side by railroad tracks and on the other two sides with steep hillsides, a triangular tract of bleak lowland owned by the City of Cleveland lay deserted and forgotten for many years. It served no purpose. Today the section is a beehive of activity. Several thousand men are busy with trucks, excavating machinery and picks and shovels remaking the terrain. The ground has been leveled, trees planted, the course of a creek straightened, two hills of shale removed; in fact the area is hardly recognizable as the old location. In another few months will emerge one of the largest and most extensive recreational areas in northern Ohio.

Known as Brookside Park No. 2, the area is situated adjacent to the Brookside Zoological Gardens on the southwest side of Cleveland, a few miles from the center of the city. Few recreational facilities are available in this section of the city and the completion of the playground will provide a needed safety valve. The development of Brookside No. 2 is just one part of the major recreational building program undertaken by the city. The scope of this playfield is so great, however, and the facilities so comprehensive, that it stands out as the most important recreational development in Cleveland in several decades.

The selection of the site is a fortunate one for large crowds are drawn to this section of the city by the zoo. Formerly some recreational facilities were provided in the area adjacent to the zoo grounds. These consisted of ball diamonds, tennis courts, a swimming pool and picnic grounds. The land occupied by these facilities will be used for expanding the zoological buildings; all athletic activities will be moved to the new development.

A portion of Brookside No. 2 was one of the old city nurseries. For years it had been neglected and unused. At the recommendation of Parks Director Hugo E. Varga, Mayor Burton authorized in 1937 a large WPA park and recreation

program to rehabilitate and "streamline" the park and recreational facilities of Cleveland which have fallen short of modern requirements during the last decade or more. In 1937 Mr. Gordon Cooper was commissioned to prepare general landscape architectural plans for this fifty-four acre tract of land, formerly used as a city nursery. Ideally located and of about the right size, it was decided to construct an athletic field that would be second to none in the country. A WPA project employing over 4,000 men at one time was approved, and work began in the early part of 1938. Total cost of labor and materials being used in construction is estimated at approximately $2,000,000.

The first major task in renovating the territory was to straighten and confine Big Creek which winds through the center of the area. Stone embankments were built and a 32-foot hard surfaced road constructed along the stream. For a distance of one-half mile the road and a walk, ten feet wide, border the creek, providing a pleasant and attractive thoroughfare through the park and playgrounds.

Five distinct divisions of recreational facilities are being built. These include a regulation football field with a quarter mile running track around it. Eight baseball diamonds, five large ones for hardball and three small fields for softball, have been laid out. Eleven hard surfaced tennis courts and several picnic areas in secluded spots are almost ready. A large swimming pool and a smaller diving pool are in process of construction. In addition, a large and adequately landscaped bath house will be built at the north end of the swimming pool.

The large swimming pool will be 200 feet long and 50 meters wide, the regulation width for Olympic swimming events. The diving pool, located at the north end of the swimming pool, will also be 50 meters wide, but only 40 feet in length. A 10-meter diving tower is planned as well as several three-meter and one-meter diving boards for all types of diving competition. Permanent seats of eight tiers will be built on the east, south and west sides of the diving pool for spectators; those on the east side will also be available for bathers.

At the north end of the pool is the large bath house with showers, locker facilities and equipment for filtration and chlorination of the pool water. Four small buildings of identical architecture will be located at each corner of the pool, one for athletic field equipment, one for equipment and control of the tennis courts, a rest room and a shelter house. Athletic field, pools and tennis courts lay side by side. This plan permits the use of buildings surrounding the pools to be used for all three activities. Bleachers are also being built on the west side of the athletic field for spectators.

South of the tennis courts is an area set aside for children's apparatus, swings, sand boxes, a shower basin, see-saws and similar equipment will be placed here.

Two large parking spaces, to accommodate approximately 450 cars each, are located near each entrance to the area. A foot bridge over Big Creek connects the north and south sections. Just south of the swimming pools is a picnic area. It will be equipped with stakes for pitching horseshoes, picnic tables and seats and outdoor fireplaces.

Just north of the railroad tracks which form the northern boundary to Brookside Park No. 2, and close to one of the entrance drives is Cleveland's city-owned amateur baseball stadium. Fitted with lights for night games, the stadium was first used at night last summer. A record crowd of 100,000 persons attended the opening game and throughout the season thousands of Clevelanders visited the stadium to witness amateur games. Although not an integral part of Brookside No. 2, the stadium is near enough to be included in the recreation field. Tiers of concrete seats have been in existence at this location for almost twenty years, but as part of the renovating of this baseball stadium two additional tiers on each side of the original will soon be constructed. When finished it will be among the largest and best equipped athletic fields in the country.

On a bluff overlooking and to the east of the area, an animal house with large runs is being built. Other buildings are being erected in the zoological gardens and when completed will serve to make Brookside Park a well balanced unit. A few minutes walk from any spot, will enable one to reach any of the facilities for all popular sports, the zoo, picnic grounds, the large baseball stadium or walks and wooded areas.

With the modernization of Cleveland's recreational areas and with the development of Brookside Park No. 2, as well as some other large athletic areas, Cleveland has decidedly taken a great step in advance.

The What, Why and How of Handcraft on a Small Budget

Courtesy WPA, Des Moines, Iowa

By IDA JO FULLER
Instructor, New York University

THE ARTS AND CRAFTS of our forefathers, if they are known and appreciated, express the urge to create something beautiful out of the materials at hand and to fill the commonplace needs of everyday living. This urge is the inner spirit of man that has found expression through the ages and has given him a place above the animals. What is there which gives us more faithful records of the history of man than his works of art? Cities may fall, dates and heroes may be forgotten, but the creative expressions live. Primitive man and the Indian worked with materials of their native habitat. They made things of beauty and necessity for everyday comfort.

Knowing that summer days are ahead and that lively boys and girls will be crowding our playgrounds and recreation centers in a few weeks, we are confronted with the problem: *What* can we use for materials? *Why* should we use them? *How* can we make them function in our recreation program?

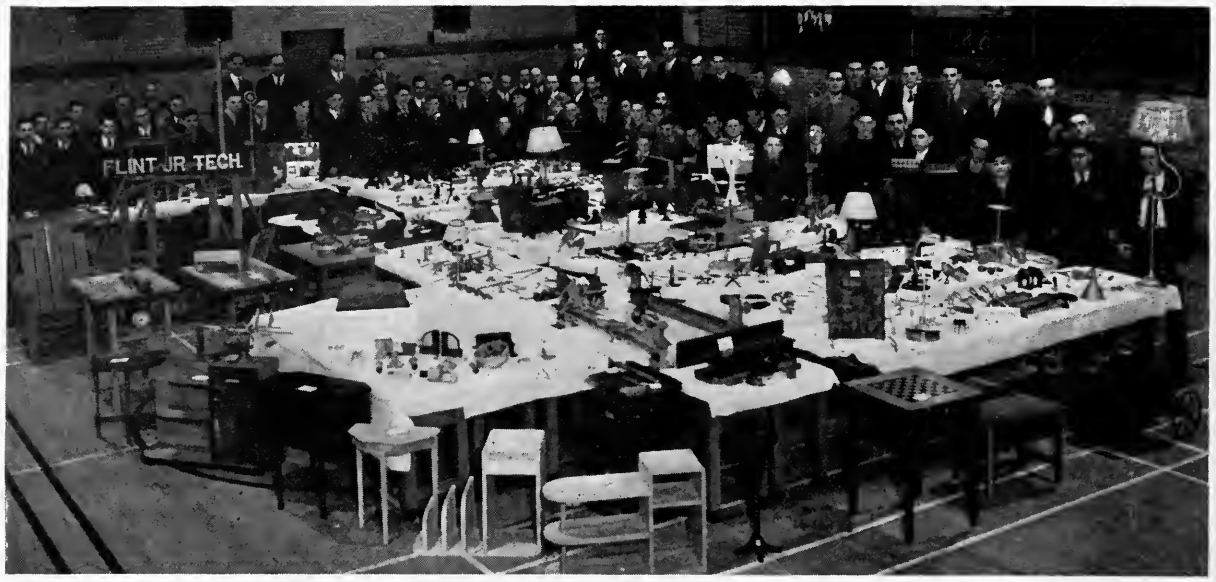
In order to find the answers to these questions, approximately one hundred men and women of Westchester County met for a six weeks' course during March and April at the County Center Workshop in White Plains, New York. The opening meeting found them eager to discuss what was meant by using materials with very little expense. Some people call these materials junk or rubbish, but we feel that bits of discarded materials, a few simple tools, and a happy, creative child take such experiences out of the "tin can" class.

By adding local material, such as seeds, shells, dried weeds, pits, drift wood and many others, we have very good media for excellent experiences and experiments. The experience is of far greater importance in the development of the child than the finished product and should be gauged to the ability of the child.

"What Can We Use for Materials?"

This question was most interestingly answered in Westchester County by exhibitions each week of work done by leaders and children, as well as by experiments done in the class. The idea of sharing with children as well as with adults was found to be a basic factor in the creative life. If more material than one could use in his own work was at the disposal of a member of the group, he was glad

(Continued on page 115)



Campaigning for Industrial Salvage

By HARRY A. BURNHAM
Supervisor of Industrial Arts
Public Schools
Flint, Michigan

IN 1932-33, the Flint, Michigan, schools found themselves financially embarrassed because of a fifteen mill tax limitation which cut school revenues to nearly one half of what they had previously been. This forced all departments to make decided cuts in school budgets and reduced so drastically supply budgets in the industrial arts department that the teachers of this subject had to resort to collecting materials from salvage dumps about the city. Realizing that industries had salvage which might be used, some of the teachers recommended that contacts be made with all the city's industrial plants to learn whether this material might not be used in the shops.

The Chamber of Commerce undertook responsibility for making the contacts, and the manager, Mr. John Routzen, wrote letters to the heads of all Flint industries, thus paving the way for our approach to them. The officials of the companies with whom we talked were cordial and sympathetic, and immediately began saving material for us.

The next step involved making arrangements for a Board of Education truck to collect the material from industries on regular schedules. So much material was given the schools that it became necessary at once to provide storage space. The Superintendent of Schools, Mr. L. H. Lamb, who was greatly interested in the program, arranged for a former coal shed 80′ x 30′ belonging to the Board of Education to be turned over for the use of the project. All materials are now collected and sorted in this building, and all deliveries made from it. Two men are employed by WPA to sort and distribute materials to the shops through salvage requisition blanks which are turned in by the industrial arts teachers.

When the program was first organized the Flint Board of Education truck was used, but this was found to be expensive so the work is now being done by a truck from the Mott Foundation with no cost to the Board of Education except for gasoline and oil. This arrangement was made by a business man who is vitally interested in securing salvage for the schools.

All School Departments Benefit

Other school departments are now making use of this service. For example, the elementary grades use orange crates and salvage pattern pine for some of their work. The physics department uses the old radios for their radio instruction, and the art department utilizes the salvaged leather in

(Continued on page 117)

This Year It's Boston

Yes, This Year It's Boston — October 9-13!

It is fitting that the Recreation Congress should be going back to Boston this year. It will be like a return to a cherished shrine. The memories of Joseph Lee will inspire and enrich its deliberations. His home and the scene of his early efforts to provide playgrounds for the children will be of interest to all.

BOSTON, the home of Joseph Lee, the scene of some of the earliest beginnings of the recreation movement, will welcome the Twenty-Fourth Annual Recreation Congress during its sessions to be held at the Statler Hotel, October 9 - 13.

To Joseph Lee, as perhaps to none other, goes the credit for the fact that the recreation movement has grown so remarkably for more than thirty years, and that this is the *Twenty-Fourth Annual* Recreation Congress. A movement that can continue to bring people together in Congress from all parts of the country for so many years has something of unusual vitality and has struck its roots deep in the life of the nation.

Let us take a look at the Congress which last year brought together over 1,400 persons from all parts of the United States and from Canada. You might think that a Recreation Congress set up by the National Recreation Association was intended for public recreation workers only. Far from it. There are hundreds of delegates from private organizations of all kinds. People from gardening clubs, representatives of industries, educators, legislators, housing authorities, hospitals, life insurance companies, churches, libraries and social work councils, social agencies, governments, all are there to learn and to share their experience in recreation. Editors, students, manufacturers and distributors of materials used in recreation and leisure, planning consultants, landscape architects, extension agents of State Universities, leaders in camping, in 4-H Clubs and Future Farmers of America, youth groups, all share in the discussion and enjoy the fellowship of the great gathering.

What do they do, you ask? Well, while they come from many walks of life, and while they differ in race, creed and politics, they come with one dominant interest—to learn how they can do a better recreation job in their communities. They listen to the best inspirational speakers that can be secured. They attend group conferences where under able leadership they discuss the most important recreation problems that community leaders face today. They hear people from other cities than their own tell of successful experiences and profit by the hearing. They tell their own experiences for the benefit of all. They also learn of the relationships of the various parts of the great national movement the experience of which is pooled and made available through the National Recreation Association to any recreation workers who want such information.

When the discussions are over, there are demonstrations of puppets, special moving pictures, a splendid array of recreation equipment on display and a special room where people may arrange appointments with the specialists in all phases of recreation work. Last year 684 interviews were arranged besides the many, many conversations that occurred in the hotel lobby, the corridors or in private rooms. A splendid display of the latest and best books on recreation will be there. A large exhibit of printed matter gathered from all parts of the country will be available for inspection.

One night is dedicated to fun — Play Night — when dancing, square and formal, is enjoyed by the delegates.

A large group of Board members are in the Congress each year and they will have special conferences where their particular problems will be discussed. And they do enjoy getting together when there are no professionals around!

The recreation movement is really a laymen's movement. It was started by laymen, and its policy making groups today are solid lay citizens. No more important or helpful group will be found in the Congress.

One simply cannot describe the genial fellowship that is found all during the days of the Congress. Bill Jones of Rhode Island meets Sam Smith of Texas to swap yarns about common knotty problems. Daisy Dean meets Sarah Swift to talk about work for women and girls on social recreation. Meeting new friends, renewing acquaintances and pumping old timers is a part of the joy of the Congress.

Much is being said these days about democracy. Well, the Twenty-Fourth Recreation Congress will have something to say about democracy too, if

(Continued on page 118)

WORLD AT PLAY

A New Park Is Given Greater Cleveland

MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., has given to Greater Cleveland the old homestead of his father, a beautifully developed tract of 266 acres lying in the heart of the city, partly in East Cleveland and partly in Cleveland Heights. Mr. E. D. Taylor, well known landscape architect, has prepared a booklet with illustrations — artist's drawings and maps—descriptive of the property and plans for its development. This will add very materially to the fine park development of Cleveland and will stand as another monument to the generosity of Mr. Rockefeller.

American Anglers Have a Busy Year

LAST YEAR, according to the January 23rd issue of *Time*, 6,000,000 United States residents took out fishing licenses; probably twice that number went fishing. They spent more than $10,000,000 on tackle alone — twice the amount spent in 1933. Of every dollar spent for sport equipment in the United States last year twenty-four cents went for fishing tackle. The major reason for the current increase in interest in this sport, according to *Time*, is a vogue for deep sea angling, increasingly popular in the past five years since it has been dramatized in news reels and publicized by such fishermen as Zane Grey, Ernest Hemingway, and President Roosevelt.

Feeding the Birds of Wisconsin

FOR SEVERAL years the Wisconsin Conservation Department has conducted an extensive winter bird feeding ground, and this year $11,410 was set aside for snowy weather dinners for pheasants, partridges, grouse, and prairie chicken. Each of Wisconsin's seventy-one counties received a basic dollar allotment arrived at through relating the number of birds stocked to the number packed in 1938. From 200 to 250 tons of grain were used for feeding. To assist cooperating schools, sportsmen, and civic groups, the Conservation Department has made available leaflets describing the construction, erection, and location of feed hoppers.

Cincinnati's Drama Tournament

ON MARCH 14th and 15th the fifth annual one-act play tournament conducted by the Drama Advisory Council of the Public Recreation Commission of Cincinnati, Ohio, was held. Since its introduction five years ago the tournament idea has grown in popularity with the result that many groups including church organizations have held their own tournaments. Following the contest one play was broadcast over station WCKY.

Judging was done on the following basis: 50 per cent for presentation covering casting, lighting, costumes, make-up, the tone, spirit and smoothness of the performance and the degree of success attained in conveying the idea of the play to the audience; for acting, meaning aggregate individual interpretation, technique, speech and voice, 30 per cent was given; for the selection of play, dramatic qualities, appropriateness of the group presenting it, and value of the play, 20 per cent was given.

A Museum on the March

THE Metropolitan Museum of New York has undertaken to serve the many neighborhoods of the city from which few if any persons ever do or can come to its galleries. Special exhibits such as Art of China, Arms and Armor, Ancient Egypt: Its Life and Art, the Art of Japan, European Textiles and Costume Figures. Ancient Greece and Rome, and the Near East were shown in various institutions such as the Public Library, high schools and colleges, and branches of the "Y." The high schools were found to have special advantages because the materials could be used as collateral in many school subjects and could be seen by students from all parts of the city instead of only by the general public in the neighborhood. Over a five year period the actual attendance for a total of 2,596 exhibition days was 1,450,031.

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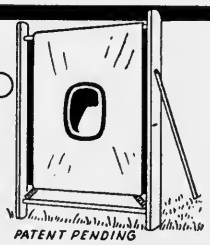

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A College Play Day—Nearly twenty colleges and universities in Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky sent delegations to the University of Cincinnati to participate in the Tri-State Play Day held in March. The event was sponsored by the Women's Athletic Association of the University of Cincinnati and the Women's Division of the Department of Physical and Health Education.

A Municipally Owned Seashore Resort—Within ten minutes' ride from the center of Bridgeport, Connecticut, is Pleasure Beach Park, an island of approximately thirty-seven acres, 75 per cent of which is devoted to an amusement park, the rest to parking and roadways. In addition to an excellent beach a half mile long on Long Island Sound, there is a 150′ by 50′ salt water swimming pool supplied with clear, filtered salt water by a wellpoint system which uses the sand of the island as a natural filter. The park was originally a private enterprise operated by private concessions on city-owned land with city-owned buildings. In July, 1937, the city was obliged to place a receiver in charge of the project and to operate it as a municipal function. At the close of the 1937 season the city began making improvements in the park, paying for them out of its current budget. A new pier was built and the wellpoint system was installed. Throughout the summer season weekly dances were held in a spacious ballroom. The Bridgeport symphony orchestra, a WPA project, gave weekly concerts on Monday evenings. A charge of five or ten cents was made for the special attractions such as scooter planes and sky rockets. A children's playground is provided, and there are picnic groves and athletic fields and a stage. There is no charge for admission and parking is free.

A Year-Round Recreation System for Albion, Michigan—Albion, Michigan, has instituted a year-round recreation system which is a comparatively new venture for the city. Chase Hammond is director of the department for which $2,500 was appropriated as the first year's budget. Two thirds of this amount was given by the Board of Education; one third by the City Council. Cooperation by WPA in the provision of workers has helped greatly in securing a maximum use of the facilities and funds available.

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Social Clubs in New Brunswick — Social clubs are becoming more popular each year in New Brunswick, New Jersey. During the past year the clubs met once a week at the homes of the members. The groups discussed current topics of the day and took part in such activities as knitting, cooking, sewing, and crocheting. Refreshments usually concluded the evening's program. The clubs also took educational trips during the year and enjoyed theater parties in New York. Each group of girls was sponsored by a recreation leader. At the present time there are six such clubs with several more in the process of formation.

The Audubon Camp — The National Association of Audubon Societies, 1006 Fifth Avenue, New York City, announces the 1939 season of its nature camp to be held at the Todd Wild-life Sanctuary, Muscongus Bay, Maine, from June 16 through August 31, 1939. Adult campers are enrolled for one or more two-week periods. During this time all classes are held out-of-doors where living forms of natural phenomena, including birds, insects, plants and marine life, are studied first hand.

Club Organization in Danville, Va. — The Danville, Virginia Recreation Department announces an increase in the number of clubs organized, both for children and adults. Twelve clubs are listed in a recent staff bulletin including an Adults Chess Club with seventeen members and a Boys and Girls Piano Club with a membership of thirty.

An International Association for Workers' Leisure—An international conference on workers' spare time was held in Brussels, Belgium, on December 10 and 11, 1938, to draw up a constitution and rules for an international organization. The conference was attended by the representatives of seventy-nine organizations, including twenty national associations. The name chosen for the new organization was International Association for Workers' Leisure. The executive committee consists of twenty-five members appointed for a period of three years. Between meetings of the executive committee, which must take place at least once a year, the current business of the association will be handled by a secretariat composed of the five officers of the association. Brussels was chosen as the headquarters of the new organization.

A Group Work Institute — The School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, will hold its annual Group Work Institute on May 29—June 16, 1939. Staff workers' courses will be offered in Principles of Group Work, Problems in Supervision of Group Work, the Understanding of Individuals in Groups, the Place of Creative Art in a Group Work Agency, and Methods of Workers' Education. Further information may be secured from the director of the Institute.

Folk Dance Evenings in Detroit—Six of Detroit's leading folk dance societies during January, February, and March offered a course in folk dancing for teachers, recreation leaders, club advisers, and folk dance enthusiasts. After a demonstration of a particular dance by the teaching group those attending were given an opportunity to participate. Emphasis was placed on the correlation of the various folk arts. With this in mind, the teaching group wore costumes, and there was an exhibit each evening of background materials, textiles, pictures, handicrafts, bibliographies on folk life, and reference to folk music. So far as possible traditional instruments were used

to accompany the dancers. Six evenings were devoted to the course.

New Playgrounds for New York City—On April 1st the Department of Parks opened officially two new playgrounds which will add materially to the recreation facilities of the districts in which they are located. One area, obtained by the Department of Parks from the Board of Transportation for an indefinite period, includes eight tennis courts, nine handball courts, a volleyball court, and a sitting area for mothers and guardians of small children. This area is surrounded by continuous rows of benches under shade trees with two separate sand pits for the children to play in. The second playground, adjacent to a public school, was the first parcel of ground purchased jointly by the Park Department and the Board of Education and developed in collaboration to the advantage of both departments. Besides being completely equipped with play apparatus, the area also provides facilities for handball, basketball, paddle tennis, roller skating, hockey, and ice skating. These two areas bring the total number of playgrounds available in New York City to 383; 275 of these have been added to the park system since January, 1934.

A Nature Study Camp — The Huerfano Group of the Colorado Mountain Club will conduct a nature study camp from June 11-25, 1939 at the Cuchara Camps ten miles south of La Veta, Colorado. The program each day will consist of a morning hike, an afternoon of games, projects or novel teaching methods, followed by an evening camp-fire program with songs and entertainment, and a lecture feature. There will be three all-day trips. Further information may be secured from Paul W. Nesbit, Superintendent, Huerfano County High School, Walsenburg, Colorado.

Federal Music Project Orchestras—Two orchestras of the Federal Music Project played for the recreation groups of Dayton, Ohio, throughout the entire year. During the summer months, the large concert orchestra was assigned to play three concerts a week, one each at Walnut Hills Park, McKinley Park and Island Park. The average attendance at each of these concerts was approximately 150. During the community center season, the dance orchestra played an average of five nights a week for community dances.

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National Aquatic Schools—The American National Red Cross announces a number of aquatic schools to be held during the summer for instruction and training in life saving, swimming, diving, first aid, water stunts and games, canoeing, boating, aquatic pageantry, and accident prevention: Camp Kittiwake, Pass Christian, Mississippi, June 7-17; Camp Carolina, Brevard, North Carolina, June 11-21; Camp Letts, Edgewater, Maryland, June 11-21;

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Culver Military Academy, Culver, Indiana, June 15-25; Camp Kiwanis, South Hanson, Massachusetts, June 18-28; Chautauqua Institution, Chatauqua, New York, June 19-29, Camp Manhattan, Narrowsburg, New York, June 19-29; Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, New York, August 23-September 2; Camp Carolina, Brevard, North Carolina, August 24-September 3. Further information may be secured from the Director, First Aid and Life Saving Service, American National Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

A Contest in Travel Letter Writing—*The Instructor*, the magazine for elementary teachers, published at Dansville, New York, is offering $1,000 in cash awards for the best hundred letters of 500 words or less on "Where I Would Like to Go on My Vacation This Year—and Why." The contest is open to all persons professionally identified with schools and colleges, and also to students in teacher-training institutions. The closing date of the contest is June 10, 1939. Further details may be secured from W. D. Conklin, Travel Editor of *The Instructor*.

National Joseph Lee Day

(Continued from page 62)

of the children's pageant and circus of other years.

The observance in Escanaba, Michigan, consisted of abolishing swimming check fees for the day. As children came to swim, instead of being asked for check fees, they were asked to think about Joseph Lee "who was always more interested in the enjoyment of others than he was in his own." Material about Joseph Lee was posted on the beach bulletin board.

Boat Building in the Chicago Park District

(Continued from page 64)

Various kayak and canoe clubs which have been formed in the parks ars enjoying week-end river trips and other sojourns in the surrounding locality.

A series of local dinghy regattas are planned each summer, and this year we hope to have a number of exciting kayak races on the local park lagoons.

A Hobby Craft Program for Cleveland

(Continued from page 68)

a few necessary chisels, and some glue, screws, nails, and paint. A motor, buffers, blowtorch, vise, and small metal craft tools went into the making of the jewelry kit; similar tools comprised the metal craft kit. Game crafts boasted a small jig saw and a drill press in addition to the necessary small tools. Materials for Keene cement craft were bought for experimental purposes in order to start this program. Luckily our leather craft specialist had her own tools so this craft was initiated without expense to us and will continue in this manner until we are able to buy the necessary supplies.

At this point all of our grant of $150 from the Cleveland Foundation had been exhausted in one delightful orgy of spending! "Flat broke," we faced the problem of getting materials for the first classes scheduled to begin the first week in January—and that only a week away! How we did it is still a surprise to all of us, but the classes started on time with the necessary material and enough to carry them for a few class periods. This gave us a breathing spell in which to raise other funds or gather more materials.

The Working Program

With a kit of tools for each craft, a specialist, and twenty-four weeks of the winter program left, we were faced with another question: how could we distribute our assets so that every person could have an equal opportunity to share?

It was a problem in simple magic. Twenty-four weeks, seven centers, seven craft kits, and seven specialists were all thrown into the high hat, the magic words were spoken, and the solution came quickly! The craft program of each center would be divided into six four-week periods, each period to run afternoon and evening two days a week—all the time and space each center could devote to the craft program. At the end of the four weeks,

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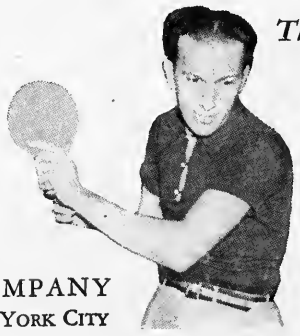

Then read **TABLE TENNIS COMES OF AGE**
by Sol Schiff
Twice the United States Champion

kits, leaders, and crafts would depart to another center, making space for another experiment with a different craft. Thus in a period of twenty-four weeks groups in each center would have a fair taste of six different crafts.

Four weeks, you may say, is a very short time in which to accomplish anything in a craft that is new to you. You are just getting started. What can you hope to do in that period? Can anything worth while be accomplished?

These questions were in our minds as we began the program. We were sure, however, that at the end of the experiment we would have valuable information on the following points:

We would know which crafts were most popular at the various centers. This would enable us to spend our crafts budget to the best advantage.

Since the space allotted to crafts was limited in each center, we would be sure of using that space to the greatest advantage.

Leadership could be concentrated on the most popular crafts instead of being spread around a craft program of doubtful value and importance. If at the end we could have information which would enable us to use most effectively money, leadership, and space—all of which were limited —the experiment would not have been in vain.

Working on this basis, we have given every center's clientele the opportunity to try each craft long enough to determine which was suitable to the individual. At the end of the first four weeks a number of individuals have said to us, "I haven't had enough of this craft. I'd like to know more about it." If, on the other hand, at the end of the four weeks' program the individual feels satisfied and is looking forward to the next experiment, we know that person has not found the medium which will serve him as a hobby for years to come.

Too often too much emphasis is given to mass recreation and not enough to individual. We recreation leaders are still "figure-conscious" and rate the value of the activity by the number attending. We know that this program will never make itself known through mass demonstrations, but the possibilities to the individual are unlimited.

It is time for programs for the individual to be considered and promoted. Hobby craft programs seem to be the answer.

Sunbeams for Footlights

(Continued from page 76)

especially in the larger type theaters, to set up tents as portable dressing rooms for each production. This is a very simple process and has been used successfully.

Adequate maintenance of playground theaters is very essential. It should always look neat and trim and ready for use. The beds should be kept cultivated. Lawn areas should be mowed, and shearing and pruning should be done when necessary. During dry seasons it will be necessary to water both lawn and shrubs frequently. The maintenance of the informal type of theater is negligible. The semiformal type requires more attention because of the increase in the number of plant materials used, and the problem of mowing is complicated by the stage hedge. In the formal type a more difficult problem of maintenance is presented. The mowing of the lawn is more complicated because of the stage wall and the wings. If the wall is planted, it will require some attention. The wings and background will have to be sheared regularly. If the plant materials for screen

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Even if a child receives a direct or glancing blow from an EverWear Safety Swing Seat, the injury will be slight. EverWear's exclusive rubber-cushioning prevents disfiguring cuts . . . absorbs shock . . . cushions the blow.

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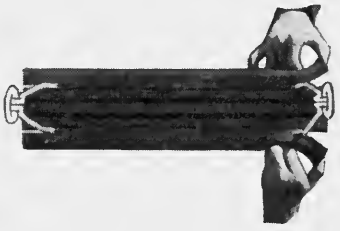
All edges, ends and corners are deeply cushioned with flexible tubular rubber to absorb shocks and blows. Notice how deeply the cushioned rubber ends of the seat can be bent to prevent any dangerous effects of a blow to the child's head. All seat surfaces are non-slip. Suspension clevises are reversible so that both sides of seat may be used. Interior frame is strongly braced spring steel.



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purposes are selected carefully as to character and growth, no more than ordinary attention will be required.

The construction of a natural outdoor theater requires a knowledge of plant materials and horticultural practice. Anyone who can make a lawn or plant a shrub satisfactorily can construct an outdoor theater of this type, provided an adequate plan has been prepared in advance.

Rainy Day Programs for Camps

(Continued from page 79)

is to revolve around broomstick three times and then walk in a straight line.

Quiz Program. This is similar to the radio quiz programs. Ask novel and humorous questions and encourage campers to ask their own questions.

Fire Building. Building a fire in the rain offers a new challenge that campers will be eager to accept. Equip them with only two matches and let them find their own tinder in the woods. Excellent materials for starting fires are pine knots, ground cedar bark, birch bark, old squirrel and field mouse nests. This may lead to preparation of fire building kits and practice in making fire by friction and with flint and steel, all of which can be done on rainy days.

Sunshine Pool. We are all weather prophets. Write down camper's prediction of the time the sun will come out and see who is the best weather prophet.

Pet Show. Give the campers some time to make pet animals out of clay, wood, paper, corks, and rags, and place them on display. Judge for the largest pet, smallest pet, handsomest pet, homliest pet, most unique pet, and other characteristics.

Storytelling. There is no better time for story telling than on a rainy day with the group gathered about a fire place. Encourage the campers to tell stories.

An excellent variation is the progressive story. One of the members of the group starts a story and each member around the circle adds to it.

Whittling Contest. Give campers a limited time

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to select a piece of wood and to whittle some object. Judge for most original production; the fastest made.

Impromptu Dramatics. Numerous entertaining acts can be developed with little preparation and property. These could include skits, stunts, story acting, singing, magic tricks, acrobatics. Try to stimulate originality in the acts.

All children like to masquerade. If the costume department is open to them they will have no end of fun in "dressing up" in a large variety of ensembles. As a finale a nut parade may be held to show off the costumes.

Pillow Fight. What boy doesn't like a pillow fight? Variations in pillow fights are passible by having contestants sit astride a horizontal pole or stand on a narrow plank, and by blindfolding them.

NOTE: For the attractive sketches used in this article we are indebted to Bill Schafer, one of the authors of this article. It will be of interest to our readers to know that Dan Dryden, joint author, has collaborated with his mother, Mrs. Maude Dryden, in the preparation of a pamphlet on Day Camping which will soon be off the press, and ready for distribution through the National Recreation Association.

Day Camping

By MAUDE L. DRYDEN

At last a pamphlet on day camping!

- Problems of organization, planning the site, facilities, supplies, transportation, meals, activities, leadership, and other considerations entering into day camping are all discussed in this practical pamphlet by a worker who has been one of the pioneers in the field.

Ready for distribution May 10th

. . . Price 25 cents

National Recreation Association
315 Fourth Avenue
New York City

Playgrounds as Community Centers

(Continued from page 81)

volley ball will need two or three extra players and will induce some young men to join them. Generally the men are, or appear to be, reluctant to play with girls. They have such a good time, however, that others join them. After a few nights it becomes the accepted thing, and on many grounds young men and women play volley ball together night after night. On dance nights they come early to play a game or two before the dance begins.

It is a really inspiring and soul-satisfying experience to walk onto a playground in the early twilight hours to find the place teeming with activity; young men and women playing, shouting and laughing together; men and women playing shuffleboard, table tennis and checkers, or just talking with their friends and neighbors—in short, making the playground a real community center.

Travel Tours via Wishful Thinking!

(Continued from page 82)

adults are curious about different people and interested in them, and by going on imaginative trips to foreign lands they acquire knowledge almost as vivid as if the experience were real. Most of them probably will never have an opportunity to see a real foreign country, but the next best way is almost as much fun. They learn also to acquire a friendly feeling for foreign countries and a closer bond of relationship to all

ıations which, after all, is the foundation of every ;reat civilization.

. . . . . .

A penny for your thoughts?
No siree, not mine!

Would be the reply of the children in Mrs. Rocca's group if such an offer were made to them.

And who wouldn't? For their thoughts have vings—beautiful, white, sailboat wings that carry hem far, far off to distant shores of foreign ands, to the sunny banks of the Lido, and lovely Venice, to the snowy slopes of Switzerland, and o gay Paree. Whether they go on a freighter, a attle boat, or Queen Mary cabin class, what dif- erence does it make to these children with the vorld at their feet? They may not come back vith candid camera shots of Notre Dame and the Champs Elysees, but you may be sure the beauti- ful pictures their imaginations have created for hem will last through the years.

"On Wings to Fairyland"

(Continued from page 85)

(Children's Classics) New York City. $1.00

10. Tales from Grimm, Wanda Gág. Coward-McCann, Inc., 2 West 45th Street, New York City. $1.50
11. Book of Fables and Folk Stories, Horace Elisha Scudder. Houghton, Mifflin Company, Boston, Massachusetts. $2.00
12. Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs, Wanda Gág. Coward-McCann, Inc., New York City. $1.00
13. Silesian Folk Tales, James and Carey Lee. American Book Company, New York City. 56¢
14. Wonder Tales from Goblin Hills, Frances J. Olcott. Longmans, Green and Company, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York City. $1.75
15. The Story of King Arthur and His Knights, Howard Pyle. Charles Scribner's Sons, 597 Fifth Avenue, New York City. $3.00
16. Ali Baba and Other Plays for Young People or Puppets, Mrs. Helen H. Joseph. (Out of print. Consult at libraries.) Harcourt, Brace and Company, 383 Madison Avenue, New York City.
17. My Book House (a set of books), Edited by O. K. Miller. The story referred to is in Volume 3. Book House for Children, 11 West 42nd Street, New York City. Per volume, $2.75; per set, $33.00
18. Fairy Tales of the Slav Peasants and Herdsmen, Alexander D. Chodzko-Allen, London.

For more ideas on stories for children, see "For the Storyteller," Mary J. Breen, published by the National Recreation Association, 35¢

Handcrafts

The handcrafts program in connection with the summer's program was particularly ingenious, much of it originating with the Playground and Recreation Association of Wyoming Valley. The fruit banks mentioned were a clever idea and easy to make—papier-mâché made over clay forms and painted to look like apples or other fruit. The fairy castles were made of oatmeal boxes and mailing tubes, covered with a clay mix. The dolls were made of inner tubes, cloth and other materials; some were made over milk bottles and designed to be used as door stops.

"Parties and Programs for Parents Days"

By JULIA A. ROGERS

PROGRAMS for Mother's Day, Father's Day and All-Family Days are offered in this book, but Mother receives special prominence.

There are suggestions for mother's day in the home, for social affairs and banquets in which daughters entertain mothers; there are banquets for fathers, programs for parents' days in church, community and school, and many other events.

And for the help of those responsible for planning programs tableaux, sketches, pantomimes, and skits are given and many source materials are presented.

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National Recreation Association
315 Fourth Avenue New York City

Parade and Rip van Winkle Play

The wind-up of the season was the colorful Parade from Fairyland and the Rip van Winkle pageant. Each playground had a float in the parade portraying one story (not Rip van Winkle) in costumes and decoration of float. The Wilkes-Barre Railway Company cooperated by furnishing free transportation.

Other Activities

Aside from the activities in connection with "On Wings to Fairyland" each playground had scheduled games for the three age groups in volley ball, baseball and quoits, twice and three times every week. A midsummer track meet was held in each neighborhood and a final event in Kirby

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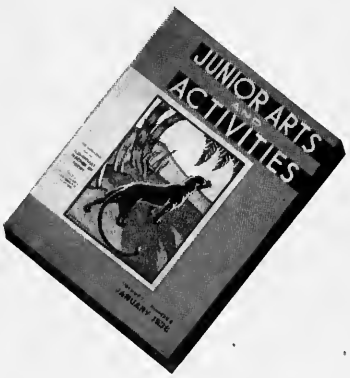

Junior Arts & Activities

DEPT. R

740 Rush Street Chicago, Illinois

Park. Each playground conducted a pet show, hop scotch and jacks tournament and other special events.

"The Strong and the Brave"

(Continued from page 86)

tating group rehearsals during the week before the performance. Two final rehearsals were held at Lauer's Park, where the pageant was given. The younger children came to only one of them.

The park was made to represent an Indian village with a large council fire in the center. Tepees of all descriptions, made as playground projects, were used in a semi-circle around the fire. The material used ranged from burlap and blue-dyed muslin to real skins. Grouped around the tepees were many evergreen trees donated by the city from its overcrowded watershed near one of the city reservoirs. The costumes were made by women of a WPA project. The ornaments, by the wearers.

The playground orchestra provided the music before the pageant and for the dances. The signal to start was the igniting of the fire and the arrival of the sixty tom-tom beaters ranging in age from seven to nineteen. They set the mood for the entire show with their kegs covered with taut inner tubing. Leaders were assigned to each group, thus easing the problem of discipline and direction. Next followed the dedication of the tepee by two braves and a woman from the playground where the tepee was made. Then entered the other women and braves, with the latter lining up for the soldiers' dance. After this the women did the Owl dance.

As they were finishing, the small children rushed across the field pursuing the Medicine Men who then supervised the little girls in "Squirrel in the Trees" and "Cat and Rat," and the little boys in "Step on the Rattler" and "Rat on His Lodge." The final players led all the little children in a grand "Follow the Leader" to the bleachers where they could watch the rest of the pageant. As they were leaving, the next group of boys and girls appeared, the girls playing "Flower and Wind" and "Snatch the Moccasin." After this the boys took part in "Flying Stick" and "Bear in the Pit." As the bear was being caught all dropped back for the tournament between a

representative from each of thirty playgrounds who engaged each other in "Indian Stronghand," "Indian Wrestle," and "Cock Fighting." These winners led all of this group to the bleachers, leaving the field to the women, the Braves, Ishnela and Whean. The orphaned children had tried to participate in every sport but were repulsed. Now the men, with the help of the women, participated in a peace pipe ceremony. Then the men went into council. The remainder of the story has been told previously.

To give the semblance of Indians, diluted Bol-Armencian was used on the skins with the help of some colored grease paint lining pencils for the braves. To help give the pageant coherence the leaders used the information given by the supervisors of dancing, games, symbols, and ceremonies.

In Step with the Playground Procession

(Continued from page 90)

ganized athletic teams by providing the entry fees to municipal leagues. In 1938 there were twenty-two such clubs, with average membership of 30, making a total membership of 660.

Good Manners Classes. Classes in good manners and courtesy informally conducted were an innovation last summer on the playgrounds of Hamilton, Canada. A growing tendency toward discourtesy on the part of the children in their relationships with the supervisors led to the suggestion that the plan be tried of giving instruction in good manners and etiquette.

The main problem in conducting classes was to maintain the children's interest. In doing this informal classes were found to be more successful than formal groups. The usual procedure was to announce, *not* a class in courtesy and good manners, but a story hour when stories were told which would illustrate the importance and desirability of courtesy. Many practical illustrations were introduced based on playground happenings, the supervisor deviating from the regular story to explain proper procedures. The subject of courtesy was unobtrusively introduced very successfully into handcraft classes. On some grounds a special period in the afternoon session was set aside for the discussion of courtesy and good manners, the children having previously been told that an interesting talk was to be given.

Discussions of the subject were publicized by various methods. Tea party groups, however,

The Memphis Cotton Carnival

DOWN IN MEMPHIS plans are being made for the ninth annual edition of the South's "Greatest Party." The Memphis Cotton Carnival, an annual non-profit civic organization has scheduled its celebration for May 9th-14th.

A new entertainment feature of this year's Carnival is a national air show with stunt flying and other spectacular exhibitions to be held on May 14th at the city's new municipal airport. Among other features of the cotton fete are daily parades, parties, balls, receptions and a variety of interesting and educational activities.

The Children's Activities Division of the Association has scheduled a parade for several thousand children of Memphis and its surrounding territory. Registration of participants in the children's parade is under the supervision of Miss Minnie Wagner, Superintendent of Recreation of the Memphis Park Commission, and children taking part in the parade are selected through playground and school officials. Entertainment for the children culminates in the children's ball to be held at the Municipal Auditorium.

The usual track meet, which includes participation of athletes of national prominence, will be held on Friday, May 12th. Other sport activities include a skeet shoot, boxing matches and playground competitions.

The Cotton Carnival, although primarily an entertainment enterprise, has its serious side in the production and exploitation of cotton. This year Carnival officials have scheduled a "New Uses for Cotton Exhibit" to be on display in Memphis during Carnival week through the cooperation of the Cotton Research Foundation of Mellon Institute of Pittsburgh, Pa. The complete exhibit showing the numerous new uses of the South's primary agricultural product developed recently through cotton research chemistry will be on display in connection with a Cotton Fashion Show during which attractive models will display modern style trends in cotton garments.

The Negro section of the Carnival, "The Beale Street Cotton Makers Jamboree" has for its theme this year "King Cotton's Thorofare" depicting the life and habits of the Negroes in the deep South.

NOTE: This material has been submitted by Richard C. Rippin.

Untying Apron Strings

A Guidebook on Better Personality Development

Recreation leadership and personality guidance are inseparable. . . . True recreation results in integrated personality development

UNTYING APRON STRINGS reveals the kinks in personality growth. It's one of the best interpretations of personality problems yet printed. Every recreation leader should understand the emotional phases of character development—this book will help him achieve a better understanding of his work. It's as easy to read as the daily newspaper, and yet is based on accepted scientific knowledge as revealed in actual case studies.

The Chapter Headings give you a bird's-eye view of the book:

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He Goes Back to Mother's Arms
His Hand Against the World
He Enjoys Poor Health
He Likes to "Show-Off"
He Loves to Punish
He Isn't Happy Unless He Is Miserable
He Feels Inferior
In Love With Himself
Love That Never Grows Up

PART II—Adjustment

The Attitude of the Adult Who Would Help
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Boy and Girl Relationships
A Directing Philosophy
Personality Development in the School-Community
Religion (With Apologies to the Church)

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proved most successful. At an imaginary tea party the girls would be given instruction concerning the proper methods to be used in meeting people, in opening doors to visitors, in answering the telephone, in associating with friends on the playground, and in showing consideration for others in all playground activities. Much interest was aroused in typewritten statements regarding courtesy and good manners expected on the playground which were posted on the bulletin board.

The 1938 season saw five hundred children enthusiastically participating in discussions of good manners.

Dramatics for the Camp Community

(Continued from page 94)

may have had, and all her fine training in technique of production are of the utmost value to her. But she will also have to learn from her own experience that to these things, something more must be added in a camp dramatics job—the ability to "makeshift," and to do it in such a delightful way that nobody at camp will miss the trappings and glitter of the more formal kind of production to which he is accustomed at home. If at the same time she is able to build up in her young audience an appreciation of and a delight in new forms and experiments (either of her own invention or adapted from the current trends in the best of the modern work) in production and acting, and in her players and production staff a real experimental and creative urge toward these things, she need not be ashamed to think of her job as important in the scheme of things dramatic and theatrical. It is a job which challenges the young director to use every ounce of mother wit she has, and a job which can be the best kind of training ground for later work, either of a more professional nature in the regular or community theater, or for leadership in educational-recreational programs of dramatics. Above all, it is a job which contains much self-satisfaction within itself for the director, in the provision of opportunities for service to individuals, the group, and the big field of dramatics itself.

With the Day Camps of Pittsburgh

(Continued from page 96)

have quite a repertoire of songs, many of which have been composed by the counselors during the past six years.

Our beautiful parks afford an excellent medium for the children to learn something about nature.

A period is devoted daily to nature hikes and study. Each camp has its own nature museum. For children who seldom have the opportunity to romp on the green, or roam through the woods and to see bird life, this is a rare opportunity. Out of such a program should come a greater respect for tree, shrub, plant, and bird life. Beautiful things, the children learn, are made to be seen and admired, and not to be destroyed.

Fiscal. The City Council has annually appropriated the sum of $10,000. for the day camp project. Of this amount, in 1938, $4,960. was spent for 24,688 lunches at $.20 per lunch; $2,028.75, for transportation; $62.50, for car checks for volunteer counselors; $13.38 for the camp director's car expense for gasoline and oil; $2,387.50 for salaries and wages; and $49.30 for printing of registration cards and similar supplies.

Last year the camps were operated for a period of six weeks—July 18th to August 26th—and in former years for seven weeks.

A total number of 4,351 children enjoyed a week's camp experience. Many of these, if it were not for the day camp, would never have the opportunity of visiting the city parks and would be forced to spend the hot summer vacation months in their own neighborhoods either on the streets or around their sub-standard homes. The close contact with nature cannot fail to affect the children physically, mentally, socially and spiritually. It is an investment which gives good returns, and one which might well be made a permanent feature of city life.

There should be no hesitancy on the part of our City Fathers to allocate funds for a project which brings happiness in the lives of many children, and which, furthermore, starts many on the road to good citizenship. A week's camp experience is certainly beneficial, but not enough. Consideration should be given to having those who need this kind of experience spend at least the entire summer in camps. Some of us are of the opinion that the day camps might well be operated the year round.

The What, Why and How of Handcraft on a Small Budget

(Continued from page 99)

to give the surplus to someone who could use it.

Of more importance than the sharing of materials was the sharing of ideas, directions for making articles, and addresses of such

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

Parks and Recreation, March 1939

"Shakespeare Open Air Theater Unique in City Parks" by Arthur H. Alexander, Chief of Division of Landscape Architecture, Department of Parks and Public Property, City of Cleveland. Designs for an outdoor theater.

"University of Washington Arboretum" by Frederick Leissler, Assistant Director

"A Playground for the Soul," a description of Philadelphia's Graphic Sketch Club established by Samuel S. Fleisher. This probably is unique among recreation facilities.

The Camping Magazine, March 1939

"Setting the Stage for Camp Safety" by Herbert J. Stack, Director, Center for Safety Education, New York University.

The Journal of Health and Physical Education, April 1939

"School Health and Recreation Services" by Heriot Clifton Hutchins

"Toward a Philosophy of Physical Education," by R. J. Francis, Department of Physical Education, The University of Wisconsin

"Archery in the Recreation Program" by William P. Uhler, Jr., Associate in Health, Safety, and Physical Education, Department of Public Instruction, New Jersey

The Regional Review, March 1939

"Leadership in Organized Camps" by Stanley M. Hawkins, Associate Recreational Specialist, Richmond, Virginia

National Parent-Teacher, April 1939

"Chores, Work, or Fun?" by Bess Naylor Rosa

The Camping Magazine, April 1939

"The Contributions of Camp to Democracy" by Hedley S. Dimock

"Projecting Camp Recreational Skills into Adult Years" by Fred C. Mills

School and Society, April 8, 1939

"Sound Mental Health and the High-School Student" by William H. Johnson

"The Controls of Public Education in a Democracy" by James Marshall

New Jersey Educational Review, April 1939

"The Recreation Teacher Comes of Age" by Allan Krim

PAMPHLETS

Woodland Trail Walks with the H. T. B.—Spring-Summer 1939

Compiled by Ernest A. Dench, Director, Hiking Trips Bureau, Ho-ho-kus, New Jersey. Price $.10

Bulletin of the Association of American Colleges—March 1939

March issue contains The Cultural Obligations of the College Faculty and the Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Association.

The National Urban League in the Year 1938—Toward Democracy

Extracts from the Twenty-Eighth Annual Report of the National Urban League. National Urban League, Inc., 1133 Broadway, New York City

Swim for Health Week

THE FOURTH annual national Swim for Health Week will be celebrated June 26th to July 1st under the sponsorship of the Swim for Health Association, 122 East 42nd Street, New York City. This year emphasis will be placed on a learn-to-swim drive, and it is suggested that during the week swimming exhibitions and meets can be staged at municipal and school pools. It is also hoped that there will be a publicity campaign designed to focus attention on the health values of swimming as well as its recreative features. Newspapers will publish stories and a series of swimming lessons; news releases and radio talks on the value of swimming will add to the effectiveness of the campaign.

All campaigns will not be the same, but there are certain attractions which can be featured to advantage by recreation officials. One such event is the conducting of special learn-to-swim classes at swimming pools for boys and girls from six to fourteen years of age. Classes for adults may also be conducted at this time, as may life saving courses for competent swimmers who should be trained in rescue technique in preparation for the summer swimming season.

Last year, according to Martin Stern, Executive Secretary of the Swim for Health Association, a number of recreation boards participated in the campaign and planned special activities. Among these cities were Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Birmingham, Peoria, Duluth, Kansas City, Bridgeport, Springfield, and Tucson. Recreation executives who are interested in having a share in this year's campaign may secure from the Swim for Health Association stamps and posters and other promotional devices.

Report of Summer Recreation Activities 1938, Recreation Commission, Bakersfield, California

Year Book 1938, The Board of Recreation Commissioners, Livingston, New Jersey

Annual Report 1938, Superintendent of Recreation, Union County Park Commission, Elizabeth, N. J.

Annual Report of the Park Department, 1938 Salem, Massachusetts

Club Bulletin—Municipal Recreation Department, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Annual Report 1938—Eugene Playgrounds and Community Service, Eugene, Oregon

places as factories where scrap leather, felt, hooks, and other material could be found for for very little expense.

Many games that children could make and enjoy playing were made and decorated. Painting the swings, seesaws and toys on the playground; adding birdhouses and feeding stations; creating such necessities as coat hangers, coat racks, door fasteners, and similar articles from the limbs of trees were among the subjects taken up.

"Why?"

Why we should use such materials is the question of some who have not had experience in working with children. We believe that it is the heritage of every child to have access to materials with which he may satisfy the creative urge. It has been proven that the overprivileged child who has quantities of expensive toys finds joy in making things out of materials he finds, with his own hands designing and building a toy, making a necklace or a picture lantern which really works.

There is a place for art in even the poorest of homes, and the many children who have only the necessities of life would never, without the use of inexpensive materials, have the opportunity which is the birthright of every child, to know and use the creative urge to transform ideas into three dimensional experiments rather than into the spoken or written word alone. These experiments often give the child self-respect.

"How?"

How we can make mere materials function

A Manual of Settlement Boys' Work

Through a regrettable oversight there was failure to give credit in the article in the April issue of RECREATION on "Leadership, Organization and Program Making in Boys' Club Groups," to *A Manual of Settlement Boys' Work* edited by John M. Kingman of Lincoln House Association and Edward Sidman of Hecht Neighborhood House, Boston, and published by the National Federation of Settlements. The Association is indebted to this Manual for a number of statements, particularly for the material on "General Principles of Program Development," for the suggested constitution, for much of the material under "The Mechanics of Club Organization" and under "Leadership."

in our recreation program was our last big question. We must have leaders who know and love children. A person must be able to see beauty in commonplace things. "Things that function are beautiful."

To free the child and give him materials that he can use is our first step, and the leader must know the possibilities and limits of materials. A studio or an elaborate plant is not necessary as a place to work, and a fund to buy expensive art materials and tools is not needed to carry on a worth-while, constructive, creative program.

Campaigning for Industrial Salvage

(Continued from page 100)

its leather craft classes. The Mott Foundation, which sponsors the night school program, relies almost entirely on the collection of salvage for all industrial classes, and, in addition, most of their stage scenery and game room equipment are now made from salvage.

The industrial arts department now has in its possession fifteen machines, including five milling machines, four drill presses, one shaper, two tool grinders, one electric arch welder, one band saw, and one surface grinder. These machines are all in good running condition and are being used full time in the shops with very little repair expense necessary. When these machines were given to the schools some of them needed minor repair, but others were in excellent mechanical order.

It is estimated that the cost of the supplies, tools, and machines which are given to the schools in Flint each year by all industries would amount to approximately $7,000. This is a real contribution when one realizes that instead of curtailing the industrial arts department and laying off teachers, the department has grown each year all through the depression. The plan is of benefit to the students because they are now supplied with many materials for which they formerly paid, and many more students are now taking industrial arts courses than ever before. Any student who wishes to use salvage is given this material. Many projects are made entirely from salvage while others are constructed from materials purchased by the Board of Education, with salvage used to supplement the new supplies.

Business Men Cooperate

The program has been sponsored since its beginning as one of the chief activities of the Junior Chamber of Commerce which is devoting one of its regular membership meetings each year to school and industry night. The industries furnish excellent speakers for the program, and this meeting is proving to be the largest dinner meeting of the year. Many business men are interested in the program, and some of them have invited as many as fifty of the best boy craftsmen in Flint to attend the dinner as their guests. Industrial leaders who have cooperated in the program are invited to attend as guests of the Chamber of Commerce, and school board members and labor leaders are also among the guests. Through these contacts and others a spirit of friendly feeling has been created toward the schools, and the program has aided all phases of education because schools, business, and industry are now working closely together.

The Chamber of Commerce has made arrangements for the schools to have some central business house for an exhibit of all articles made from the salvaged material. This exhibit, shown a week prior to the banquet, attracts thousands of people and creates interest in the affair. All of the outstanding projects are brought in for display, and an effort is made to show only the unusual pieces

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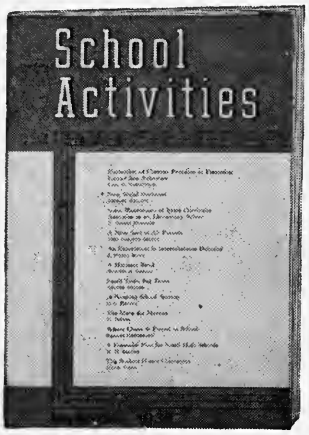

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One of the finest developments resulting from contacts with industrial and business men through the salvage program has been the organization of a school placement department made possible by the interest of industrial leaders. One of the plants which has aided the schools has hired over a thousand school graduates since 1935.

Business and industrial leaders now feel they have a part in the school program and are glad to visit classes and make suggestions for the improvement of instruction. Many of these men are experts in their fields, and school men have gained much help and information through their cooperation. Many of our industrial leaders now request to be taken through school shops. They ask many questions about school organization policies and glean information which is of help to them. One group of factory superintendents who visited the classes at their own request was so impressed with the safety organization plan we were using with great success that they requested copies of the safety engineer's check sheet to show to some of their shop foremen.

This Year It's Boston

(Continued from page 101)

we may judge by the suggestions and comments coming to the program committee. Recreation leaders rightly think that the recreation movement has something uniquely important to say about that subject. The best speaker available will discuss recreation from the point of view of democracy. The discussions will bring out the practical means by which recreation contributes to democratic processes and helps build good citizens for a democracy.

Boston is rich in historical, architectural, art and music interests.

And then there is the New York World's Fair to be seen as a secondary attraction. It's only five hours from Boston and can be seen best before or after the Twenty-Fourth Recreation Congress is over. Perhaps you will do that on the way home —and it is worth doing.

News regarding special railroad rates will be sent out later. Long range planning is essential to good recreation. Plan now, decide soon, and do not fail to come.

Boston—October 9th to 13th, 1939

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Nature in Recreation

By Marguerite Ickis. Order from author. $1.00.

"THE PURPOSE OF *Nature in Recreation* is twofold," says Miss Ickis in her introduction, "to inject fun into a recreation program by introducing nature through the different activities, and to indicate some workable approaches and methods which will create an awareness of living things in the world about us." With these objectives in mind, she has used her booklet to introduce nature to children in a friendly, intimate fashion by suggesting activities under the following headings: Nature in Camping, in Handcraft, Games, Dramatics, Music, Dance and Aquatics. The suggestions range from hiking to the making of a nature museum; from nature jackstraws to a nature theater. There is a fund of information in this mimeographed booklet of 80 pages which will be invaluable to the camp counselor, playground worker, and many organizations providing activities for children. Delightful illustrations add to the interest of the book. Copies may be ordered from the author at 70 Morningside Avenue, New York City.

Camps and Camping

A Selected Bibliography. By Mabel A. Badcock. Russell Sage Foundation Library Bulletin Number 153. Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22nd Street, New York. $.10.

A BRIEF BIBLIOGRAPHY on camps and camping listing general references, periodical references, and classified references. A special section is devoted to National Park Service and State Programs.

The Committee in Action

Edited by Ivah Deering. Obtainable from Mrs. Ivah Deering, 1118 Cypress Street, W. H., Cincinnati, Ohio. Single copies $.10; in quantities of 100, $7.00.

THE CONCLUSIONS presented in this pamphlet, which are intended for the use of individuals engaged in committee work, are the result of more than sixteen hours of group discussion at a Conference on Committee Procedures conducted under the auspices of the Woman's City Club of Cincinnati. The findings are offered in the hope that they will help to clarify the thinking of the new chairman toward his task and to assist him in attaining a point of view as well as a course of action which will make his work effective in whatever type of organization he may function. Practices which have failed and others which have succeeded have been studied, and a few practical suggestions and some concrete techniques have been worked out as a contribution to the efficient working of democracy.

How to Build 20 Boats

Fawcett Publications, Inc., Fawcett Building, Greenwich, Connecticut. $.50.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING cruisers, sailboats, iceboats, speedboats, dinghies, and such miscellaneous craft as a collapsible pneumatic raft, an aquaplane, and a boat trailer are given in this book. There are also a number of articles with practical suggestions for the care and repair of boats and equipment. Plans, diagrams, and pictures are given.

Handbook of Nature-Study

Anna Botsford Comstock, B.S., L.H.D. Comstock Publishing Company, Inc., Ithaca, New York. $4.00.

THE *Handbook of Nature Study* has long been a classic in literature on nature study, more than 115,000 copies of twenty-three former editions having been distributed. The twenty-fourth edition, which has recently appeared, has been completely revised and contains a considerable amount of new material and many new illustrations. Approximately 300 separate subjects in nature are discussed, including many kinds of birds, fishes, reptiles, amphibians, mammals, insects, flowers, weeds, flowerless plants, cultivated crop plants, and trees. The treatment of inanimate nature covers streams, water and water formations, the soil and soil conservation, crystals, minerals, magnetism, the stars, and the weather.

There are almost 950 pages in this encyclopedic work and hundreds of illustrations.

Let's Play "The Game"

The Book of Charades. By Clement Wood. Greenberg: Publisher, New York. $1.35.

"THE GAME" is the title bestowed on charades because according to its enthusiastic supporters it is the king of popular games, combining as it does guessing, acting, speed, hilarity, teamwork, and instruction. The book meets the wide demand for a simple, clear, and concise explanation of "the Game," its rules, conventions, and etiquette and illustrates every point with many examples. It also gives hundreds of suggested words, phrases, sentences, and proverbs to serve as the subject of the charades.

Amusements and Sports in American Life

By Robert B. Weaver. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois. $1.00.

THIS PUBLICATION has been prepared to furnish sidelights on the development of amusements and sports in American life. It reviews the history of many of our most common sports and amusements and is illustrated from old drawings and cuts. For those who are interested in the historical background of many of our common games, the book will be of considerable interest.

Keep Fit and Like It

By Dudley B. Reed, M.D. Whittlesey House McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York. $2.50.

"LIFELONG PARTICIPATION in physical recreations and many years of teaching them," says Dr. Reed "have convinced me that they may contribute much to the health and satisfaction of adults. However, exercise is not a

cure-all and may do harm as well as good. It should, therefore, be undertaken intelligently. Everyone should attempt to choose the recreations that are likely to be the most enjoyable and beneficial to him." This note of enjoyment in activities permeates the book. It is present in the first chapters devoted to the effects of different types of exercise and the mechanisms by which each type is carried on. It is inescapable in the later chapters dealing with some of the physical recreations. And the reason for this may be found in Dr. Reed's own words: "I have indulged, or now indulge, in all the sports considered except bowling and badminton with a good deal of zest and approach them as a participant with gaiety and levity; I am a firm believer in joy."

Hand Puppets and String Puppets.

By Waldo S. Lanchester. The Manual Arts Press, Peoria, Illinois. $1.25.

Puppets of gloves and of wood; string puppets and puppets with wire frame foundation are all described in this book which contains a number of photographs and diagrams. There are also suggestions for dressing the puppets, for controls, and for making a theater and stage. The book is especially designed for the use of schools in many of which puppetry now has a permanent place.

The Boy Scouts Book of Indoor Hobby Trails.

Edited by Franklin K. Mathiews. D. Appleton-Century Company, New York. $2.50.

Here is an attractive book for boys with an introduction by James E. West. There are articles on pets by Dan Beard and Lord Robert Baden-Powell, and a chapter on Charlie McCarthy by Edgar Bergen; Fred Waring tells how a hobby became a habit, and Orville Wright discusses the subject always fascinating to boys, "How I learned to Fly"; J. Edgar Hoover tells of fingerprints, and a master magician lets the public in on some secrets of his craft. Other hobbies, games, and sports are described—hockey, boxing, amateur radio, reading, and many others. The book is profusely illustrated and invites not only boys but grown-ups to read its pages.

The Major Tactics of Checkers.

By Millard F. Hopper. Available from Mr. Hopper at 422 First Street, Brooklyn, New York. $.50.

This pamphlet presents a complete course in the strategies and science of checkers as given in a series of radio lectures over Radio Station WNYC.

How to Make a Community Youth Survey.

By M. M. Chambers and Howard M. Bell, American Youth Commission, Series IV, January 1939. American Council on Education Studies, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. $ .25.

A very helpful booklet for executives who are contemplating surveys, particularly of youth problems. The booklet is based on the methods and materials used by the American Youth Commission in the Maryland Survey. It defines clearly preparatory steps, budget, schedules, staff and actual methods of conducting the survey itself. The second half of the booklet is given to descriptions of appraisal methods and copies of the actual forms used in the Maryland Youth Survey.

How to Organize a Science Club.

American Institute of the City of New York, 60 East 42nd Street, New York.

An interesting document for the organizer of science clubs, including procedures, types of clubs, equipment, typical programs for a single meeting, and a sample program for the year, books for the science library, and other information.

Group Methods in Vocational Guidance.

By Louis H. Sobel and Joseph Samler. The Furrow Press, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York. $.75.

The economic adjustment of Jewish youth has presented various problems to those organizations working among Jewish young people. This volume, entitled "Group Methods in Vocational Guidance," has grown out of such needs. It deals simply and practically with problems of occupational adjustment among Jewish young people, discusses various types of vocational guidance, the function of club leaders in the guidance program, the utilization of special interests in group guidance, and group guidance as it applies to camps and child welfare institutions. While the problems dealt with concern primarily Jewish youth, as a method of treatment it is applicable to young people in general.

More Fun for the Family.

Compiled and edited by Jerome S. Meyer. Greenberg: Publisher, New York. $1.95.

Another book of this series of books on family fun is now available with hundreds of puzzles, charades, mental antics, mystery picture clues, oral and written games to test your knowledge on subjects of all kinds and make you wonder whether you are really as stupid as you seem! There are 319 pages of material and illustrations —enough to supply you with party suggestions for years to come.

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Recreation and the American Way of Life

AGAIN THE RECREATION LEADERS of America gather. This time in Boston. It will be the Twenty-Fourth National Recreation Congress. It will be composed of men and women who have devoted their lives to building the recreation movement in America. Pioneers in play. Organizers of recreation. Students of the larger problem of leisure.

If this movement is new to you do not fail to consider its importance. Recreation as it is here interpreted and understood is in reality the art of living—life in the American way.

In an unusual sense, and to students of the democratic process a very heartening experience, the Recreation Congress is the round table of America across which the ideas, aspirations and practical experiences of all groups working on this vital human problem are exchanged. Sitting together, public officials, laymen, educators, industrial and labor leaders, scientists and religious teachers, professional recreation workers and program specialists will face again fundamental questions about the real meaning of life—not theoretical questions but those rising up out of the desires of men and women and the known needs of growing boys and girls.

Here is a movement, unchanneled in its flow—cutting across and reaching into many aspects of our community and national life. Its implications must be reckoned with by leaders in the church, home, school, industry and, above all in America, by municipal government—the effective instrument of all who live in local communities.

You do not have to belong to this or that. No label professional or otherwise is necessary. If you are thinking or working or are interested in any phase of this broad effort to keep the avenues of life open to all, come to Boston in October. Come and be a part of the Recreation Congress.

—*Thomas E. Rivers.*

June

Photo by H. Lou Gibson, Rochester, N. Y.

"When God created beauty He created eyes, and did He not thereby lay upon man the obligation to develop his powers of observation, and to enjoy that which had been created for his delight?" — *Mary C. Butler,* in "Happy Nature Adventures."

The Recreation Year Book

THE RECREATION YEAR BOOK is a report of the public recreation facilities, leadership, expenditures and programs provided by public and private agencies in towns, cities, counties, and other local governmental units. In some cases single reports contain information pertaining to a number of communities for which a larger local unit provides recreation services and facilities.

The YEAR BOOK is primarily a statement of community recreation activities conducted under leadership and of facilities operated chiefly for active recreation use. Agencies are entitled to have their work reported if they conduct play or recreation programs under leaders paid from local funds, or if they operate such facilities as golf courses, bathing beaches, or swimming pools which involve continuous supervision.

The expenditure data reported in this publication should not be confused with the figures reported under the heading "Recreation" in the "Financial Statistics of Cities" reports issued by the United States Bureau of Census. The Census Bureau figures also include expenditures for municipal parks, street trees, museums, community celebrations, band concerts and other special recreation facilities and services. Because they cover a wider range of recreation services and facilities, Census Bureau expenditures have amounted to as much as four times the YEAR BOOK total for the same annual period.

There is always some variation from year to year in the individual communities submitting YEAR BOOK reports. However, since most of this fluctuation is accounted for by small communities reporting part-time programs and limited facilities, YEAR BOOK totals for any particular year can reasonably be compared with similar totals for other years.

The 1933, 1934, and 1935 YEAR BOOKS, in addition to the usual data, included a special section containing information concerning recreation services provided in communities where leadership or operating personnel was financed entirely through emergency funds. In this YEAR BOOK, references to data for previous years do not take these emergency sections into account.

A Summary of Community Recreation in 1938

Number of cities with play leadership or supervised facilities		1,295
Total number of separate play areas reported		17,721 [1]
New play areas opened in 1938 for the first time		1,234 [2]
Total number of play areas and special facilities reported:		
Outdoor playgrounds	9,712	
Recreation buildings	1,553	
Indoor recreation centers	4,059	
Play streets	297	
Archery ranges	380	
Athletic fields	904	
Baseball diamonds	3,902	
Bathing beaches	564	
Bowling greens	201	
Camps—day and other organized	278	
Golf courses	354	
Handball courts	1,806	
Horseshoe courts	9,289	
Ice skating areas	2,643	
Picnic areas	2,877	
Shuffleboard courts	1,881	
Ski jumps	114	
Softball diamonds	8,833	
Stadiums	241	
Swimming pools	1,162	
Tennis courts	11,310	
Toboggan slides	281	
Wading pools	1,516	
Total number of employed recreation leaders		40,403 [3]
Total number of leaders employed full time the year round		3,345
Total number of volunteer leaders		9,701
Total expenditures for public recreation		$60,629,200 [4]

(1) This figure includes outdoor playgrounds, recreation buildings, indoor recreation centers, play streets, athletic fields, bathing beaches, golf courses and camps.
(2) Indoor centers open for the first time are not included.
(3) 16,428 were emergency leaders.
(4) $31,263,728 of this amount was emergency funds.

Community Recreation in 1938

THE YEAR BOOK for 1938 records the recreation service of 1,295 communities in which some leadership paid from local funds was provided.* This figure is slightly higher than the number reported in 1937 and exceeds by 130 the number of such communities reported in any previous YEAR BOOK.

One of the most significant developments in 1938 was an increase of 26% in the total local and emergency expenditures for recreation. Total expenditures from local funds increased approximately 14% from nearly 26 million to over 29 million dollars. Most of this gain is accounted for by much larger operation and maintenance figures. Emergency funds expended in communities providing regular service rose 41% from approximately 22 million to 31 million dollars. In contrast with the gain in local funds, the increase in emergency expenditures is due largely to the fact that the amount spent for land, buildings and permanent improvements was almost double that reported in 1937.

The number of recreation leaders paid from regular funds increased from 22,160 in 1937 to 23,975 in 1938, a gain of 8%. This increase compares favorably with gains of 11% and 8% recorded in 1937 and 1936 respectively. The 3,345 full-time year-round leaders reported for 1938 is the largest number in any year book and represents an increase of 47% over the low figure of the depression reported in 1932. At least fifteen cities employed full-time year-round executives for the first time in 1938.

In contrast to the significant increases in regular leaders was a drop of 10% in total emergency leaders supplementing regular personnel. This seems to indicate a slowing up of a trend which was more marked in the preceding year when the decrease was 31%.

Playgrounds, recreation buildings and indoor centers all increased in number during 1938. In fact the totals for all three are greater than in any previous YEAR BOOK. Of special interest is the increase of 13% in the number of recreation buildings, a large part of which can be attributed to a number of new buildings for colored persons. A growing public appreciation of the programs offered at playgrounds and indoor centers was evidenced by the attendance figures for these facilities which were much greater than in the previous year.

Progress in the development of areas for varied recreational use is indicated by the reports of various recreational facilities. Especially significant are large gains in the number of archery ranges, bowling greens, day camps, handball courts, shuffleboard courts and stadiums. Participation attendance figures, on the whole, were larger than in 1937 and in most cases were greater than the exceptionally high figures reported in 1936. Striking gains are recorded in attendance at bathing beaches and softball diamonds and to a lesser degree, at day camps, golf courses and handball courts.

Thirteen per cent more municipal agencies than in 1937 employed one or more full-time year-round leaders. An increase in total municipal agencies administering recreation during 1938 was accompanied by a decrease in the total number of private agencies.

The YEAR BOOK for 1938 records rather significant gains in regular service provided from local funds. Although cities still rely on emergency sources to supplement their regular programs, local authorities are apparently assuming a larger share of the costs of operating their recreation programs. It is encouraging to note that municipal recreation has recouped many of the losses sustained during the early years of the depression and in a number of respects has reached new levels of accomplishment.

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* Reports from the following were received too late to be listed separately in the statistical tables, although information which they contain has been included in the summary figures: Kalamazoo, Mich.; Johnson City, Tenn.; and New York, N. Y. (Community Councils of N. Y. C.)

NOTE: Throughout the summary statements references will be made to the number of cities reporting various data. Since it is impossible to tell how many small communities included in a report such as one submitted for a county should be credited with providing a given service or facility, these reports are counted as single cities except in the section on finances.

Paid Leadership

A total of 23,975 recreation leaders paid from regular funds was employed by 823 cities during 1938. This figure exceeds the 1937 total of 22,160 by 1,815, an appreciable increase inasmuch as only 23 additional cities reported such workers. The 1938 figure is the largest reported since 1931 and is exceeded only by totals reported in that year and in 1930. Taking into consideration agencies covering two or more localities, over 1,200 communities benefited from regular leadership service in 1938. Of the total regular leaders reported, approximately 57% were men and 43% women. This ratio is about the same as for 1936 and 1937.

The number of full-time year-round leaders increased from 3,067 leaders in 1937 to 3,345 in 1938, an increase of approximately 9%. At the same time, the number of cities reporting full-time year-round leaders rose from 319 to 337. Over 70% of the additional 278 leaders reported were men, and of the total full-time year-round leaders, 62% were men and 38% were women.

A total of 16,428 emergency leaders was made available to local recreation authorities in 567 cities providing some recreation leadership paid from regular funds. Despite the fact that 14 more cities reported emergency personnel, 1,825 less workers were reported for 1938 than for 1937. Approximately 63% of the emergency leaders were men.

Recreation Leaders Paid from Regular Funds:

	Total Leaders	*Full-Time Year-Round Leaders*
Cities reporting	823	337
Men	13,588	2,075
Women	10,387	1,270
Total	23,975	3,345

Supplementary Leaders Paid from Emergency Funds in Cities Providing Regular Service:

Cities reporting	567
Men	10,301
Women	6,127
Total	16,428

Volunteers

This year for the first time separate figures were gathered for volunteer leaders of activities and for persons serving as volunteers in other capacities. A total of 9,701 volunteer leaders was reported by 310 cities and 15,277 volunteers serving in other capacities were reported by 301 cities.

	Volunteer Leaders	*Other Volunteers*
Cities reporting	310	301
Men	5,480	7,517
Women	4,221	7,760
Total	9,701	15,277

Playgrounds and Indoor Centers

Outdoor Playgrounds

The total number of outdoor playgrounds under leadership increased from 9,618 in 1937 to 9,712 in 1938, a gain of 94 playgrounds. At the same time, the number of cities reporting playgrounds increased by seven. Playgrounds open the year round and playgrounds open only during the summer show gains of 3% and 2% respectively. Although the total number of colored playgrounds was smaller in 1938 than in 1937, a significant increase is noted in the number of grounds open the year round. This figure increased from 186 to 220, a gain of 18%.

Striking increases over 1937 figures are reported both in total attendance at playgrounds and in the average daily summer attendance. Both of these attendance figures are the largest reported in any Year Book.

Number of outdoor playgrounds for white and mixed groups (772 cities)		9,089
Open year round (257 cities)	2,261	
Open during summer months only (657 cities)	5,188	
Open during the school year only (79 cities)	496	
Open during other seasons (128 cities)	1,144	
Average daily summer attendance of participants (5,880 playgrounds in 555 cities)		2,296,083
Average daily summer attendance of spectators (3,923 playgrounds in 404 cities)		719,609
Number of outdoor playgrounds open in 1938 for the first time (263 cities)		698

In addition to the foregoing, outdoor playgrounds for colored people are reported as follows:

Number of playgrounds for colored people (196 cities)		623
Open year round (88 cities)	220	
Open during summer months only (135 cities)	325	
Open during school year only (9 cities)	19	
Open during other seasons (16 cities)	59	
Average daily summer attendance of participants (348 playgrounds in 124 cities)		109,524
Average daily summer attendance of spectators (302 playgrounds in 98 cities)		34,094
Number of playgrounds for colored people open in 1938 for the first time (50 cities)		71

Total number of playgrounds for white and colored people (776 cities)	9,712
Total average daily summer attendance of participants and spectators, white and colored (6,228 playgrounds)	3,159,310
Total attendance of participants and spectators at playgrounds for white and colored people during periods under leadership (8,537 playgrounds in 638 cities)	325,424,585*
Total number of playgrounds for white and colored people open for the first time	769

* In addition to this figure a total attendance of 26,376,363, including figures for facilities other than playgrounds was reported for 350 playgrounds in 12 cities.

Recreation Buildings

The 1,553 recreation buildings reported open under leadership in 1938 represent an increase of 173 buildings over the number reported in 1937. This increase is significant in that a smaller number of cities reported buildings in 1938. Recreation buildings for colored persons show an increase of 23% over the 1937 figure as compared to an 11% increase in recreation buildings for white and mixed groups.

Number of recreation buildings for white and mixed groups (349) cities	1,397
Total yearly or seasonal attendance of participants (967 buildings in 262 cities)	52,832,823
Number of recreation buildings for white and mixed groups open in 1938 for the first time (95 cities)	164

In addition, recreation buildings for colored people are reported as follows:

Number of recreation buildings for colored people (107 cities)	156
Total yearly or seasonal attendance of participants (117 buildings in 79 cities)	4,095,095
Number of recreation buildings for colored people open in 1938 for the first time (32 cities)	36

Total number of recreation buildings for white and colored people (367 cities)	1,553
Total yearly or seasonal attendance of participants at recreation buildings for white and colored people (1,084 buildings in 272 cities)	56,927,918*
Total number of recreation buildings for white and colored people open in 1938 for the first time	200

* In addition to this figure a total attendance of 3,568,754 containing some attendance figures for facilities other than buildings and also including some spectators was reported for 30 buildings in six cities.

Indoor Recreation Centers

Unlike recreation buildings which are facilities used primarily or exclusively for recreation activities, indoor centers include facilities such as schools, churches, city halls and other buildings not used exclusively for recreation but in which a recreation program is carried on under leadership for community groups. The total number of indoor centers reported, namely 4,059, is an increase of 205 centers over the 1937 figure and is the largest number reported in any Year Book. Practically all of this increase is accounted for by a gain of 20% in the number of indoor centers open less than three sessions weekly. Of the centers for which the number of sessions per week were designated, 58% were open three or more sessions weekly. However, these centers accounted for 77% of the total segregated attendance. Accompanying the increased number of centers was a gain of 16% in the total attendance of participants over the 1937 figure.

Number of centers open 3 or more sessions weekly (368 cities)	2,320
Total yearly or seasonal attendance of participants (1687 centers in 270 cities)	18,950,597
Number of centers open less than 3 sessions weekly (214 cities)	1,682
Total yearly or seasonal attendance of participants (1204 centers in 152 cities)	5,801,661
Total number of indoor recreation centers (428 cities)	4,059*
Total attendance of participants (3197 centers in 318 cities)	26,582,428**

* Includes 57 indoor centers for which the number of sessions per week was not indicated.
** Includes total attendance of participants at 306 indoor centers for which the number of sessions per week was not indicated. In addition to this figure a total attendance of 3,036,948 containing some playground attendance figures and also including spectators was reported for 145 indoor centers in two cities.

Play Streets

Twenty-three cities report 297 streets closed for play under leadership. This figure represents a sharp decrease of 28% from the number reported in 1937. Twelve cities report an average daily attendance of 10,492 participants at 65 centers.

Recreation Facilities

The following table indicates the extent to which several types of recreation facilities were provided and used during 1938. More than half of the types represented show increases over 1937 figures both in the number of facilities and in the number of cities reporting them. The number of facilities reported for the following types represent the largest figures appearing in any Year Book:

Archery ranges	Picnic areas
Bowling greens	Shuffleboard courts
Day camps	Softball diamonds
Other camps	Stadiums
Handball courts	Tennis courts
Horseshoe courts	Toboggan slides
Ice skating areas	Wading pools

Exceptional increases are noted in the case of archery ranges, bowling greens, day camps, handball courts, shuffleboard courts and stadiums.

Accompanying the general gain in facilities was a substantial rise in total participation attendance at most facilities. Attendance figures for more than three-fourths of the facilities listed in the table below were larger in 1938 than in 1937. This is only partially accounted for by the greater number of attendance reports received for 1938. However, a gain of nearly one hundred million in bathing beach attendance is due largely to the attendance at four New York City beaches not reported in 1937. A surprising gain of 7½ million in participation at softball diamonds is partially accounted for by increases in facilities and attendance in some of the larger cities. Total participation at softball diamonds continued to surpass participation at baseball diamonds both in numbers and rate of increase. The 1938 figure for softball exceeded that of baseball by about 8½ million as compared to only 3 million in 1937.

In the table below, the figures in parentheses indicate the number of cities reporting in each particular case and the figures in brackets indicate the number of facilities for which information relative to participation is given.

Facilities	*Number*	*Participation Per Season*	*Number open in 1938 for first time*
Archery Ranges	380 (221)	193,353 (117) [194]	91 (62)
Athletic Fields	904 (416)	3,998,728 (177) [336]	46 (33)
Baseball Diamonds	3,902 (686)	11,539,458 (328) [1,858]	206 (98)
Bathing Beaches	564 (240)	173,446,706 (127) [296]	33 (26)
Bowling Greens	201 (78)	139,652 (38) [81]	5 (5)
Camps—Day	173 (86)	198,556 (46) [82]	62 (25)
Camps—Others	105 (63)	260,327 (42) [70]	25 (13)
Golf Courses (9-Hole)	136 (112)	2,264,213 (71) [92]	6 (6)
Golf Courses (18-Hole)	218 (139)	5,817,487 (95) [157]	5 (5)
Handball Courts	1,806 (193)	4,724,572 (92) [917]	226 (21)
Horseshoe Courts	9,289 (643)	4,558,860 (334) [4,459]	875 (141)
Ice Skating Areas	2,643 (396)	13,202,313 (205) [1,436]	176 (81)
Picnic Areas	2,877 (450)	12,869,523 (199) [1,438]	266 (57)
Shuffleboard Courts	1,881 (235)	2,219,044 (120) [1,107]	426 (73)
Ski Jumps	114 (61)	38,244 (27) [42]	9 (8)
Softball Diamonds	8,833 (728)	20,208,089 (402) [4,601]	642 (190)
Stadiums	241 (170)	1,941,920 (54) [73]	19 (16)
Swimming Pools (indoor)	324 (119)	3,571,331 (81) [179]	7 (6)
Swimming Pools (outdoor)	838 (372)	26,249,891 (240) [595]	46 (39)
Tennis Courts	11,310 (700)	10,798,311 (397) [6,684]	527 (139)
Toboggan Slides	281 (98)	696,701 (47) [114]	44 (21)
Wading Pools	1,516 (429)		103 (50)

Management

The following tables record the number of public and private agencies of various types reporting facilities and programs recorded in this YEAR BOOK. In studying these tables it should be remembered that some agencies serve a number of communities and that there are several cities with more than one recreation agency.

Total Agencies

A definite shift is noted in the relative number of agencies represented in each of the major types of managing authorities, when compared with 1937 figures. Although the total number of municipal agencies was slightly larger in 1938, authorities administering recreation as a single function are the only major type which increased in the number of agencies reported. This type shows an increase of 23% as compared to slight decreases for park and school authorities and a surprising decrease of 19% for "other municipal agencies." This latter figure is almost wholly accounted for by a drop in the number of municipal legislative bodies directly administering recreation.

Agencies Reporting Full-Time Year-Round Leaders

The increase in municipal agencies employing one or more full-time year-round recreation leaders observed in 1937 continued in 1938. The number of such agencies rose from 289 in 1937 to 326 in 1938, a gain of 13%, which was shared by all four major types of municipal authorities. Some of these additional agencies were authorities which failed to report in 1937, but the majority of them employed full-time year-round personnel for the first time in 1938. Exactly one-half of the total agencies employing full-time year-round leaders were separate recreation authorities.

Municipal Authorities

The forms of municipal administration in the cities reporting recreation service in 1938 are summarized as follows:

Managing Authority	*Total Agencies*	*Agencies with Full-time Year-Round Leadership*
Authorities Administering Recreation as a Single Function	315	163
Recreation Commissions, Boards, Departments, Committees, and Councils	315	163
Authorities Administering Recreation in Conjunction with Park Service	278	95
Park Commissions, Boards, Departments, and Committees	225	70
Park and Recreation Commissions, Boards, Departments and Committees	35	16
Departments of Parks and Public Property or Buildings	12	8
Other departments in which park and recreation services are administered by the same bureau or division	6	1
Authorities Administering Recreation in Conjunction with School Services	172	29
School Boards, Departments, and other School Authorities	172	29
Other Municipal Authorities Administering Recreation Services	170	39
City and Borough Councils, County Boards, and other legislative bodies	82	2
Departments of Public Works	25	8
Departments of Public Welfare	12	10
Golf Commissions, Boards, and Departments	8	3
Swimming Pool, Beach, and Bath Commissions and Departments	6	1
Departments of Public Service or Public Affairs	5	4
Forest Preserve or Forestry Boards	3	..
Other municipal commissions, boards, and departments	29	11
Grand Total	935	326

Private Authorities

Private organizations maintaining playgrounds, recreation centers or providing community recreation activities in 1938 are reported as follows:

Managing Authority	*Total Agencies*	*Agencies with Full-time Year-Round Leadership*
Playground and Recreation Associations, Committees, Councils and Leagues; Community Service Boards, Committees, and Associations	63	24
Community House Organizations, Community and Social Center Boards, and Memorial Building Associations	26	17
Kiwanis, Lions, Rotary, and Other Service Clubs	12	1
Y. M. C. A's	11	..
Welfare Federations and Associations, Social Service Leagues, Settlements, and Child Welfare Organizations	8	4
Civic, Neighborhood and Community Leagues, Clubs, and Improvement Associations	8	3
American Legion	7	1
Chambers of Commerce	6	2
Industrial Plants	5	4
Park and Playground Trustees	5	2
Women's Clubs and other women's organizations	4	..
Boys' Work Organizations	2	1
American Red Cross	2	..
Miscellaneous	13	1
Total	172	60

Boards, Committees and Councils

This year information was gathered as to the extent to which boards, committees and councils administer or share in the responsibility for the recreation programs under "separate recreation" and "park" managing authorities. School authorities are not included because they are almost universally administered by school boards. In the following table, boards and other citizen groups are classified under three headings: (1) policy-making boards, (2) advisory boards, and (3) committees and councils. The number of "recreation" and "park" agencies operating without such groups but directly under an executive are also indicated.

	Recreation Authorities		*Park Authorities*	
	Number	*Per cent*	*Number*	*Per cent*
Policy-making Boards	169	54%	170	61%
Advisory Boards	65	20%	30	11%
Committees and Councils	43	12%	6	2%
Single Executives	38	14%	72	26%
Total	315	100%	278	100%

Finances

Despite the fact that the country was experiencing a recession, the total amount expended during 1938 from regular sources, public and private, exceeded the amount expended in 1937 by more than $3,500,000, an increase of 14%. This total, namely $29,3665,472, was spent for recreation service in 1,258 communities, and is the largest figure reported since 1931. The large total for 1938 is especially significant in that it does not contain expenditures of over one million dollars which were reported by the Chicago Park District in 1937 but not in 1938.

A breakdown of the regular expenditures reveals that the amounts spent for land, buildings and permanent improvements; upkeep, supplies and incidentals; leadership; and services other than leadership are all larger for 1938 and are in approximately the same proportions as comparable figures for 1937.

The following table presents the amounts spent from regular funds during 1938 classified as to type of expenditure. The figures in parentheses indicate the number of communities in which the funds were expended.

Expenditures (Regular Funds)

Land, Buildings, and Permanent Improvements	$ 3,729,632	(426)
Upkeep, Supplies and Incidentals	4,935,819	(924)
Salaries and Wages for Leadership	7,884,882	(963)
For Other Services	6,159,030	(622)
Total Salaries and Wages	14,226,084	(951)
Total Expenditures for Recreation in 1938	29,365,472	(1258)

Approximately 60% of the communities reporting regular expenditures also received supplementary financial aid from emergency funds in 1938. The total emergency expenditures in these 755 cities amounted to $31,263,728, an increase of more than nine million dollars over 1937 expenditures. Not all of the above expenditures were classified as to type, but an examination of the amounts which were classified indicates that most of the increase resulted from expenditures for land, buildings and permanent improvements. The figure reported for leadership salaries and wages is slightly higher than the 1937 amount. Unlike 1937, emergency expenditures exceeded regular expenditures in 1938.

The following emergency expenditures in 1938 were reported in cities carrying on some regular service. Figures in parentheses indicate the number of communities.

Expenditures (Emergency Funds)

Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	$14,830,088	(221)
Salaries and Wages for Leadership	8,987,610	(611)
Total Expenditures	31,263,728	(755)

Sources of Support

The sources from which regular funds were secured for financing community recreation programs and facilities are summarized in the following table. Receipts from fees and charges supplemented the sources in 516 cities. Some cities with two or more agencies are counted under more than one heading:

Source of Support	*Number of Cities*
Municipal Funds Only	786
Private Funds Only	130
County Funds Only	171
Municipal and Private Funds	127
Municipal and County Funds	43
Miscellaneous Public and Private Funds	83

The following table indicates three main sources of recreation funds. Money secured from appropriations and other public sources, as has been the case for several years, represents more than 80% of the total. Despite an increase of over 3½ million in the total funds, the amount received from private sources was somewhat less than in 1937. With the exception of private sources, the number of communities involved was higher for 1938.

Source of Support	*Amount*	*% of Total*	*No. of Cities*
Appropriations and Other Public Funds....	$23,897,237	82%	1120
Fees and Charges	4,484,862	15%	516
Private Funds	927,797	3%	363

The $4,484,862 reported above as funds derived from fees and charges in connection with recreation facilities and services represents only funds expended directly by the recreation agencies collecting them. In addition to this amount, 114 agencies collected $2,289,621 in fees and charges which they turned over to local city and county treasuries. Thus, the total amount of fees and charges collected during 1938 was $6,774,483.

Accounting Records

Out of 773 agencies reporting, 467 or 61% keep all or part of their essential accounting records in the recreation office. Thirty-one per cent of these 467 agencies are separate recreation authorities, 30% park, 27% school, and 12% "other municipal authorities." Three hundred and six of the agencies indicated that all recreation accounting records are kept by municipal accounting offices.

Bond Issues

Twenty-eight cities reported bond issues for recreation passed in 1938 totaling $3,155,323. Cities reporting bond issues in 1938 with the amount passed are listed below.

City and State	*Amount of Bond Issues Passed*
Prescott, Arizona	$ 40,000
Seymour, Connecticut	300
Waukegan, Illinois	125,000
East Chicago, Indiana	108,000
Kansas City, Kansas	20,000
Wichita, Kansas	18,000
Cambridge, Massachusetts	100,000
Lowell, Massachusetts	2,500
New Ulm, Minnesota	35,000
Manchester, New Hampshire	25,000
Linden, New Jersey	3,000
Wilmington, North Carolina	12,000
Cincinnati, Ohio	335,000
Martins Ferry, Ohio	7,000
Struthers, Ohio	30,000
Mohnton, Pennsylvania	$ 300
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	1,847,600
Scranton, Pennsylvania	6,200
Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania	76,231
Newport, Rhode Island	15,000
Providence, Rhode Island	7,000
Dell Rapids, South Dakota	5,542
Pierre, South Dakota	20,000
Woonsocket, South Dakota	500
Tyler, Texas	47,000
Beloit, Wisconsin	40,000
Racine, Wisconsin	75,000
Honolulu, Hawaii	154,150

Special Recreation Activities

The figures presented in the following table show the extent to which various activities are included in the recreation programs of agencies reporting in this YEAR BOOK, and the number of different individuals participating in each activity. Because many cities failed to submit participation figures, these totals are not complete. However, the number of cities reporting activities may be considered fairly inclusive.

Three fourths of the activities listed show increases in the number of cities in which they were

conducted during 1938 when compared with the previous year. Activities showing increases of 18% or more in the number of cities reporting them are: roque, shuffleboard, forums and discussion groups, puppets and marionettes, and badminton. Bicycle clubs, motion pictures and hockey were reported by 15% more cities during 1938.

It is difficult to compare participation figures in the following table with similar figures in previous YEAR BOOKS because of the variation in cities reporting and other variables entering in the gathering of statistics of this sort. However, in the case of the following activities, the increases over 1937 participation were so pronounced that they warrant recognition: (1) forums and discussion groups, (2) roque, (3) drama tournaments, (4) track and field, (5) boating, and (6) community singing. According to the figures submitted, swimming, picnicking, softball and skating are the most popular activities.

Figures in parentheses in the following table indicate the number of cities reporting.

Activities	*Cities Reporting*	*Number of Different Individuals Participating*
Arts and Crafts		
Art Activities for Children	431	93,443 (178)
Art Activities for Adults	237	22,579 (95)
Handcraft for Children	605	271,923 (278)
Handcraft for Adults	350	99,856 (146)
Athletic Activities		
Archery	249	19,697 (114)
Badge Tests (NRA)	139	47,393 (66)
Badminton	370	47,424 (191)
Baseball	699	277,832 (325)
Basketball	578	266,512 (305)
Bowling—indoor	107	12,140 (50)
Bowling-on-the-green	86	12,271 (27)
Handball	238	67,431 (90)
Horseshoes	701	233,907 (309)
Paddle Tennis	434	105,129 (188)
Roque	71	13,432 (24)
Shuffleboard	317	62,614 (126)
Soccer	300	51,157 (121)
Softball	770	541,496 (360)
Tennis	703	342,903 (297)
Track and Field	485	163,433 (192)
Volley Ball	628	169,561 (289)
Dancing		
Folk Dancing	396	26,876 (175)
Social Dancing	342	223,383 (161)
Tap Dancing	318	53,893 (142)
Drama		
Drama Tournaments	110	17,841 (56)
Festivals	186	83,533 (79)
Pageants	224	74,095 (88)
Plays	368	38,020 (169)
Puppets and Marionettes	274	22,478 (111)
Storytelling	509	128,828 (206)

Music

Choral Groups	247	28,354 (131)
Community Singing	298	385,883 (121)
Instrumental Groups	292	23,106 (151)

Outing Activities

Camping	196	24,671 (84)
Gardening	100	12,173 (46)
Hiking	451	66,933 (189)
Nature Activities	306	40,722 (110)
Picnicking	526	619,407 (185)

Water Sports

Boating	94	24,423 (31)
Swimming	646	982,296 (227)
Swimming Badge Tests (NRA)	169	39,166 (68)

Winter Sports

Hockey	180	33,931 (67)
Skating	391	457,076 (131)
Skiing	136	3,578 (35)
Tobogganing	124	37,536 (29)

Miscellaneous Activities

Bicycle Clubs	162	7,575 (69)
Circuses	141	34,173 (60)
Community-Wide Celebrations	355	....
Forums, Discussion Groups, etc.	164	51,204 (80)
Hobby Clubs or Groups	309	43,114 (124)
Motion Pictures	229	215,171 (94)
Playground Newspaper	116	2,208 (43)
Safety Activities	295	87,840 (109)

Courtesy WPA, Iowa

The planning of recreation for adults is receiving increasing attention, and more indoor centers are being opened for their use. Statistics for 1938 show an increase of 205 indoor centers over 1937, with a total attendance in 318 communities of 26,582,428. There was a marked emphasis in 1938 on the activities which young men and young women can enjoy together.

Courtesy Department of Recreation, Sioux City, Iowa

Tables of Playground and Community Recreation Statistics for 1938

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population*	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)						Source of Financial Support †
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages			Total	
											For Leadership	Maintenance and Other Services	Total		
	Alabama														
1	Birmingham	259,678	Park and Recreation Board	9	1	6	....	....	2,000	42,700	11,515	33,091	44,606	89,306	M
	Arizona														
2	Mesa	3,711	Parks and Playgrounds Board	6	....	1	22	5	578	3,685	2,675	1,423	4,098	8,361	M
3	Phoenix	48,118	Parks, Playgrounds and Recreation Board[1]	10	7	5	....	....	1,110	1,500	11,000	12,948	23,948	26,558	M
4	Prescott	5,517	Park Board, Kiwanis Club and Chamber of Commerce	2	2	4	15	4	3,997	4,000	3,600	297	3,897	[2]11,894	M
5	Safford	1,706	American Legion Post No. 32	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,150	M&P
6	Tucson	32,506	Department of Playgrounds and Recreation and W. P. A.	13	2	1	20	46	400	3,650	4,050	2,400	6,450	10,500	M
7	Yuma County[3]	17,816	Recreation Committee	....	1	[4]1	101	40	.....	1,251	1	.....	1	1,252	C
	Arkansas														
8	Fayetteville	7,394	Harmon Playfield Association	1	1	....	....	....	1,150	75	150	.....	150	1,375	M&P
9	Fort Smith	31,429	Park Department	3	....	....	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,086	M
10	Little Rock	81,679	Recreation Commission and W. P. A.	1	....	....	60	18	.....	1,197	.....	.....	675	1,872	M
11	Pine Bluff	20,760	Park Commission	3	1	4	20	....	2,000	5,990	3,100	1,500	4,600	12,590	M
	California														
12	Alameda	35,033	Department of Playground and Recreation	1	8	8	1	....	9,569	3,592	7,869	21,360	29,229	42,390	M
13	Albany	8,569	Park and Recreation Commission	2	....	1	3	....	389	2,503	2,520	425	2,945	5,837	M
14	Alhambra	29,472	Playground and Recreation Commission	2	7	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	M
			Park Department	3	....	2	1	3	3,747	6,082	.....	.....	8,763	18,592	M
15	Anaheim	10,995	Recreation Commission	2	1	....	....	....	.....	300	900	.....	900	1,200	M
16	Bakersfield	26,015	Recreation Commission	15	....	....	....	....	7,545	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,768	M
17	Berkeley	82,109	City Recreation Department and Health Education Department, Board of Education	31	14	5	....	....	4,157	27,623	36,317	17,189	53,506	85,286	M
18	Beverly Hills	17,429	Playground Department	3	1	1	....	....	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	M
19	Brea	2,435	City of Brea	1	....	....	....	....	.....	332	500	.....	500	832	M
20	Burlingame	13,270	Union High School District	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	510	M
21	Chico	7,961	Board of Recreation and Bidwell Park and Playground Commission	3	3	1	....	....	1,800	9,000	2,360	9,950	12,310	[2]23,110	M
22	Chino	3,118	Recreation Association	2	1	....	....	....	100	.....	400	125	525	625	M
23	Colusa	2,116	Coordinating Council	2	....	....	18	35	200	480	248	480	728	1,408	M&P
24	Compton	12,516	Playground Department, City Schools	1	....	....	....	....	.....	676	580	.....	580	1,256	M
25	Compton Union School District[6]	45,000	Playground and Recreation Department, School District	28	2	1	1	....	.....	1,986	3,839	250	4,089	6,075	M
26	Corona	7,018	City Council	1	1	....	8	22	.....	.....	330	.....	.....	[2]630	M
27	Crockett	4,314	Crockett Club	2	1	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[7]	P
28	Fresno	52,513	Recreation Department	12	16	3	....	....	17,885	10,680	20,080	14,690	34,770	63,335	M&I
29	Glendale	62,736	Parks and Recreation Commission	16	5	2	18	6	31,700	5,805	11,824	6,945	18,769	56,274	M
30	Hayward	5,530	Recreation Committee	2	....	2	18	63	.....	4,387	.....	.....	8,500	12,887	M
31	Lodi	6,788	Recreation Department	6	2	....	8	....	3,364	.....	5,100	.....	.....	20,073	M
32	Long Beach	142,032	Recreation Commission	45	23	26	....	9	.....	.....	66,377	17,506	83,883	129,054	M
			Golf Committee and Public Service Department	1	....	1	....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,859	M
33	Los Angeles	1,257,680	Department of Playground and Recreation	142	67	93	....	....	120,298	210,461	259,348	283,139	542,487	873,246	M
			Board of Education	112	115	....	....	....	.....	11,000	141,407	.....	141,407	[2]152,407	M
			Board of Park Commissioners	1	....	[8]1	....	....	13,047	25,148	.....	.....	60,783	98,978	M
34	Los Angeles Co.[9]	2,208,492	Department of Parks and Recreation	20	3	23	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	328,248	C
35	Modesto	13,842	Park Commission	1	3	1	....	....	4,850	3,825	2,946	7,046	9,992	18,667	M
36	Montebello	5,498	Natatorium Department	1	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,808	M
37	Monterey	9,141	Recreation Board	5	2	1	5	10	.....	2,054	1,430	1,200	2,630	4,684	M
38	Oakland	284,063	Board of Playground Directors	114	104	31	1047	257	.....	93,762	110,153	96,415	206,568	300,330	M
			East Bay Regional Park District[10]	23	6	29	31	....	150,000	.....	43,500	.....	43,500	193,500	M
39	Ontario	13,583	Recreation Board[1]	2	1	....	3	9	.....	300	700	500	1,200	[2]1,500	M
40	Orange	8,066	Playground Commission	1	1	....	....	9	.....	68	258	.....	258	326	M
41	Pacific Grove	5,558	Recreation Commission	11	1	2	9	36	1,450	.....	1,412	.....	.....	20,127	M
42	Palo Alto	13,652	Community Center Commission	16	6	8	25	300	718	12,964	20,000	3,659	23,659	37,341	M
43	Pasadena[11]	76,086	Recreation Board	23	39	5	....	....	.....	3,048	23,777	2,060	25,837	28,885	M
44	Piedmont	9,333	Recreation Department	1	5	4	....	....	600	1,059	5,901	495	6,396	8,055	M
45	Pomona	20,804	Recreation Department	2	3	3	....	....	11,500	900	2,700	1,900	4,600	17,000	M
46	Red Bluff	3,517	City Council	3	1	....	....	....	1,285	568	1,178	364	1,542	3,395	M
47	Richmond	20,093	Recreation Department, School Board	7	5	....	....	....	.....	1,093	8,216	.....	8,216	9,309	M
48	Riverside	29,696	Recreation Committee	1	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,500	M
49	Roseville	6,425	Recreation Board	....	1	....	....	6	1,000	455	295	.....	295	1,750	M
50	Sacramento	93,750	Recreation Department	29	20	20	....	....	19,192	68,561	39,269	47,809	87,078	174,831	M
51	San Buenaventura	11,603	Park Department	2	....	1	....	....	766	2,317	1,698	4,763	6,461	9,544	M
52	San Clemente	667	City of San Clemente	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2,136	.....	.....	6,138	8,274	M
53	San Diego	147,995	Playground and Recreation Department	28	11	14	64	159	4,006	5,425	37,847	24,611	62,458	71,889	M
54	San Francisco	634,394	Board of Park Commissioners	4	....	4	....	....	.....	39,620	14,100	133,168	147,268	186,888	M
			Recreation Commission	217	90	70	4	7	167,331	138,516	182,823	187,421	370,244	676,091	M
55	San Mateo	13,444	Union High School District	2	....	....	....	....	.....	343	530	312	842	1,185	M
			Park Department, Recreation Department and W. P. A.	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,860	M
56	Santa Ana	30,322	Board of Education[1]	1	2	....	....	....	.....	35	540	69	609	644	M
57	Santa Barbara	33,613	Recreation Commission	20	3	3	....	....	.....	2,660	11,340	.....	11,340	14,000	M
58	Santa Barbara Co.[12]	65,167	County Forestry Board	3	....	....	33	6	.....	.....	1,976	.....	.....	[2]1,976	C
59	Santa Maria	7,057	Recreation Commission	4	1	....	1	25	.....	150	2,120	.....	2,120	2,270	M
60	Santa Monica	37,146	Playground and Recreation Department	2	1	1	....	....	.....	6,500	3,180	.....	3,180	9,680	M
			School Board	22	16	....	....	....	.....	886	8,437	.....	8,437	9,323	M
			Public Works Department	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
61	Stockton	47,963	Recreation Department	14	9	3	....	....	11,640	12,565	9,425	13,050	22,475	46,680	M

RECREATION STATISTICS FOR 1938

he table.

No. of City	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leaders: Number of Men	Number of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total	Source of Information	No. of City
	33	49	...	...	82	924,938	10	325,851	...	.....	1	18	...	...	...	1	2	...	4	110	19	70	66	50,000	96,000	146,000	Felix G. Swaim	1
	5	7	2	...	14	130,061	3	7,085	7	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	20	8	11,334	15,813	29,259	Joseph S. Jarvis	2
	6	3	1	...	10	96,795	3	14,406	2	5,972	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	14	6	28	22	3,322	.....	9,322	Alice Spotts	3
	2	2	4	1	9	40,000	2	8,000	...	.....	2	3	2	4	...	2	...	...	3	16	...	13	5	.....	.....	16,320	Sam P. Locken	4
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	C. A. Firth	5
	5	3	1	2	11	640,000	2	8,840	8	2,000	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	14	5	.....	11,160	11,210	Harold A. Patten	6
	2	4	1	6	13	132,274	1	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	3	.....	1,500	4,945	Miona Mackey	7
	...	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,281	.....	2,281	Mrs. C. M. Reinoehl	8
	4	...	...	...	4	57,000	3	61,990	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	5	2	5	.....	4,342	4,342	H. S. Peck	9
	9	1	...	...	10	131,118	4	14,400	5	.....	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	14	...	9	10	.....	.....	19,915	Coy M. Adams	10
	...	3	...	...	3	28,430	3	44,900	2	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	3	.....	.....	3,360	C. C. Beers	11
	5	...	...	...	5	644,291	5	.....	...	.....	4	3	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	31	12	.....	37,456	37,456	Otto Rittler	12
	8	...	...	...	8	491,276	3	44,830	2	6,070	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	8	1	24	18	.....	36,792	39,672	T. L. Farnsworth	13
	9	...	...	1	10	1,218,316	2	.....	1	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	23	10	.....	.....	33,000	James J. Tunney	14
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	1	...	.....	425	425	Emerson Winter	a
	...	5	...	...	5	165,000	1	.....	4	3,970	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	1	16	11	.....	.....	5,000	Richard M. Glover	15
	...	3	...	...	3	34,555	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	6	.....	.....	.....	John L. Compton	16
	24	...	2	1	27	1,459,858	5	24,865	4	26,218	4	5	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	24	1	33	24	.....	74,404	99,630	Charles W. Davis	17
	...	2	...	...	2	52,000	...	.....	...	.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	H. D. McCary	18
	4	...	...	...	4	10,866	...	.....	4	2,130	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	1	8	3	.....	767	767	S. S. Smith	19
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	C. E. Righter	20
	2	2	4	...	8	425,000	1	22,000	12	210,000	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	4	1	7	4	23,000	14,000	[3]37,000	Ralph E. Hensley	21
	...	2	...	...	2	13,200	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	2	.....	2,637	2,637	Levi Dickey	22
	1	...	1	...	2	7,200	1	4,200	1	3,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	.....	1,200	3,600	Ferdinand Ambrose	23
	10	...	...	...	10	[5]146,836	10	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	30	10	.....	4,479	4,479	K. W. Mason	24
	5	1	1	...	7	[5]278,198	1	30,335	6	167,550	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	...	35	15	.....	19,080	19,080	K. W. Mason	25
	...	1	2	...	3	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....	Raymond L. Mahoney	26
	1	...	...	...	1	62,351	1	.....	1	2,000	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Frank H. Young	27
	14	3	...	...	17	997,840	5	22,960	7	56,685	8	10	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	30	6	14	13	48,530	21,248	71,232	Raymond L. Quigley	28
	4	2	...	...	6	249,861	4	20,000	1	1,500	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	8	1	17	8	.....	17,000	17,000	William A. Burr	29
	9	...	...	...	9	.....	...	.....	10	.....	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	8	1	16	11	.....	24,300	32,066	Edward S. Soares	30
	...	2	...	...	2	54,000	1	.....	...	.....	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	W. G. Hurrle	31
	50	7	...	...	57	7,131,408	10	651,828	31	767,846	4	9	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	34	...	45	25	.....	.....	.....	Walter L. Scott	32
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
	48	...	...	...	48	9,727,227	69	1,716,569	...	.....	1	28	3	...	4	...	...	1	19	102	17	85	55	86,968	109,162	250,655	George W. Hjelte	33
	103	...	99	...	202	4,995,829	...	.....	38	109,640	54	33	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	78	...	90	91	.....	.....	.....	C. L. Glenn	a
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	J. J. Hassett	b
	156	...	5	...	161	18,889,000	40	.....	44	.....	10	23	11	...	2	...	1	...	3	14	3	203	98	635,745	270,481	906,226	James K. Reid	34
	1	4	...	...	5	[5]35,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	5	7	3	.....	.....	2,078	City Engineer	35
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Vancil E. Row	36
	4	...	...	...	4	33,324	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	14	.....	.....	.....	James N. Parsons	37
	64	...	9	...	73	2,860,482	10	311,177	11	.....	9	12	1	...	5	...	1	...	1	66	1	54	26	.....	70,510	88,373	R. W. Robertson	38
	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	418,000	...	.....	3	3	2	17	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1,000,000	.....	1,000,000	Elbert M. Vail	a
	4	6	...	2	12	141,180	1	4,200	5	9,800	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	20	1	3	3	.....	.....	4,100	Fred H. Clapp	39
	...	4	...	...	4	[5]6,279	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	5	4	.....	.....	.....	A. Haven Smith	40
	2	2	...	...	4	75,600	2	9,000	1	2,000	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	1	8	4	.....	9,060	9,060	C. W. Easterbrook	41
	4	2	...	...	6	168,000	4	60,000	2	2,000	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	...	8	6	.....	.....	15,860	Marvin R. Kahn	42
	12	1	12	...	25	943,318	...	.....	4	24,596	10	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	58	...	51	48	.....	84,434	84,434	Cecil F. Martin	43
	3	...	...	...	3	77,303	...	.....	1	3,000	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	1	.....	2,158	2,938	Mrs. Telura Swim	44
	7	...	...	...	7	324,000	5	40,362	...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	12	8	.....	.....	25,800	Earl E. Workman	45
	...	...	...	1	1	4,745	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. Enville Spaulding	46
	12	...	...	...	12	320,820	...	.....	3	15,525	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	9	...	18	2	.....	18,336	21,156	I. W. Hill	47
	9	...	...	1	10	212,208	...	.....	8	45,803	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	12	...	15	4	.....	.....	15,000	H. E. Wilson	48
	4	...	...	...	4	.....	...	.....	2	1,800	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	4	.....	2,010	3,594	Irene E. Meyers	49
	14	...	...	...	14	610,457	13	.....	14	.....	2	12	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	19	5	50	15	.....	54,600	60,360	J. B. Maloney	50
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	D. C. McMillan	51
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	William Holmes	52
	33	2	...	...	35	1,478,284	8	.....	5	.....	...	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	37	4	54	23	16,240	56,988	73,228	W. A. Kearns	53
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	19	2	...	...	...	3	...	1	71	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	B. P. Lamb	54
	70	37	...	...	107	[12]5,261,089	28	.....	26	123,676	2	14	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	77	...	166	72	186,500	211,822	398,322	Josephine D. Randall	a
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Homer Martin	55
	21	...	...	...	21	171,516	1	22,460	13	90,958	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	15	9	.....	24,784	26,800	Arthur Ryan	a
	...	8	...	...	8	26,512	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	5,270	F. A. Henderson	56
	5	3	8	...	16	223,703	4	120,828	2	5,815	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	2	25	7	.....	23,742	23,742	C. C. Christiansen	57
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	.....	.....	.....	Frank E. Dunne	58
	2	2	...	...	4	20,421	...	.....	2	4,550	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	2	.....	.....	.....	Sterling S. Winans	59
	9	...	...	...	9	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	8	...	56	31	.....	66,587	66,587	Frank P. Holborow	60
	10	...	...	...	10	[5]371,298	1	.....	3	.....	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	15	16	.....	14,869	14,869	Mrs. Bess Shirley King	a
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	George Basil	b
	1	6	...	2	9	631,840	1	51,740	...	.....	...	6	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	15	7	20	18	.....	.....	56,900	B. E. Swenson	61

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population*	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †	No. of City
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: Maintenance and Other Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Total	
	Calif.—Cont.														
1	Taft	3,442	Co-ordinating Council (Union High School, Junior College and City Schools)	7	5	1	38	....	.....	1,765	5,644	.....	5,644	7,409	M&P
2	Torrance	7,271	Recreation Board	1	....	1	....	....	.....	1,259	1,920	421	2,341	3,600	M
3	Vallejo	14,476	Recreation Commission	4	....	2	4	7	1,500	1,000	6,910	590	7,500	10,000	M
4	Whittier	14,822	Recreation Commission	12	5	....	....	....	.....	1,000	3,500	.....	3,500	4,500	M
	Colorado														
5	Boulder	11,223	Recreation Association	5	2	....	46	....	1,250	315	1,820	280	2,100	3,665	M
6	Canon City	5,938	City Council	1	....	....	....	3	.....	312	180	25	205	517	M
7	Cheyenne Wells	595	City and Private Groups	3	2	....	2	....	.....	....	....	....	....	1,125	P
8	Colorado Springs	33,237	Patty Stuart Jewett Memorial Field	1	....	1	....	....	480	2,983	1,620	14,690	16,310	19,773	M
			Park Commission	4	11	....	2	....	.....	711	908	1,898	2,806	3,517	M
9	Denver	287,861	Board of Education	23	22	....	....	....	7,106	719	9,393	.....	9,393	17,218	M
			Parks Department and Department of Public Grounds and Buildings	16	....	8	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125,000	M
10	Englewood	7,980	Recreation Committee	1	....	....	....	53	350	300	250	.....	250	900	M&P
11	Fort Collins	11,489	Department of Public Works and American Legion	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	M
12	Fort Morgan	4,423	City of Fort Morgan	3	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	477	.....	.....	2,544	M
			School District and City	1	1	....	....	....	.....	90	459	.....	459	549	M
13	Glenwood Springs	1,825	School Board	2	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	M
14	Grand Junction	10,247	Recreation Commission	2	1	1	10	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,617	M
15	Holyoke	1,226	Municipal Power and Light Department	....	....	....	....	....	.....	664	.....	.....	871	1,535	M
16	Las Animas County	36,008	Board of County Commissioners	1	....	....	2	....	5,000	1,000	.....	.....	1,500	7,500	C
17	Longmont	6,029	Park Commission	2	....	....	....	....	1,864	1,922	1,980	2,791	4,771	8,557	M
18	Montrose	3,566	Park Commission	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	325	M
19	Mount Harris	1,236	Public School	....	....	....	4	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	M
20	Pueblo	50,096	Recreation Commission	14	....	....	3	47	9,800	5,600	2,850	575	3,425	18,825	M
21	Sterling	7,195	Recreation Commission	3	1	....	....	27	900	296	1,060	100	1,160	2,356	M&P
22	Wray	1,785	Board of Education	1	....	....	....	....	.....	200	300	.....	300	500	M&P
	Connecticut														
23	Bridgeport	146,716	Board of Recreation	105	29	4	....	....	.....	3,875	30,124	900	31,024	34,899	M
24	Bristol	28,451	Playground Commission	4	5	....	....	....	.....	449	1,042	.....	1,042	1,491	M
25	Darien	6,951	Park Commission	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000	M
26	Fairfield	17,218	Board of Recreation	15	8	....	18	48	.....	760	2,140	.....	2,140	2,900	M
27	Glastonbury	5,783	School Board, Selectmen and W. P. A.	3	....	....	5	19	1,403	1,903	818	1,622	2,440	5,746	M&P
28	Greenwich	33,112	Recreation Board	78	17	3	2	36	.....	9,104	15,491	6,642	22,133	31,237	M
29	Hamden	19,020	Recreation Commission	10	9	....	....	....	5,340	1,160	2,090	.....	2,090	8,590	M
30	Hartford	164,072	Recreation Division, Park Board	30	11	8	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,870	M
31	Manchester	21,973	Recreation Committee	8	4	2	....	....	.....	9,758	5,486	4,661	10,147	19,905	M
32	Middletown	24,554	Park Board	9	6	....	....	....	2,000	1,200	2,000	1,800	3,800	7,000	M
33	Milford	12,660	Recreation Commission	17	1	....	....	....	.....	340	2,900	280	3,180	3,520	M
34	New Britain	68,128	Recreation Commission	11	10	....	6	....	.....	348	2,477	100	2,577	2,925	M
35	New Canaan	2,372	Park Commission and Lions Club	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,100	M&P
36	New Haven	162,655	Park Commission	70	1	6	8	111	.....	950	.....	.....	37,500	38,450	M
			Board of Education	74	54	....	....	....	.....	276	8,640	2,755	11,395	11,671	M
37	New London	29,640	Board of Education and City	2	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
38	Norwalk	36,019	Recreation Commission	11	12	....	19	5	.....	1,414	3,076	.....	3,076	4,490	M
39	Norwich	32,438	Recreation Commission	10	14	....	....	7	100	1,600	3,300	500	3,800	5,500	M
40	Salisbury	2,767	Recreation Committee	1	....	1	3	16	.....	167	2,320	.....	2,320	2,487	M&P
41	Seymour	6,890	Playground Association, Inc	2	1	....	....	....	150	75	430	25	455	680	M&P
42	Shelton	10,113	Recreation Commission	1	3	....	23	....	.....	200	600	200	800	1,000	M
43	Stamford	56,765	Board of Public Recreation	33	22	4	....	9	.....	3,717	11,612	924	12,536	16,253	M
44	Stratford	19,212	Recreation Department	13	13	....	....	....	.....	138	2,335	.....	2,335	2,473	M
			Sterling Park Trustees	5	6	....	189	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	P
45	Torrington	26,040	Recreation Commission	3	4	....	20	30	.....	1,125	2,800	2,335	5,135	6,260	M
46	Wallingford	14,278	Playground Association	1	....	....	4	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	M
47	Waterbury	99,906	Board of Park Commissioners	29	38	4	....	....	.....	.....	12,512	.....	.....	40,570	M
48	Watertown	8,192	Board of Education	13	8	1	....	....	6,613	510	2,709	.....	2,709	9,832	M
			Civic Union	1	....	....	....	....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	350	P
49	Westport	6,073	Park and Athletic Commission	1	....	....	12	4	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	2,000	M&P
50	Woodbridge	2,011	School Board and Amity House Association	2	1	....	3	....	.....	300	950	.....	950	1,250	M&P
	Delaware														
51	Wilmington	106,597	Board of Park Commissioners	20	20	....	....	....	2,998	.....	9,125	.....	.....	32,211	M
			Department of Adult Education, Board of Education	8	13	....	....	....	.....	.....	2,500	.....	2,500	[2]2,500	M
	Dist. of Columbia														
52	Washington	486,869	Department of Playgrounds	120	151	66	....	....	.....	23,427	144,977	41,176	186,153	209,580	M
			Community Center Department, Public Schools	103	75	18	78	118	.....	24,319	.....	.....	125,296	149,615	M
	Florida														
53	Bartow	5,269	City Manager	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[4]4,853	M
54	Clearwater	7,607	Recreation Board	1	....	1	....	....	3,950	760	2,220	2,620	4,840	9,550	M
55	Daytona Beach	16,598	Recreation Department	3	6	2	7	....	.....	.....	5,200	.....	.....	51,814	M
56	De Funiak Springs	2,636	Park Committee, City Council	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,265	M
57	Gainesville	10,465	Department of Public Recreation	11	5	2	10	7	400	600	5,200	300	5,500	6,500	M
58	Jacksonville	129,549	Board of Public Recreation	48	6	27	61	27	31,080	13,029	33,457	34,377	67,834	111,943	M
59	Miami	110,637	Division of Recreation	20	5	17	....	....	4,250	14,610	19,927	24,750	44,677	63,537	M
60	Miami Beach	6,494	Recreation Department[1]	6	5	7	....	....	5,000	5,000	12,000	11,000	23,000	33,000	M
61	St. Augustine	12,111	Recreation Department	1	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	1,580	.....	.....	6,300	M
62	St. Petersburg	40,425	Bureau of Recreation, Department of Public Welfare	6	4	4	....	....	7,973	33,999	12,176	7,545	19,721	61,693	M
			Bureau of Pier and Spa	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,997	M

RECREATION STATISTICS FOR 1938

table.

Year	Playgrounds Under Leadership: Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Recreation Buildings: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Indoor Recreation Centers: Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service: Paid Leaders: Number of Men	Number of Women	Expenditures: Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total	Source of Information	No. of City
5	4	...	...	9	393,000	...	...	7	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	12	2	10	13	.....	3,204	3,950	Gordon N. Arlett	1
2	...	...	...	2	32,508	3	50,551	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	.....	10,807	10,807	Dale Riley	2
6	...	...	...	6	146,993	1	1,000	2	8,600	2	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	15	...	8	2	1,800	7,709	25,509	Arthur J. Kirkpatrick	3
..	5	...	...	5	111,000	...	.....	3	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Wallace Newman	4
1	4	2	1	8	8,755	1	7,940	6	9,646	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	10	4	.....	7,300	7,348	D. W. Pinneo	5
1	...	...	...	1	56,700	2	2,880	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	1	.....	3,952	3,952	Amos Stamm	6
..	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	.....	360	360	A. R. Schwarz	7
..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Owen McHugh	8
..	5	...	...	5	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Humphry Saunders	a
..	45	...	...	45	540,369	...	.....	6	.....	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	66	32	.....	107,691	107,691	Willard N. Greim	9
..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	26	2	...	...	1	4	1	4	66	5	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Walter H. Asmus	a
..	4	...	2	6	20,000	...	.....	3	10,000	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	8	.....	2,500	2,500	Glenn Earle	10
..	5	...	...	5	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Burgis G. Coy	11
..	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Dwight E. Neill	12
..	3	...	...	3	.....	...	.....	4	1,550	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	2	.....	1,977	1,992	R. R. Brourink	a
..	...	...	2	2	.....	...	.....	2	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	1	.....	.....	.....	M. R. Moorhead	13
..	...	5	5	10	60,175	3	.....	8	.....	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	8	3	24	12	.....	.....	.....	Jack Hunn	14
..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	G. L. Bereman	15
1	...	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	15,000	.....	15,000	William F. Robinson	16
1	1	...	...	2	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	C. A. Flanders	17
..	1	...	...	1	3,600	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	Robert A. Finlayson	18
2	...	...	...	2	.....	...	.....	1	1,800	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	.....	.....	90	S. M. Barbiero	19
1	...	...	6	6	243,825	4	240,113	17	96,000	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	17	3	29	11	49,000	33,700	90,850	Fred W. Huling	20
1	1	...	...	2	[5]16,664	...	.....	3	22,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	3	3	900	3,469	4,972	Harold R. Whyman	21
..	2	...	1	3	[5]7,000	...	.....	2	3,120	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	.....	825	825	Gary L. Berry	22
..	12	...	...	12	[5]143,674	1	6,346	6	[14]	1	21	4	...	...	1	1	...	1	26	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Robert A. Leckie	23
..	5	...	...	5	[5]20,880	...	.....	...	.....	2	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	A. C. Hitchcock	24
..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Walter A. Bates	25
3	5	...	...	8	25,812	...	.....	5	12,667	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	.....	2,076	2,916	Walter H. Hellmann	26
..	1	...	...	1	30,870	1	29,402	8	8,448	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	5	2	.....	8,633	10,739	Emerson C. Reed	27
..	14	...	...	14	335,171	2	27,836	17	53,795	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	14	...	12	...	.....	2,562	11,335	James S. Stevens	28
..	9	...	...	9	[5]43,711	...	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. James Bulger	29
8	12	...	...	20	[5]3,781,147	2	235,282	20	1,577,786	7	32	1	2	...	...	[15]2	...	3	36	1	76	43	.....	106,851	110,851	James H. Dillon	30
..	4	...	...	4	53,000	2	70,123	...	.....	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Gertrude E. Fenerty	31
..	9	...	...	9	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	4	.....	.....	.....	P. M. Kidney	32
..	5	...	...	5	[5]4,050	...	.....	3	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Frederick M. Driend	33
..	8	...	...	8	35,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	James J. Naughton, Jr.	34
..	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Henry Kelley	35
2	...	...	5	17	1,700,073	...	.....	2	1,600	4	22	3	1	1	...	1	...	2	29	...	26	1	.....	.....	22,680	Harold V. Doheny	36
..	20	...	22	42	[16]100,179	1	32,841	9	40,542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	16	.....	36,106	47,149	Henry J. Schnelle	a
3	...	...	4	4	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	5	5	.....	.....	.....	Robert C. Rice	37
3	14	...	...	14	[5]42,366	1	.....	5	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	.....	.....	16,000	Joseph F. Andrews	38
..	10	...	...	10	105,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Matthew J. Sheridan	39
..	3	...	...	3	.....	...	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Wilbert R. Hemmerly	40
..	2	...	...	2	39,000	...	.....	1	12,000	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	.....	400	400	F. B. Towle	41
..	...	3	...	3	35,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	8	.....	2,500	2,500	George W. Anger	42
2	11	4	...	17	206,940	1	12,552	22	19,700	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	7	2	.....	.....	.....	Edward J. Hunt	43
..	6	...	...	6	[5]34,096	...	.....	...	.....	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	William H. Shea	44
1	...	...	...	1	3,814	2	50,000	2	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	}	a
..	5	...	...	5	56,000	1	20,000	6	32,500	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	15,000	5,000	20,250	Rose K. Eagan	45
..	1	...	...	1	35,000	...	.....	...	.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	William B. Hall	46
..	13	...	...	13	154,163	4	45,000	...	.....	3	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	18	2	3	11	.....	.....	2,500	William J. Derwin	47
..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	3	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15,444	720	16,164	Howard C. Harrison	48
..	1	...	...	1	[5]11,675	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	John H. Cassidy	a
..	1	...	...	1	12,123	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Alan E. Breslin	49
1	...	2	...	3	.....	1	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	George J. Rapnano	50
..	22	...	...	22	[5]374,324	1	38,466	9	93,257	1	14	...	...	...	...	[17]1	...	5	30	6	10	4	18,800	9,982	31,183	Edward R. Mack	51
..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	10	38,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1,500	Marguerite H. Burnett	a
3	32	...	12	87	5,689,034	2	37,000	...	.....	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	35	14	65	35	215,073	.....	350,237	Sibyl Baker	52
..	20	...	...	20	437,997	...	.....	121	1,261,855	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	51	53	.....	.....	44,837	Mrs. E. K. Peeples	a
..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	[18]1	3	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	C. S. James	53
2	2	6	...	10	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	...	3	...	[17]1	...	...	...	...	8	...	14	10	.....	.....	12,926	R. B. Van Fleet	54
3	1	...	...	4	.....	7	.....	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	...	...	2	.....	350	350	R. O. Eberling	55
2	...	...	...	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	.....	.....	1,408	M. O. Warren	56
5	1	...	...	6	[5]230,000	1	.....	6	11,000	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	7	4	568	2,463	3,031	R. G. Manchester	57
3	...	...	...	13	577,410	2	30,321	11	4,288	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	20	...	7	4	.....	5,971	5,971	Joseph E. Byrnes	58
3	2	...	...	10	509,002	14	427,293	...	.....	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	1	19	.....	.....	.....	E. E. Seiler	59
3	...	...	...	3	273,000	...	.....	3	.....	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	13	1	3	...	.....	.....	.....	J. B. Lemon	60
..	4	...	...	4	24,056	4	43,417	1	.....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	1	1	3	.....	1,883	1,883	L. Drazba	61
2	3	23	...	28	167,252	14	496,521	5	530,881	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	3	2	.....	3,494	3,974	P. V. Gahan	62
..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	G. L. Roberts	a

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population*	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)						Source of Financial Support †
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: Maintenance and Other Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Total	
	Florida—Cont.														
1	Tallahassee	10,700	Recreation Department	2	....	1	4	3	2,494	890	2,535	756	3,291	6,675	M
2	Tampa	101,161	Board of Public Recreation	12	14	10	75	5	1,765	10,275	21,480	5,880	27,360	39,400	M
	Georgia														
3	Atlanta	270,366	Park Board	11	....	....	....	....	54,323	6,057	....	....	57,111	117,491	M&
4	Brunswick	14,022	City, County and W. P. A.	....	1	1	....	....	....	128	1,200	....	1,200	1,328	M&
5	Columbus	43,131	Park and Recreation Department City and Lions Club	6	7	3	17	27	....	....	3,344	....	....	8,628	M& M&
6	Dublin	6,681	Park Department	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	216	....	216	218	M
7	Griffin	10,321	City Manager	3	....	[81]	....	....	500	4,900	600	5,100	5,700	11,100	M
8	Macon	64,045	Recreation Department	1	12	12	....	....	....	2,500	7,700	1,440	9,140	11,640	M
9	Moultrie	8,027	Y. M. C. A. and City	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	P
10	Savannah	85,024	Recreation Commission	3	7	2	80	12	....	897	5,898	780	6,678	7,575	M
	Idaho														
11	Boise	21,544	Recreation Council	1	1	[42]	....	4	....	400	600	....	600	1,000	M
12	Burley	3,826	City and School District No. 1	2	....	....	....	13	143	150	530	70	600	893	M
13	Coeur d'Alene	8,297	Recreation Council	1	....	....	....	....	....	160	93	....	93	253	M&
14	Gooding	1,592	Civic Recreation Committee	2	....	....	2	....	285	165	1,530	....	1,530	1,980	M
15	Idaho Falls	9,429	Youth Welfare Council	4	2	....	2	12	1,500	....	686	....	....	3,925	M
16	Moscow	4,476	School Board and W. P. A.	1	1	....	....	....	5,357	248	553	747	1,300	6,905	M&
17	Mullan	1,891	Board of Trustees	1	....	....	....	....	....	245	172	....	172	417	M
18	Pocatello	16,471	Recreation Association	1	1	....	....	6	....	292	468	....	468	760	M
19	Rexburg	3,048	Recreation Council	1	2	....	2	7	....	50	300	....	300	350	M
20	Weiser	2,724	Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,332	....	1,525	1,525	2,857	M
	Illinois														
21	Alton	30,151	Playground and Recreation Commission	6	8	2	....	5	....	9,466	4,542	5,302	9,844	[19]19,310	M
22	Aurora	46,589	Playground Commission	4	12	2	....	36	6,062	5,715	6,761	1,439	8,200	19,977	M
23	Berwyn	47,027	Playground and Recreation Commission	3	3	3	....	....	....	5,723	4,268	3,401	7,669	13,392	M
24	Bloomington	30,930	Recreation Board and W. P. A.	1	....	....	....	7	911	4,151	90	....	90	5,152	M&
25	Blue Island	16,534	Playground and Recreation Commission	1	....	....	....	....	....	1,758	600	159	759	2,517	M
26	Cairo	13,532	Park Commission, Rotary Club, Golf Club and W. P. A.	1	1	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	13,960	M&
27	Calumet City	12,298	Memorial Park District Board	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M
28	Canton	11,718	Park District Board and School Board	4	1	....	2	2	938	1,938	2,182	1,097	3,279	6,155	M&
29	Casey	2,200	School and Park Board	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M
30	Centralia	12,583	Recreation Commission Park Board	7	8	1	20	21	522	1,751	2,542	....	2,542	4,815 105,400	M M
31	Champaign	20,348	Recreation Commission	1	....	[41]	....	5	....	1,118	....	....	....	2,018	P
32	Chicago	3,376,438	Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation Recreation Commission[20] Bureau of Recreation, Board of Education Park District Board	37 .... 63 540	19 .... 62 190	56 .... 125 350	....	....	5,000 .... 194,800	24,450 11,312 67,016	142,740 .... 315,603	73,160 8,688 179,504	215,900 8,688 495,107	245,350 20,000 756,923	M M M M
33	Clinton	5,920	Park Board	2	....	....	....	....	142	72	....	....	712	926	M
34	Cook County[22]	3,982,123	Forest Preserve Commission	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	C
35	Danville	36,765	Recreation Commission	12	7	1	24	72	....	2,015	5,521	....	5,521	7,536	M
36	Decatur	57,510	Playground and Recreation Board	16	18	3	2	128	26,103	5,013	9,448	996	10,444	41,560	M&
37	Dixon	9,908	Park Commission	1	3	....	....	....	....	75	775	....	775	850	M
38	East Alton	4,502	City Council and W. P. A.	1	1	....	14	....	400	....	....	....	....	600	M
39	Elmhurst	14,055	Park District Board	1	....	....	....	....	....	3,774	1,800	1,200	3,000	6,774	M
40	Evanston	63,338	Bureau of Recreation, Department of Public Works	42	25	5	10	15	....	4,480	23,609	12,625	36,234	40,714	M
41	Forest Park	14,555	Playground and Recreation Board	3	1	1	1	160	518	1,677	1,894	161	2,055	4,250	M
42	Freeport	22,045	Park Board	1	....	....	17	....	....	....	400	....	....	2,500	M
43	Glencoe	6,295	Municipal Playground Commission	1	....	....	....	....	....	8,089	....	....	8,712	16,801	M
44	Granite City	25,130	Park District Board	2	....	....	....	....	....	2,000	785	1,715	2,500	4,500	M
45	Harrisburg	11,625	Public Schools and Park Board	5	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,000	M
46	Highland Park	12,203	Park Board Community Service	6 7	3	....	10 19	20 40	....	7,218 599	....	....	12,423 2,907	19,641 3,506	M P
47	Hoopeston	5,613	City Council	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	750	1,380	2,130	2,130	M
48	Jacksonville	17,747	Y. M. C. A.	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	320	420	740	740	P
49	Joliet	42,993	School Board and Park Board	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	87,694	M
50	La Grange	10,103	Civic Club	1	1	....	3	....	....	65	325	....	325	390	P
51	Lake Forest	6,554	Park Board	2	2	....	....	....	....	1,000	2,800	12,000	14,800	15,800	M
52	Lincoln	12,855	Board of Education	1	....	....	....	....	....	21	120	....	120	141	M
53	Maywood	25,829	Playground and Recreation Board	3	2	1	7	41	2,524	3,769	4,094	1,876	5,970	12,263	M
54	Moline	32,236	Playground Department	3	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M
55	Naperville	5,118	City Council and Y. M. C. A.	4	2	....	6	....	....	200	700	....	700	900	M
56	North Chicago	8,466	Foss Park District Board	1	....	1	....	....	1,100	1,500	1,150	2,500	3,650	6,250	M
57	Oak Park	63,982	Playground Board	7	8	8	....	5	....	8,412	8,028	12,392	20,420	28,832	M
58	Oglesby	3,910	Park Board	1	....	1	9	16	700	500	1,280	....	1,280	2,480	M
59	Pekin	16,129	Park District Board	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	700	M
60	Peoria	104,969	Pleasure Driveway and Park District Board	19	1	3	10	4	....	....	....	....	....	68,000	M
61	Peru	9,121	Recreation Department	5	....	....	6	5	2,000	1,200	600	500	1,100	4,300	M&I
62	River Forest	8,829	Playground and Recreation Board	2	2	4	....	....	....	653	4,658	1,776	6,434	7,087	M
63	Riverside	6,770	Playground and Recreation Board	2	1	1	2	5	....	270	1,590	235	1,825	2,095	M&I
64	Rockford	85,864	Park District Board Booker Washington Community Center[24]	10	8	....	....	....	....	....	13,176	....	....	31,412	M
				....	1	1	8	....	....	500	1,500	1,000	2,500	3,000	P
65	Rock Island	37,953	Playground and Recreation Commission	21	4	1	....	....	203	1,412	3,531	449	3,980	5,595	M
66	Rushville	2,388	Park Board	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	M
67	St. Charles	5,377	Baker Memorial Community Center	2	....	....	....	....	....	4,229	1,500	3,543	5,043	9,272	P

Playgrounds Under Leadership						Recreation Buildings		Indoor Recreation Centers		Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service					Source of Information	No. of City
Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only												Paid Leaders		Expenditures				
																					Number of Men	Number of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total		
3	3	1	...	7	63,851	1	11,067	4	31,761	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	10	8,341	4,121	12,462	Ralph E. Carter	1
0	4	5	...	29	746,232	1	.....	21	9,500	...	4	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	13	19	.....	8,429	8,429	Nash Higgins	2
7	2	...	...	29	831,687	...	.....	9	24,617	4	12	...	...	...	4	1	...	6	80	4	32	36	.....	52,826	55,000	George I. Simons	3
6	...	...	...	6	84,284	1	23,036	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	12	.....	8,171	8,483	Dorothy A. Thiot	4
9	2	...	1	12	646,900	1	79,850	7	7,641	1	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	15	5,012	12,855	19,401	Edwina Wood	5
.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Edwina Wood	a
.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	M. A. Rogers	6
.	1	...	4	5	[5]5,800	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	3	.....	.....	.....	R. A. Drake	7
8	...	...	...	18	404,688	5	64,910	5	13,839	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	22	6	17	34	.....	44,640	47,250	Mrs. Wilma E. Beggs	8
3	...	...	...	3	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	3	5	.....	.....	.....	J. H. Kenney	9
6	2	...	...	18	662,830	...	.....	2	10,000	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	8	7	.....	12,240	12,240	H. S. Bounds	10
.	4	1	...	5	.....	1	.....	3	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	.....	.....	9,533	Gwendolen S. Stevens	11
.	3	...	...	3	79,200	...	.....	3	36,900	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	3	.....	1,124	1,124	George E. Denman	12
.	3	...	...	3	84,300	...	.....	2	12,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	10	.....	9,300	9,300	Donald J. Boughton	13
.	3	2	1	6	.....	2	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	3	1,000	540	1,900	M. W. Tate	14
.	7	...	...	7	89,030	...	.....	4	13,000	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	2	20	10	.....	4,016	4,016	Joe Call	15
.	2	...	...	2	7,300	...	.....	2	3,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	1	.....	3,780	3,780	Claude Hart	16
.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	J. W. Hutchins	17
.	4	...	...	4	59,400	1	2,400	1	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	14	.....	2,964	3,422	Clarice O. Smith	18
.	2	...	...	2	16,278	...	.....	1	1,409	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	4	9	.....	748	1,000	Vern Waldo	19
.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Lyle Wood	20
3	3	1	3	10	496,933	4	50,950	4	43,200	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	1	15	10	.....	10,929	22,190	Russell J. Foval	21
.	11	...	2	13	160,206	3	65,305	4	26,084	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	14	3	23	5	.....	21,300	34,615	Russell Perry	22
1	6	...	...	7	180,588	1	85,920	1	1,750	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	14	5	.....	.....	.....	George Sluka	23
.	9	12	...	21	146,487	1	1,980	15	284,127	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	22	17	940	28,121	39,474	C. O. Hamilton	24
.	8	...	...	8	74,984	1	47,504	3	.....	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	12	1	.....	13,444	14,764	E. Klings	25
.	10	...	...	10	22,800	15	15,500	10	9,000	6	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	16	...	19	13	.....	27,200	30,560	Quentin J. Powell	26
3	...	...	...	3	72,500	2	66,250	1	11,000	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	2	4	...	.....	.....	.....	Edward Fedosky	27
.	1	6	...	7	186,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	L. H. Gillet	28
.	1	...	...	1	15,387	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	5	2	.....	.....	.....	Mildred T. Murphy	29
.	4	2	1	8	40,110	4	42,972	4	9,879	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	7	3	.....	3,486	4,190	Edgar A. Drake	30
.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Edgar A. Drake	a
9	3	...	...	13	451,987	4	107,923	11	135,527	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	18	16	.....	36,002	36,929	Guy F. Ware	31
.	...	...	...	35	[5]5,181,546	4	.....	...	.....	11	16	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	46	9	21	14	.....	27,300	27,300	Theodore A. Gross	32
.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Edward L. Burchard	a
.	...	...	...	63	[21]6,717,484	63	.....	...	.....	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Herman J. Fischer	b
.	...	...	224	224	[5]5,561,599	88	18,100,965	...	.....	31	114	15	1	...	4	1	6	40	576	78	334	196	.....	.....	.....	V. K. Brown	c
.	...	...	...	...	.....	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Harry L. Bean	33
.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	40	2	...	1	1	4	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	John B. Morrill	34
.	10	...	...	10	460,571	5	208,911	16	9,577	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	4	17	10	.....	.....	32,941	George A. Fairhead	35
.	19	14	1	34	619,114	4	18,374	11	232,958	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	3	15	22	4,876	30,130	96,695	R. Wayne Gill	36
.	3	...	1	4	10,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	3	[17]1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	Helen M. Hiland	37
.	...	...	...	1	.....	2	3,000	5	2,505	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	3	.....	.....	6,240	Aaron Brown	38
.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	3	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Oakley V. Morgan	39
.	6	...	...	11	424,980	5	116,240	22	243,080	1	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18	25	.....	28,906	39,854	Charles T. Byrnes	40
.	3	...	...	3	86,311	...	.....	6	14,231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	5	.....	11,416	14,056	Sara Peyton	41
.	5	...	...	7	105,500	2	10,000	1	18,000	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	1	3	1	.....	2,000	2,000	N. C. Sleezer	42
.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	J. A. Williams	43
.	7	...	...	8	613,181	3	10,620	1	1,200	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	10	8	.....	11,021	17,693	J. W. Senett	44
.	...	...	10	10	56,000	9	13,400	6	21,600	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	5	1	16	8	.....	.....	.....	Louie E. Beltz	45
.	4	...	...	5	43,062	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	George Scheuchenpflug	46
.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	5	8,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	George Scheuchenpflug	a
.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Jack Goodwine	47
.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	4	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	A. D. Hermann	48
.	9	...	...	11	177,176	2	.....	7	19,838	1	8	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	34	4	27	11	.....	17,810	22,418	Martin Jackson	49
.	4	...	...	4	9,400	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	2	.....	360	360	R. O. Sedgwick	50
.	2	...	...	2	30,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	R. H. Peters	51
.	1	...	...	1	2,580	...	.....	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	George B. Shine	52
.	5	...	...	5	75,000	...	.....	12	47,000	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	8	7	.....	.....	8,085	John S. Ludlam	53
.	5	...	...	5	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Altha Robison	54
.	4	...	...	4	[5]5,996	...	.....	1	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	E. Gordon Bowman	55
.	4	6	...	11	44,832	2	61,250	2	2,760	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	11	5	.....	9,270	11,190	Max Przyborski	56
.	...	...	...	5	865,311	5	379,641	...	.....	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	15	3	.....	.....	.....	Josephine Blackstock	57
.	2	...	...	3	[23]123,474	1	.....	1	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	.....	3,700	4,000	Harold Snedden	58
.	2	...	...	2	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	A. G. Keller	59
.	...	...	...	...	.....	1	.....	...	.....	2	6	...	2	...	...	3	...	4	17	3	...	...	.....	.....	.....	B. B. Maticka	60
.	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	1	12,000	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	6	1	.....	.....	2,180	Leslie Hoenscheid	61
.	2	...	...	3	45,968	1	2,625	4	19,400	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	4	1	.....	.....	3,093	William C. Ladwig	62
.	1	...	...	6	43,166	...	.....	4	10,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	5	1	1,476	5,388	6,864	John Walsh	63
.	7	...	...	7	203,070	...	.....	...	.....	1	16	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	45	11	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Homer E. Folgate	64
.	1	...	...	1	3,200	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	7,200	.....	7,200	Lola Robinson	a
.	8	1	1	10	[5]102,209	1	.....	15	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	3	18	11	.....	16,916	21,244	Melville H. Hodge	65
.	1	...	...	1	.....	1	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	E. A. Dyson	66
.	...	...	...	...	.....	1	80,861	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	Robert F. Munn	67

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population*	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: Maintenance and Other Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Total	
	Illinois—Cont.														
1	Springfield	71,864	Playground and Recreation Commission	38	46	6	....	....	.....	12,736	21,434	.....	21,434	34,170	M
			Park District Board	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
2	Sterling[25]	10,012	Park Board	6	4	....	....	....	.....	1,700	1,230	1,584	2,814	4,514	M
3	Sycamore	4,021	Recreation Commission	3	....	[26]1	14	35	1,500	4,000	1,900	1,000	2,900	8,400	M&P
			Park Board	[26]1	....	....	4	5	2,000	5,762	600	4,878	5,478	13,240	M
4	Urbana	13,061	Park District Board	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,606	M
5	Vandalia	4,342	Park Board	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	617	M
6	Villa Grove	2,001	School Board	1	....	....	4	4	.....	180	300	.....	300	480	M
7	Waukegan	33,499	Park District Board	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,000	M
			Playground and Recreation Commission	1	1	1	6	10	.....	4,200	1,320	1,900	3,220	7,420	M
8	Western Springs	3,894	Park District	1	....	....	....	....	.....	165	300	.....	300	465	M
9	Wilmette	15,233	Playground and Recreation Board	3	2	....	....	....	.....	1,833	6,403	.....	6,403	8,236	M
10	Winnebago Co.[27]	117,373	Forest Preserve District	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[27]7,765	C
11	Winnetka	12,166	Park District Board	2	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,144	M
			Community House	3	1	4	83	15	1,401	33,728	11,552	4,496	16,048	51,177	M
12	Wood River	8,136	Recreation Board	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2,545	.....	2,658	2,658	5,203	M
	Indiana														
13	Anderson	39,804	Community Recreation Committee, Park Board and Negro Welfare Association	11	6	....	49	237	37,430	3,932	2,570	12,379	14,949	56,311	M&P
14	Brazil	8,744	Recreation Board, Y. M. C. A. and W. P. A.	....	4	....	3	31	.....	250	300	.....	300	550	M
15	Crown Point	4,046	City of Crown Point	1	....	....	....	....	150	100	300	250	550	800	M
16	East Chicago	54,784	Department of Recreation, Park Commission	21	6	3	9	1	108,000	.....	11,780	.....	.....	173,424	M
17	Elkhart County[28]	68,875	Recreation Committee and Y. M. C. A.	6	....	....	5	8	.....	1,343	.....	.....	7,800	9,143	P
18	Elwood	10,685	City and W. P. A.	5	....	....	11	65	120	2,118	.....	.....	544	2,782	M
19	Evansville	102,249	Recreation Department, Park Board	35	21	2	....	....	4,082	6,293	12,767	9,104	21,871	32,246	M
20	Hammond	64,560	Park Commission	3	1	4	14	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,666	M
21	Indianapolis	364,161	Department of Recreation, Park Board	90	70	3	....	....	4,500	28,900	8,204	25,993	34,197	67,597	M
22	Jeffersonville	11,946	Recreation Board	1	1	....	2	5	200	500	735	.....	735	1,435	M
23	Kokomo	32,843	Howard County Recreation Council	4	1	[4]1	....	....	2,565	1,000	.....	.....	11,000	14,565	M
24	La Porte	15,755	Board of Education	2	1	....	....	....	.....	200	1,900	.....	1,900	2,100	M
			Civic Auditorium Advisory Board	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,370	M
25	Mishawaka	28,630	Board of Public Works	7	6	....	....	....	.....	.....	1,400	.....	.....	8,784	M
26	Muncie	46,548	School Board, City and W. P. A.	8	8	....	3	....	.....	800	3,800	.....	3,800	[24]4,600	M
27	New Albany	25,819	Valley View Golf Club, Inc	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,345	M
28	North Township[29]	132,752	North Township Trustees	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,480	M
29	Pendleton	1,538	Town Board	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
30	Plymouth	5,290	Park Department	1	....	....	....	....	.....	478	.....	1,900	1,900	2,378	P
			City of Richmond	....	....	....	....	....	.....	650	250	1,700	1,950	2,600	M
31	Richmond	32,493	Townsend Community Center[24]	....	2	2	10	14	300	698	2,520	360	2,880	1,500	M
			School Board	2	5	....	....	....	.....	225	1,275	.....	1,275	3,878	P
32	South Bend	104,193	Department of Public Recreation	35	8	1	4	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	M
33	Speed	417	Louisville Cement Company	1	2	2	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,461	M
34	Terre Haute	62,810	Board of Park Commissioners and Recreation Council	....	....	....	30	6	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	[7]	P
35	Wabash	8,840	Community Service	1	....	....	....	....	.....	3,916	1,080	35	1,115	25,500	M&P
36	Whiting	10,880	Community Service	4	1	3	....	....	.....	17,840	7,660	17,500	25,160	5,031	M&P
37	Winchester	4,487	Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,000	P
	Iowa														M
38	Ames	10,261	Recreation Commission	5	3	....	....	....	.....	387	614	.....	614	1,001	M
39	Cedar Rapids	56,097	Playground Commission	20	18	3	92	....	1,476	2,358	6,549	1,200	7,749	11,583	M
			Department of Parks and Public Property	4	1	....	....	....	3,050	635	5,980	4,750	10,730	14,415	M
40	Davenport	60,751	Recreation Commission	21	18	2	9	....	1,257	3,860	7,141	584	7,725	12,842	M
			Board of Park Commissioners	....	....	....	....	....	11,185	4,992	.....	9,027	9,027	25,204	M
41	Des Moines	142,559	Playground and Recreation Commission	32	29	4	....	....	.....	.....	19,500	2,500	22,000	22,000	M
			Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	6,614	15,729	.....	29,918	29,918	52,261	M
42	Dubuque	41,679	Playground and Recreation Commission	19	17	1	....	9	.....	2,757	5,717	2,824	8,541	11,298	M
43	Grinnell	4,949	Grinnell College	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	P
44	Iowa City	15,340	Recreation Board	4	3	1	19	12	.....	1,055	2,175	.....	2,175	3,230	P
45	Marshalltown	17,373	Playground Board and City	1	....	....	41	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,514	M&P
46	Pocahontas	1,308	City of Pocahontas	5	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
47	Sioux City	79,183	Department of Public Recreation, Board of Education	26	55	2	55	35	.....	3,326	13,308	1,738	15,046	18,372	M
			Parks Department	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
48	Villisca	2,032	Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,512	M
49	Waterloo	46,191	Playground Commission	9	9	1	1	12	.....	2,473	3,553	1,080	4,633	7,106	M
			Park Board	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	780	[7]780	M
	Kansas														
50	Chanute	10,277	Engineering Department	....	....	....	....	....	1,000	.....	.....	2,000	2,000	3,000	M
51	Concordia	5,792	Park Committee	....	....	....	....	....	1,926	700	.....	730	730	3,356	M
52	Kansas City	121,857	Recreation Department and W. P. A.	10	6	6	14	16	27,113	12,959	7,742	1,498	9,240	49,312	M
53	Salina	20,155	Park Department	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,190	M
54	Topeka	64,120	Board of Education	20	19	....	....	19	.....	233	3,748	427	4,175	4,408	M
55	Wichita	111,110	Board of Park Commissioners	26	22	1	....	4	18,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,960	M&P
	Kentucky														
56	Dayton	9,071	Board of Education	1	1	....	....	....	4,000	250	400	.....	400	4,650	M
57	Fort Thomas	10,008	Playground Committee	3	4	....	....	....	.....	330	1,601	479	2,080	2,410	M
58	Henderson	11,668	Recreation Council	1	....	1	8	....	2,000	1,025	1,800	800	2,600	5,625	M

table.

Playgrounds Under Leadership					Recreation Buildings		Indoor Recreation Centers												Emergency Service					Source of Information	No. of City
																			Paid Leaders		Expenditures				
Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Number of Men	Number of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total		
2	21	1	8	32	[5]233,363	2	42,264	15	36,400	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	4	11	1	.....	.....	.....	John E. MacWherter...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		a
...	...	1	...	1	2,000	1	57,470	6	3,740	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	.....	1,200	1,800	Edward C. Goshert.....	2
...	1	...	1	2	55,000	1	3,150	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	8	3	.....	616	616	Weldon B. Wade.....	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		a
...	1	...	...	1	9,600	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	W. C. Noel.....	4
...	3	...	...	3	15,500	1	.....	1	.....	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	2	.....	.....	.....	Mildred T. Murphy....	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Sherwood E. Wise.....	6
2	9	3	...	14	252,406	2	39,983	7	78,934	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	23	6	.....	15,276	18,816	Charles L. Whyte.....	7
1	...	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	4	.....	1,742	2,024	Lu Hanford.....	a
...	2	4	1	7	124,979	1	28,768	2	41,465	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	7	5	.....	12,084	18,284	J. H. Lokke.....	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Daniel M. Davis.....	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	H. O. Lundgren.....	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18,700	...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	George B. Caskey.....	11
1	4	1	...	6	.....	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	1	.....	.....	.....	Mary Williams.....	a
																									Merle W. Manley.....	12
1	12	12	4	29	557,753	4	81,227	11	65,533	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	8	19	6	23,409	16,349	46,129	Edw. J Ronsheim.....	13
...	5	...	...	5	303,800	2	4,600	1	56,000	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	7	...	24	...	.....	12,000	12,000	E. A. Brunoehler.....	14
...	1	...	...	1	10,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	E. L. Ferris.....	15
5	12	8	4	29	215,739	3	7,419	20	309,767	...	9	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	25	8	59	28	76,000	50,337	126,337	John DeJong	16
1	7	10	...	18	130,416	...	.....	4	92,638	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	13	1	30	5	.....	.....	50,000	Vic Palmer.....	17
1	2	...	...	3	306,832	4	39,789	9	7,714	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	14	1	.....	9,309	9,466	Eric E. Cox.....	18
...	13	...	5	18	250,951	2	415,000	27	19,440	3	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	25	2	18	10	.....	26,000	126,775	James R. Newcom.....	19
1	...	...	...	14	200,000	1	22,000	7	4,000	2	8	2	...	...	...	...	1	4	16	3	25	5	550,000	.....	550,000	A. B. Scott.....	20
...	39	...	...	39	1,028,021	7	482,276	...	.....	...	23	1	...	2	4	...	6	83	22	...	...	.....	.....	.....	H. Walden Middlesworth	21
...	3	...	...	3	160,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	.....	1,400	4,500	S. Harlan Vogt.....	22
...	4	...	...	5	.....	3	15,923	2	13,133	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	...	20	3	454	19,200	21,475	C. G. Abrams.....	23
...	5	...	...	5	[5]40,861	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	2	4	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. Mabel F. Lutman..	24
...	1	...	...	1	[5]18,750	1	125,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	G. E. Walker.....	a
...	7	...	1	8	68,279	...	.....	4	6,000	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	3	10	4	.....	3,300	3,700	Frank M. Steele.....	25
...	13	6	4	23	305,546	...	.....	4	15,843	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	2	12	3	.....	.....	.....	Walter H. Fisher.....	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	W. J. Winter.....	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Carl J. Etter.....	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	J. H. Walker.....	29
1	...	...	1	1	15,000	1	2,200	1	2,100	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	2	.....	600	1,600	A. F. Becknell.....	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	[17]1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	S. W. Hodgin.....	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	26,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. Julia Wrenn Partner	a
8	...	...	8	60,497	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	6	.....	1,350	1,350	L. H. Lyboult.....	b
24	...	...	24	452,815	2	255,268	18	29,080	2	11	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	32	6	21	9	.....	74,053	83,156	Floyd V. Merriman.....	32
...	...	...	1	...	.....	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Jesse G. Dorsey.....	33
...	...	...	8	.....	8	912,000	29	35,680	5	6	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	20	3	39	19	1,500	31,200	37,279	Frank P. Elder.....	34
4	...	...	4	4,960	...	.....	3	7,540	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	10	1	.....	.....	6,840	W. C. Mills.....	35
6	...	...	6	75,000	1	313,859	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	10	7	.....	9,939	10,014	John Sharp.....	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Shirley J. Blake.....	37
6	...	...	6	[5]38,800	...	.....	2	2,800	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	2	3	.....	400	400	Ray Donels.....	38
13	...	...	13	188,730	...	.....	4	44,560	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	19	7	.....	10,757	12,656	Nevin Nichols.....	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Ed. Stefan.....	a
8	...	3	13	165,430	...	.....	5	26,600	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	2	7	11	.....	.....	12,240	Robert L. Horney.....	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	9	4	...	...	.....	.....	.....	C. O. E. Boehm.....	a
...	...	27	27	[5]245,321	1	6,259	8	9,204	1	16	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	22	14	15	7	.....	.....	23,514	Kathryn E. Krieg.....	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	47	...	...	...	46,268	.....	46,268	Helen Richter.....	a
13	...	...	14	101,280	4	110,958	1	2,460	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	15	9	.....	14,316	14,316	Carl L. Grabow.....	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	John C. Truesdale.....	43
2	1	1	4	15,971	1	19,496	1	1,080	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11	.....	3,060	3,060	M. Eugene Trowbridge..	44
5	...	...	5	54,116	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	4	.....	4,200	4,200	Roy W. Harnack and C. E. Daubert.....	45
...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	A. P. McCarlan.....	46
21	12	...	33	426,357	...	.....	28	45,453	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	10	1	.....	7,200	7,200	Ferdinand A. Bahr.....	47
...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	35	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	E. O. Johnson.....	a
...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	R. F. Runyan.....	48
9	...	...	9	111,884	...	.....	8	6,260	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	6	.....	7,200	7,200	C. D. Wardell.....	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	15	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	C. C. Chesterman.....	a
...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	[17]1	6	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Ross Cooper.....	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	F. V. Hughes.....	51
2	...	10	16	803,388	7	482,760	17	146,335	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	52	3	87	30	125,000	170,956	297,728	Frank R. Ventura.....	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Irvin R. Ricklefs.....	53
16	...	...	16	201,084	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	41	2	4	3	.....	525	775	L. P. Dittemore.....	54
11	...	...	11	447,000	4	68,000	6	21,000	...	10	1	1	...	[30]1	1	...	5	14	3	30	30	.....	.....	.....	Nan Henderson.....	55
1	...	...	2	.....	...	.....	2	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	W. A. Bass.....	56
3	...	...	3	27,155	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	.....	.....	.....	Charles H. Kuhn.....	57
8	...	...	8	120,000	2	50,050	...	.....	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	8	5	.....	.....	.....	J. P. Edwards.....	58

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population*	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: Maintenance and Other Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Total	
	Kentucky—Cont.														
1	Lexington	45,736	Recreation Department	23	10	1	....	18	.....	.....	8,992	.....	.....	27,845	M
			Recreation Department[24]	2	9	2	3	50	1,261	1,000	5,130	2,700	7,830	10,091	M
			Board of Park Commissioners	5	1	4	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[31]69,281	M&
2	Louisville	307,745	Division of Recreation, Department of Public Welfare	31	25	30	....	....	.....	10,598	35,821	6,077	41,898	52,496	M
3	Paducah	33,541	City of Paducah	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
4	Paris	6,204	Recreation Council	1	....	....	....	16	300	200	240	150	390	890	M
5	Princeton	4,764	School Board	1	....	....	2	....	1,500	.....	225	100	325	1,825	M
6	Russell	2,084	Community Playground Committee	2	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	475	.....	.....	792	P
	Louisiana														
7	Monroe	26,028	Department of Streets and Parks	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,995	M
			Recreation Board	3	6	1	30	7	.....	732	2,268	.....	2,268	3,000	M
			Audubon Park Commission	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,475	M
8	New Orleans	458,762	City Park Improvement Association	2	....	2	....	....	.....	.....	2,400	.....	.....	35,663	M
			Playground Community Service Commission	9	21	6	....	....	.....	.....	21,459	.....	.....	26,517	M
	Maine														
9	Portland	70,810	Recreation Commission	5	19	1	....	....	.....	3,451	5,307	3,220	8,527	11,978	M
			Park Commission	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,042	M
10	Presque Isle	6,965	Service Clubs	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[7]	P
11	Sanford	13,392	Park Commission	4	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	5,000	M
	Maryland														
12	Baltimore	804,874	Playground Athletic League	121	158	20	....	13	.....	42,846	83,994	27,884	111,878	154,724	M&
			Board of Park Commissioners	9	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230,763	M
			Division of Recreation for Colored People[24]	1	4	5	....	17	.....	1,478	6,900	1,622	8,522	10,000	M
13	Cumberland	37,747	Department of Streets and Public Property	2	7	....	....	....	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,500	M
14	Frederick	14,434	Playground Commission	4	8	....	....	....	.....	100	915	.....	915	1,015	M
15	Greenbelt[33]	3,000	Recreation Department	1	1	2	....	....	5,500	.....	945	.....	945	[6]6,445	M&
16	Salisbury	10,997	Engineering Department	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800	M
17	Takoma Park	6,415	Parks and Playgrounds Department	4	3	....	....	....	600	77	1,100	.....	1,100	1,777	M
	Massachusetts														
18	Andover	9,969	Recreation Board and Andover Guild	8	9	1	9	46	.....	2,277	4,623	.....	4,623	6,900	M&
19	Arlington	36,094	School Board	6	7	....	....	....	.....	758	1,442	2,017	3,459	4,217	M
20	Barnstable	7,271	Recreation Council	[41]	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,100	2,100	M&
21	Belmont	21,748	Playground and Recreation Commission	21	19	....	....	....	7,150	6,959	8,456	4,598	13,054	27,163	M
			Department of Extended Use, School Committee	69	98	....	....	....	.....	8,130	30,639	31,061	61,700	69,830	M
			Park Commission	15	....	15	....	....	97,200	916,969	46,522	.....	46,522	1,060,691	M
22	Boston	781,188	Community Service, Incorporated	2	2	4	1	14	.....	8,028	11,900	5,082	16,982	25,010	P
			Metropolitan District Commission[34]	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[35]42,274	M&
			Department of Physical Education, School Committee	20	480	....	....	....	.....	8,959	52,610	15,830	68,440	77,399	M
23	Brockton	63,797	Playground Commission	11	13	....	....	....	.....	10,927	.....	.....	9,605	20,532	M
			Park Commission	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000	M
24	Brookline	47,490	Gymnasium and Bath Commission and Playground Department	6	8	4	....	....	.....	9,317	16,797	17,518	34,315	43,632	M
			Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
25	Cambridge	113,643	Board of Park Commissioners	31	23	9	....	9	15,000	5,100	31,590	24,231	55,821	75,921	M
26	Concord	7,477	Playground Committee	3	5	....	....	....	.....	418	1,310	.....	1,310	1,728	M
27	Dalton	4,220	Community Recreation Association	5	2	3	21	40	.....	7,184	7,279	2,720	9,999	17,183	M&
28	Dedham	15,136	Community Association	3	4	1	12	12	375	1,940	2,250	1,070	3,320	5,635	M&
			Playground Council	1	9	....	....	....	102	337	502	.....	502	941	M&
29	Easthampton	11,323	Recreation Commission	6	5	....	....	....	.....	800	650	565	1,215	2,015	M
30	Fairhaven	10,951	Park Commission	1	3	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
31	Fitchburg	40,692	Board of Park Commissioners	7	9	1	1	8	.....	701	3,310	4,456	7,766	8,467	M
32	Framingham	22,210	Park Commission	8	8	....	....	....	.....	.....	1,200	.....	.....	6,500	M
			Civic League	1	....	....	12	....	.....	6,489	2,050	2,135	4,185	10,674	P
33	Gardner	19,399	Greenwood Memorial Trustees	1	1	....	....	2	750	4,750	.....	.....	5,500	11,000	M
			Municipal Golf Commission	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1,463	.....	2,970	2,970	4,433	M
34	Great Barrington	5,934	Playground Commission	1	1	....	....	....	123	34	180	30	210	367	M
35	Hingham	6,657	Playground Commission	2	4	....	16	9	500	200	400	1,200	1,600	2,300	M
36	Holyoke	56,537	Parks and Recreation Commission	20	37	1	....	....	.....	3,581	9,043	9,024	18,067	21,648	M
37	Lexington	9,467	Park and Playground Department	6	5	....	....	....	1,053	1,233	1,689	4,160	5,849	8,135	M
38	Lowell	100,234	Board of Park Commissioners	1	....	....	....	....	34,080	493	.....	.....	9,529	44,102	M
39	Lynn	102,320	Park Commission	21	20	....	....	....	14,123	4,353	3,500	10,204	13,704	32,180	M
40	Melrose	23,170	Park Board	6	6	....	....	....	.....	.....	3,200	.....	.....	35,186	M
41	Milton	16,434	Park Commission	2	4	....	....	....	.....	.....	1,030	.....	.....	1,228	M
			Cunningham Foundation	1	1	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P
42	New Bedford	112,597	Park Commission and City Council Committee	1	....	....	....	....	.....	3,229	1,634	7,884	9,518	12,747	M
			Recreation Committee and Standard-Times Mercury	1	1	....	....	....	.....	100	400	.....	400	500	P
43	Newton	65,276	Playground Commission	56	44	3	....	5	2,942	14,824	37,774	31,700	69,474	87,240	M
			Stearns School Centre	1	3	1	23	36	.....	847	.....	....	2,740	3,587	P
44	Northampton	24,381	Lock Memorial Park Board	8	4	....	....	....	1,500	3,500	3,000	2,300	5,300	10,300	P
45	Norwood	15,049	Board of Selectmen	12	7	....	....	....	5,315	2,394	2,884	4,534	7,418	15,127	M
46	Peabody	21,345	Park Commission	....	....	....	....	....	.....	275	.....	500	500	775	M
47	Pittsfield	49,677	Park Commission and W. P. A.	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,532	M
48	Quincy	71,983	Board of Park Commissioners	1	24	....	....	....	.....	.....	3,587	.....	.....	[3]3,587	M

Playgrounds Under Leadership					Recreation Buildings		Indoor Recreation Centers												Emergency Service					Source of Information	No. of City
																			Paid Leaders		Expenditures				
Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Number of Men	Number of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total		
6			6	316,119	2	88,594	1	4,316		1								9	1	2	6			800	Anna S. Pherigo	1
5			5	375,120	2	40,512								1				6	1	5	3		4,560	4,560	Mrs. H. H. Rowe	a
										27				2	2		2	91	9						Smith B. Hanna	2
17		2	22	1,305,560	5	88,735	16	116,451												17	12		15,511	15,511	Harold L. Brigham	a
			3							1							1	8	4	3					L. V. Bean	3
1			1	8,000	1	3,000				1										2	1		2,035	3,035	George L. Doyle	4
		2	2	16,000			6	5,000	1	2								2	1	2	2	2,000	300	2,400	Everett Howton	5
1			1	43,533					1									4	1						A. S. Morgan	6
														1												7
5			5	30,440	1	29,462												1	6	1	1	1	1,478	1,478	Lucyle Godwin	a
										5								1	23	2					J. A. Hayes	8
										14					2			1	33	1				42,191	Mrs. L. W. Griffis	a
			21	1,225,697	1	72,390												6		8	15	5	13,920	[2]13,920	L. di Benedetto, Sr.	b
12			12	[5]240,000						7	1							10	1						Granville R. Lee	9
															1										Wm. J. Dougherty	a
										1								1							Mark Trafton	10
2			2	25,000	2	5,000				1								4	2						Harry Stott	11
26		45	100	1,631,994	3	198,986	134	1,040,565								1	6	3		44	48		53,260	57,956	H. S. Callowhill	12
									8	28	2			[3]22	3		6	114	2						J. V. Kelley	a
17			17	142,372			11	156,613					1							27	34		59,900	60,800	Mrs .Virginia B. Hall	b
5			5							3								1	4						Edgar Reynolds	13
6			6	147,924					3	3									7	2					Mrs. Helma Hann Bowers	14
			3				1	9,680																	Vincent C. Holochwost	15
												1						2	2	1		16,218		16,218	Clarke Gardner	16
4			4	16,160					1	1										1	1		64	64	C. J. Bride	17
3			3	27,395	1	17,253			1											1					Margaret Davis	18
8			8	[5]35,944					1	1								5							Joseph S. Keating	19
4			4	[5]16,059	1	3,978	4	27,643												4	2		5,950	5,950	John Bradley	20
		10	10	218,436						2	7							1	19			12,000		12,000	Lewis S. Harris	21
							14	460,000																	James T. Mulroy	22
68			68		11				4	152	10				2	2		126		122	55	3,500,000	431,197	3,931,197	A. R. Wellington	a
							93	373,476												126	41		158,374	259,872	W. Duncan Russell	b
									2	14	19				2		1	20							W. E. Whittaker	c
120		40	160	[3]3,280,000																					Nathaniel J. Young	d
11			11	[5]53,951													4								Abbie O. Delano	23
															1									3,344	D. W. Field	a
12			12	[5]107,988	1	66,633			1	10						1				3	2					Charles P. Cameron	24
															1			12							Charles P. Cameron and Edward P. Sheehan	a
10		9	24	510,000	3		3		6	8	3			1				10	6	35	18	65,000	29,185	94,755	Stephen H. Mahoney	25
2			2	[5]14,400					2	2								8							Anne Root	26
3			3	16,000	2	75,774				2						1		5	1	6	1				William L. Stearns	27
1			1	9,450	1		1	3,600			1							2							David R. Kibby	28
5			5																	5			453	453	Mabel D. Clarke	a
5	4		12	13,000					1	2								2	10	2	12	1				Howard Stone	29
4			4	19,125					2	2								3			1	3				Mrs. H. B. Dutton	30
9		1	10	410,600	2	32,000	8	15,200		3			1					3	3		19	2	18,691	20,473		John C. O'Malley	31
5			5	17,100	4	55,915	3	3,205	1	6	4								6		14	6	19,776	21,676		Raymond J. Callahan	32
					1																				F. D. MacCormick	a
																	1	1							Richard N. Greenwood	33
														1											Fred G. Kegler	a
											3							2								Ruth F. Gorham	34
2			3	7,000			1		1	1								3								Karl C. Hough	35
13			13	[5]117,085					1	9						1	3	7	2					944		Mrs. Mina F. Robb	36
3			3	20,000					1	3							1	12	1							John J. Garrity	37
									3	16	1							33	7	6		196,556		196,556	John W. Kernan	38
		15	15	[5]186,532	4	[3]88,534	8		4	18	2		1		1		7	10	1	31	15	93,900	18,629	112,529	John Morrissey	39
6			6	[5]50,712						1	1			1				12								George W. Rogers, Sr.	40
3			3	[5]18,000					1	3								8								John L. Kelly	41
			1	100,000	1	6,000				2							1	5								W. L. Caldwell	a
										8	1							26	2						William P. Hammersley	42
11			11	182,144						4									1	16	20		6,153	6,153	Julia Neves and Walter Z. Janiak	a
5		12	25	1,600,000	5	37,000	8	39,000	2	14	4							43	3	15	5			26,148	Ernst Hermann	43
							1	10,372				1													Helen I. Sandstrom	a
1			1	70,000						2		1					1	6	1	2	2	30,000	700	30,700	M. F. Narum	44
9			9	56,000			2	12,680	3	7								10		15	5		3,636	3,636	W. C. Kendrick	45
6			6		3	6,000	2		1	6	1							1		8	7		19,760	22,260	W. Grafton Broughton	46
5			5	172,010	1	35,123			1	7	2							5	2	14	6		15,966	15,966	Joseph F. Kelly	47
19			19	203,184	2		15	78,000	2	8	3							23		31	7		49,494	[2]49,494	William J. Spargo	48

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population*	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages		Total	
											For Leadership	Maintenance and Other Services	Total	
	Mass.—Cont.													
1	Salem	43,353	Park Board	18	10								12,603	M
2	Somerville	103,908	Recreation Commission	17	13	5	3			1,822	8,591	6,612	15,203	17,025	M
3	Spencer	6,272	Park Commissioners and School Board	3	3					200	300	400	700	900	M
4	Springfield	149,900	Recreation Division, Park Department	38	31	1					15,768			73,179	M
5	Stockbridge	1,762	Recreation Committee and Town	1						300			200	500	M
6	Taunton	37,355	Park Commission and W. P. A.	8	3					2,488	2,681	1,893	4,574	7,062	M
7	Walpole	7,273	Department of Public Works	1	1									[2]409	M
8	Wellesley	11,439	School Department	12	5		22		7,500		4,000	600	4,600	12,100	M
9	Westfield	19,775	Playground Commission	2						1,000	2,500	1,500	4,000	5,000	M
10	West Newton	10,005	Community Center, Inc.	[3]5	3	1	8	30		1,237	3,040	357	3,397	4,634	P
11	West Springfield	16,684	Y. M. C. A.	1			45							225	P
			Playground Commission	8	5			5		140	1,547	45	1,592	1,732	M
12	Westwood	2,097	Playground Committee	3	2			3		160	440		440	600	M
13	Whitinsville	6,090	Whitin Community Association	2		2	50	8			4,000			15,548	P
14	Winchester	12,719	Park Commission	12	5	3			2,000	1,700			7,694	[2]11,394	M
15	Woburn	19,434	Public Works Department							45		924	924	969	M
16	Worcester	195,311	Parks and Recreation Commission and W. P. A.	21	13					9,599	5,017	28,214	33,231	42,830	M
	Michigan														
17	Adrian	13,064	Park Commission	5					4,000	500	800	1,200	2,000	6,500	M
18	Albion[38]	8,324	Recreation Board	1	1		1	3		342	992	175	1,167	1,509	M
19	Ann Arbor	26,944	Board of Education and Park Department	43	18					15,706	6,243	25,677	31,920	47,626	M
20	Battle Creek	43,573	Civic Recreation Association	70	3	2		15	6,989	4,216	8,160	2,784	10,944	22,149	M&P
21	Bay City	47,355	Department of Recreation	21	13			8		1,544	3,656		3,656	5,200	M
22	Birmingham	9,539	Recreation Association	3	2					525	825	400	1,225	1,750	M&P
23	Caspian	1,888	Community Center		2	2	22	38		3,500	2,400	2,600	5,000	8,500	P
24	Charlotte	5,307	Board of Education	1	1					50	450	100	550	600	M
25	Dearborn	50,358	Recreation Board	41	29	3	34	131		12,300	22,680	14,750	37,430	49,730	M
26	Detroit	1,568,662	Department of Recreation	158	130	99		191	3,474	82,951	239,483	216,327	455,810	542,235	M
			Department of Parks and Boulevards	8		5				96,775	17,230	145,100	162,330	259,105	M
27	Dickinson Co.[40]	29,941	County Park Trustees						4,290	150		1,345	1,345	5,785	C
28	Dowagiac	5,550	School Board	2	1					300	700		700	1,000	M&P
29	Ecorse	12,716	Board of Education and Village	1	1					565	440		440	1,005	M
30	Escanaba	14,524	Department of Parks and Recreation	1		1	5	295	1,061	3,520	2,375	8,348	10,723	15,304	M
31	Ferndale	20,855	Recreation Board	10	9		4	7		500	2,720	500	3,220	3,720	M
32	Flint	156,492	Park and Recreation Board	20	7	6		66	5,000	28,882	14,413	23,790	38,203	72,085	M
			Mott Foundation and Board of Education	164	145		34	208	6,500	7,824	27,368	7,000	34,368	48,692	M&P
			Community Music Association[41]	1	1		1	31		918			4,475	5,393	P
33	Grand Haven	8,345	Board of Education and City Council	3	1				900	300	1,135	175	1,310	2,510	M
34	Grand Rapids	168,592	Recreation Commission	23	10					19,132	4,415	16,143	20,558	39,690	M
			Department of Parks	1		1				18,641	1,203	30,907	32,110	50,751	M
35	Grosse Pointe	23,933	Neighborhood Club	2	2	2			1,428	206	3,078	10,215	13,293	14,927	M
36	Hamtramck	56,268	Department of Recreation, Board of Education	31	19	3			682	2,100	16,669	500	17,169	19,951	M
37	Harbor Beach	1,892	Board of Education	1			2		100	150	1,200		1,200	1,450	M
38	Hastings	5,227	Youth Council	1			1	3		100	200		200	300	M&P
39	Highland Park	52,959	Recreation Commission	16	9	4	5	8		4,680	14,805	12,815	27,620	32,300	M
40	Holland	14,346	Recreation Commission	7	10			6	3,500	450	1,800	100	1,900	5,850	M
41	Ionia	6,562	Park Commission	2				12						1,600	M
42	Jackson	55,187	Recreation Council	9	7					396	1,751		1,751	[2]2,147	P
			Ella W. Sharp Park Board	1										[35]6,000	P
43	Kalamazoo	54,786	Recreation Commission	68	34	3		7		5,691	15,953	4,300	20,253	25,944	M
			Douglass Community Association, Inc.[24]	2	1	1				2,405	2,409	665	3,074	5,479	P
44	Lansing	78,397	Board of Park Commissioners and Board of Education	12	18	2	35	25	13,400	4,020	10,649	4,731	15,380	[42]32,800	M
45	Ludington	8,898	Board of Education	1						200	650	750	1,400	1,600	M
46	Marquette[43]	14,789	Recreation Board	3		1	2	21	6,930		1,745	600	2,345	9,275	M
47	Midland	8,038	Recreation Commission, Board of Education, Community Center and Red Cross	6	6	1	1		3,816	7,496	5,884	10,151	16,035	27,347	M&P
48	Milan	1,947	Recreation Council	1			15	15		300	200		200	500	M
49	Monroe	18,110	Recreation Commission	11	6		1	8		500	2,000		2,000	2,500	M
50	Mount Clemens	13,497	Department of Recreation	14	8			8		455	2,252	155	2,407	2,862	M
51	Mount Pleasant	5,211	Recreation Department	1					1,200	1,707	500	333	833	3,740	M
52	Muskegon	41,390	City of Muskegon	1						300	300		300	600	M
			Board of Education	1						250	330		330	580	M
53	Muskegon Heights	15,584	Board of Education	5	4					100	1,270		1,270	1,370	M
54	Nahma	1,416	Bay De Noquet Company	1				1						757	M&P
55	Negaunee	6,552	Board of Education and City	1			2	2		400	200	400	600	1,000	M
56	Niles	11,326	Recreation Board	1	1						400			3,500	M
57	Oakland County	211,251	County Park Trustees											5,172	C
58	Otter Lake	336	American Legion	1	2						200		200	200	P
59	Owosso	14,496	Board of Education	1					3,000	800			3,000	6,800	M
60	Plainwell	2,279	Recreation Commission	3	2			7	200	190	460	105	565	955	M
61	Pontiac	64,928	Department of Recreation	21	7	2				724	7,224		7,224	7,948	M
			Park Department	1		1				2,200	1,800	5,900	7,700	9,900	M
62	Port Huron	31,361	Board of Education	1	1					1,500	600		600	2,100	M
63	River Rouge	17,314	Recreation Board	6					2,000	835	1,165	800	1,965	4,800	M
64	Saginaw	80,715	Department of Public Works	11	5	[44]1			405	8,158	5,650	5,714	11,364	19,927	M&P
65	South Haven	4,804	Board of Education	5	1			10		240	640		640	880	M&P
66	Wyandotte	28,368	Recreation Commission	13		1		18		750	3,000	3,000	6,000	6,750	M
67	Ypsilanti	10,143	Recreation Board	5	4					300	1,400		1,400	1,700	M

Playgrounds Under Leadership					Recreation Buildings		Indoor Recreation Centers												Emergency Service							
																			Paid Leaders		Expenditures					
Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Number of Men	Number of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total	Source of Information	No. of City
10	...	4	14	$123,103	...	.....	4	125,000	1	14	8	...	...	1	..	...	3	5	1	19	9	.....	.....	26,602	Daniel J. Phalen.....	1
9	...	11	20	350,000	...	.....	4	50,000	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	2	.....	.....	20,499	Francis J. Mahoney.....	2
2	...	...	2	15,000	...	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	William A. Thibault....	3
36	...	...	46	2,500,000	...	.....	7	481,721	1	11	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	55	5	87	44	.....	.....	134,448	Arthur E. Gardner.....	4
1	1	...	3	.....	...	.....	4	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	.....	.....	.....	Carolyn P. Clark.....	5
9	4	...	13	189,000	1	35,000	7	225,846	2	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	2	29	10	.....	.....	41,874	Pauline M. O'Neil and Howard Briggs.....	6
...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	....	.....	.....	.....	F. F. Libby.....	7
4	1	...	5	7,500	5	.....	.....	.....	4	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	....	.....	.....	.....	Herbert H. Snow.....	8
...	...	...	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	3	3	.....	.....	Edward W. Cerveny....	9
...	...	...	...	.....	1	[36]14,369	3	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	.....	.....	.....	Gertrude MacCallum...	10
...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	.....	.....	.....	Ray C. Larsen.....	11
4	...	...	4	$19,378	...	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	....	.....	.....	.....	G. A. Clark.....	a
2	...	...	2	$4,140	...	.....	.....	.....	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	.....	.....	.....	Edward H. Gillespie....	12
...	...	...	...	.....	1	200,000	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	....	.....	.....	.....	John C. Church.....	13
2	...	...	2	44,000	1	23,000	...	.....	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	....	.....	.....	.....	T. P. McGowan.....	14
...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	.....	.....	.....	James H. Kelley.....	15
2	...	...	2	.....	...	.....	...	.....	14	20	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	33	9	....	....	.....	.....	.....	John J. Nugent.....	16
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1	...	4	5	54,000	...	.....	1	8,960	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	9	3	20,000	2,445	22,445	Chase H. Hammond....	18
2	6	...	12	167,622	...	.....	10	14,790	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	13	1	16	7	.....	5,681	64,681	L. H. Hollway.....	19
11	...	...	11	$82,839	1	70,820	4	3,487	2	10	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	15	2	17	8	68,139	24,000	92,139	A. R. Flannery.....	20
18	...	...	18	$176,000	...	.....	2	.....	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	7	3	.....	2,400	2,400	Walter A. Olsen.....	21
4	...	...	4	$6,495	...	.....	.....	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	M. W. Robinson.....	22
1	...	...	1	10,603	1	70,350	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. Frances S. Berry..	23
2	...	...	2	$4,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	Helen Collins and Malcolm Gobel.....	24
15	...	...	15	$129,680	...	.....	13	.....	3	14	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	15	1	9	6	6,458	15,300	26,758	Henry D. Schubert.....	25
95	...	...	125	7,778,901	7	[39]1,200,487	144	[39]2,980,894	2	54	...	...	1	...	...	17	...	195	11	105	69	1,411	159,060	232,346	C. E. Brewer.....	26
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3	...	...	3	$23,700	1	30,000	2	11,400	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	6	2	.....	7,240	7,240	O. C. Morningstar.....	28
2	...	5	7	62,505	...	.....	1	11,000	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	1	.....	1,120	1,123	D. M. Draper.....	29
1	...	...	4	102,805	2	71,665	3	15,223	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	16	5	.....	12,096	12,096	Bevier Butts.....	30
9	...	...	10	78,958	2	1,905	2	8,065	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	David C. Brown.....	31
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27	...	...	40	858,117	1	13,070	20	360,855	2	12	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	55	52	20,000	64,800	84,800	Frank J. Manley.....	a
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3	...	1	4	35,000	...	.....	2	1,200	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	1	3,000	850	3,850	Ray C. Schaubel.....	33
10	...	...	23	1,285,099	2	.....	17	156,213	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	30	5	92	27	.....	80,000	80,000	John Bos.....	34
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2	...	...	2	6,600	1	8,500	...	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	.....	2,600	2,600	R. S. Brotherton.....	37
4	...	...	4	8,100	...	.....	.....	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	8	.....	.....	1,400	Lyle Bennett.....	38
...	...	8	10	833,191	3	50,000	9	218,665	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	16	...	7	5	3,500	12,815	16,315	H. G. Myron.....	39
5	...	...	5	30,000	...	.....	2	3,680	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	2	1	2,000	300	2,300	Leon N. Moody.....	40
...	...	6	6	47,379	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	9	3	15,600	4,493	22,713	Fred J. Buck.....	41
9	...	...	9	85,424	...	.....	23	320,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	2	.....	.....	24,000	G. L. Greenawalt.....	42
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12	...	...	12	$199,609	...	.....	12	35,745	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	3	10	3	.....	.....	.....	Lawrence P. Moser.....	43
...	...	...	...	.....	1	32,000	1	720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	.....	3,178	3,178	E. N. Powell.....	a
20	...	...	20	231,019	...	.....	12	28,950	...	4	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	27	2	25	15	.....	9,000	12,600	Mrs. H. R. Harvey.....	44
1	...	...	1	25,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	H. H. Hawley.....	45
6	...	...	6	221,121	...	.....	3	.....	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	20	1	.....	.....	.....	Clarence T. Bullock.....	46
4	...	...	4	144,679	1	85,801	3	9,871	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	Charlotte Conley.....	47
3	...	...	3	$9,000	...	.....	1	6,000	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	.....	.....	1,060	J. S. Detar.....	48
6	...	...	6	$59,268	1	.....	4	10,000	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	6	6	.....	.....	12,000	B. M. Hellenberg.....	49
6	...	...	6	57,985	...	.....	1	3,200	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	2	....	.....	270	270	Bernard Ballantine.....	50
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13	...	...	14	125,000	...	.....	.....	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22	20	.....	5,710	5,710	W. M. Brooks.....	a
6	...	...	6	$37,680	...	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	O. E. Johnson.....	53
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6	1	...	8	50,000	...	.....	2	10,000	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	4	....	.....	.....	1,050	H. C. Bradfield.....	56
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2	...	...	2	.....	...	.....	2	.....	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	A. B. Cherpes.....	58
4	...	...	6	201,350	...	.....	5	3,330	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	4	3	.....	4,368	6,368	Helen Kremer.....	59
1	...	1	2	4,400	...	.....	1	900	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	Walter W. Wegerly.....	60
16	...	...	16	$293,277	1	40,469	15	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16	2	84	60	.....	.....	33,821	A. E. Genter.....	61
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3	...	...	5	130,000	1	7,000	3	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	5	1	.....	5,740	5,740	Frank Weeber.....	63
19	...	...	19	$125,000	3	.....	23	.....	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	8	1	24	4	.....	22,680	22,680	Russel O. Koenig.....	64
2	...	...	2	12,000	...	.....	2	1,800	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	L. C. Mohr.....	65
11	...	...	11	51,615	...	.....	4	6,000	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	17	10	.....	.....	7,500	Benjamin F. Yack.....	66
5	...	...	5	113,757	...	.....	3	20,000	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	9	3	.....	3,780	3,780	James W. Schaeffer.....	67

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population*	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)						Source of Financial Support †
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: Maintenance and Other Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Total	
	Minnesota														
1	Austin	12,276	Committee of Library Board	4	1	2	3	6	150	25	4,200	300	4,500	4,675	M
2	Bayport	2,590	Village Council											600	M
3	Chisholm	8,308	Recreation Department, Library Board	9	1	1		9		1,511	2,918			32,758	M
4	Cloquet	6,782	Park Board	2	1	3		5		5,258	5,695		5,695	10,953	M
5	Coleraine[45]	1,243	Independent School District No. 2	4	2			12	15,000	500	200	150	350	15,850	M
6	Detroit Lakes	3,675	City Council	1			5	14						16,038	M
7	Duluth	101,463	Recreation Department, School Board and Park Department	43	21	1			60,390	8,159	7,731	27,129	34,860	103,409	M
8	Ely	6,156	School District No. 12	6	10					200	2,624		2,624	2,824	M
9	Eveleth	7,484	Recreation Department	1	1	1				225	1,620	1,080	2,700	2,925	M
			Park Department	1		1			6,552	4,954	1,020	3,744	4,764	16,270	M
10	Hibbing[46]	15,666	Village and School District No. 27	34	2	4								48,479	M
11	International Falls	5,036	City Council	2							705			855	M
12	Litchfield	2,880	School Board and Village Council	2	2		2	4		136	500	193	693	829	M
13	Minneapolis	464,356	Recreation Department, Board of Park Commissioners	40	27	19		247		89,683	51,050	169,936	220,986	310,669	M
			Board of Education	1						36,737	590	500	1,090	37,827	M
14	Mountain Iron[48]	1,349	Board of Education, District No. 21	3	1									3,000	M
15	Nashwauk	2,555	Board of Education	3						250	450	100	550	800	M
16	New Ulm	7,308	City Council	6	3				1,500	225	400	400	800	2,525	M
17	Red Wing	9,629	Board of Public Works	2	1					1,585			2,798	4,383	M
18	Redwood Falls	2,552	City and School Board	1										770	M
19	Rochester	20,621	Board of Education	5	6					310	2,250	200	2,450	2,760	M
			Board of Public Health and Welfare		1	1	13	65		725	900	715	1,615	2,340	M&P
			Board of Park Commissioners											21,422	M
20	St. Cloud	21,000	Playground Board	1						200	250	350	600	800	M
21	St. Louis County[49]	204,596	Leisure Education Department, County Rural Schools	17	12	1		10		2,117	10,373	2,865	13,238	15,355	C
22	St. Paul	271,606	Department of Parks, Playgrounds and Public Buildings	21	8	29	47	171	15,000	19,680	40,817	22,340	63,157	97,837	M
			Education Department	1										3,500	M
23	South St. Paul	10,009	Playground Department	1			5	13			225			675	M
24	Springfield	2,049	Swimming Pool Commission	2	2		7			550			690	1,240	M
25	Virginia	11,963	Board of Education	[50]68	[50]124					205	4,109		4,109	4,314	M
	Mississippi														
26	Clarksdale	10,043	Parent—Teacher Association	3	4						540			600	M
27	Hattiesburg	18,601	Park Commission and Playground Commission	1	7					1,186	1,400	1,080	2,480	3,666	M
28	Jackson	48,282	Park Department	2	2						500	3,000	3,500	3,500	M
	Missouri														
29	Clayton	9,613	Park Board	6											M
30	Columbia	14,967	Recreation Commission	13	11									5,587	M&P
			Social Service Society		2		20			980	650	118	768	1,748	M&P
31	Kansas City	399,746	Recreation Department, Board of Education	6	5	1	2			2,000	6,830	1,660	8,490	10,490	M&P
32	Moberly	13,772	Park Board	2									2,850	2,850	M
33	Plattsburg	1,672	Recreation Board	1			2	12		50	200		200	250	M&P
34	St. Joseph	80,935	Board of Park Commissioners	8										28,228	M
35	St. Louis	821,960	Board of Education	160	172					6,500	67,913	4,500	72,413	78,913	M
			Department of Public Welfare	22	26	48								450,000	M
36	University City	25,809	Board of Park Directors	14	9	[51]1				12,189	6,516	13,876	20,392	32,581	M
	Montana														
37	Bozeman	6,855	Recreation Board	2	3				30,062	1,921			3,454	35,437	M
38	Glendive	4,629	Park Board	1	1									600	M
39	Great Falls	28,822	Recreation Association	9	7	1	5		906	3,535	3,487	550	4,037	8,478	M&P
40	Lewistown	5,358	Youth Coordinating Council	2	1		8							850	M
	Nebraska														
41	Alliance	6,669	City and W. P. A.	3	1									2,608	M
42	Beatrice	10,297	Playground Board	6	5		4	3			380			525	M
			Park Board	4	1		22	15						3,000	M
43	Blair	2,791	Park Board	3	1									1,500	M
44	Fairburg	6,192	Light and Water Department	3	1					1,392	808		808	2,200	M
45	Lincoln	75,933	Recreation Board	2		2			6,500					34,622	M
	Nevada														
46	Reno	18,529	Engineering Department	1										6,000	M
	New Hampshire														
47	Claremont	12,377	Playground Commission	3	3				947	1,165	240	2,887	3,127	5,239	M
48	Concord	25,228	Playground Department	11	9	1				1,000	3,200			7,290	M
49	Dover	13,573	Neighborhood House Association, Inc.		1		35							2,000	P
50	Lebanon	7,073	Carter Community Building Association	3					723	1,382	3,152	918	4,070	6,175	M&P
51	Manchester	76,834	Park and Playground Commission	2	1				32,589					39,255	M
52	Nashua	31,463	Recreation Commission	10	6			5		877	3,708	198	3,906	4,783	M
53	Pittsfield	2,018	School Board	1	1					600	325	400	725	1,325	M&P
	New Jersey														
54	Allenhurst	573	Beach Department	1						22,906			13,830	36,736	M
55	Belleville	26,974	Board of Recreation Commissioners	1		1			1,190	1,910	2,400		2,400	5,500	M
56	Bloomfield	38,077	Board of Recreation Commissioners	25	12	3				6,732	14,268		14,268	21,000	M
			World War Memorial Association[52]	2	1				2,276	767	415	1,577	1,992	5,035	P
57	Bradley Beach	3,306	Borough of Bradley Beach[1]											20,406	M
58	Bridgeton	15,699	Johnson-Reeves Playground Association		1				179	87	250		250	516	P

Playgrounds Under Leadership					Recreation Buildings		Indoor Recreation Centers		Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service				Source of Information	No. of City
																				Paid Leaders		Expenditures				
Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only												Number of Men	Number of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total		
2	...	...	3	29,000	1	22,500	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	3	...	...	...	5,000	R. L. Tucker	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	171	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	F. B. Slaughter	2
6	...	...	6	65,114	1	13,174	8	4,517	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	10	...	7,620	8,290	Dewey Dahl	3
2	...	...	2	18,000	1	31,300	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	F. L. Redfield, Jr.	4
2	1	...	5	10,000	...	...	4	...	1	4	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	2	1	...	...	25,000	H. W. Dutter	5
3	...	...	3	26,950	1	8,000	1	530	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	5	...	2,000	800	2,875	Glenn R. Barnum	6
18	...	...	22	256,061	4	135,245	34	190,316	1	13	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	24	...	26	5	...	21,653	27,488	Victor C. Dunder	7
7	...	...	7	[5]18,000	1	...	1	3,000	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	Edw. Buckley	8
5	...	...	5	75,540	1	6,805	1	4,848	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	4,898	Raymond Benny	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	Everett Forsman	a
8	...	...	8	43,039	1	195,425	9	25,267	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	36	12	...	13,420	13,420	Jess T. Porteous	10
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	243	243	Thomas R. Crouse	11
1	1	...	4	[4]8,206	...	...	4	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1,419	Clarence A. Nelson	12
25	...	...	33	[5]2,298,904	26	...	22	14,000	...	39	15	...	...	...	5	...	1	199	16	50	25	...	102,821	103,367	K. B. Raymond	13
20	...	...	20	[5]234,922	...	...	80	208,346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	21	...	39,011	39,511	R. C. Tapp	a
2	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	George A. Kakela	14
2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Judd F. Gregor	15
3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	Carl W. Frank	16
1	...	...	1	4,800	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	James F. Enz	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F. B. Forbes	18
7	...	...	7	41,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	Paul F. Schmidt	19
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	5,265	5,265	Louise Wood	a
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	James H. Starkey	b
5	...	...	5	47,760	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	18	8	...	...	8,158	V. L. Morrison	20
28	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	3	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	5	5	...	12,542	15,132	B. G. Leighton	21
...	...	10	28	1,743,130	19	335,800	4	...	...	33	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	117	...	35	21	426,689	71,544	499,370	Ernest W. Johnson	22
...	...	8	8	[5]100,000	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	...	...	14,542	W. W. Kilbourne	a
5	...	...	5	44,400	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	1	2	1	...	1,500	1,500	Robert G. Wentworth	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	R. J. Mueller	24
10	...	...	10	[5]31,248	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	L. G. Hurst	25
2	2	...	4	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	...	3	...	...	...	Evelyn Baird	26
3	...	...	3	28,000	3	15,000	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	E. M. Albritton	27
12	...	...	12	57,960	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	171	...	...	...	8	...	7	...	...	...	...	H. M. Carmichael	28
1	...	...	1	...	1	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	1	1	1	...	540	45,000	Earle B. Greene	29
4	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1,052	Kenneth Osman	30
...	...	...	2	...	2	27,656	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	...	1,800	1,800	Lucile Olney	a
15	41	...	56	268,102	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	40	15	...	5,067	5,067	Les L. Warren	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	John Groeber	32
1	...	...	1	[5]600	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Elmer C. Black	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	11	2	...	...	10,502	...	10,502	Viola Thorp	34
55	3	...	77	1,810,300	...	...	...	...	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	40	22	20	...	18,915	18,915	Alfred O. Anderson	35
34	...	...	34	...	8	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	1	1	6	2	116	27	...	...	...	...	...	Robert D. Turner	a
8	...	...	8	[5]29,232	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	16	5	...	...	...	...	...	James K. Monteith	36
2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	M. E. Henderson	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	Tom Henderson	38
11	13	1	28	239,666	...	...	12	38,287	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	22	11	3,010	26,504	32,234	Frank C. Kammerlohr	39
7	...	...	7	23,583	1	17,100	2	500	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	11	10	...	...	8,797	Richard Nelson	40
1	...	...	1	35,472	1	55,245	3	2,970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	5	5	32	7,375	7,717	Mrs. Alice Yon	41
4	...	...	4	16,916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Charles E. Plath	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	Dr. W. A. Rush	a
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,700	Reed O'Hanlon	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	G. E. Bell	44
22	...	...	22	254,106	4	47,000	5	115,640	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	32	...	50	10	...	40,000	40,000	James C. Lewis	45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	Charles L. Hill	46
3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	A. B. Kellogg	47
7	...	...	8	[5]92,032	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	Paul Crowell	48
...	...	...	...	...	1	6,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	110	110	Edith G. Brewster	49
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	W. E. D. Ward	50
9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	Thomas F. Sweeney	51
6	...	...	6	[5]38,476	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	R. A. Pendleton	52
1	...	...	1	[5]6,794	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lester B. Badger	53
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	Margaret P. Ekströmer	54
2	...	...	2	53,402	1	10,525	1	8,960	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	1	...	3,300	3,300	Edward J. Lister	55
2	...	...	14	[5]416,975	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	2	...	...	5,100	C. A. Emmons	56
...	...	...	...	...	1	88,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		a
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	Frederick P. Reichey	57
1	...	...	1	16,830	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	Mrs. Estella T. French	58

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population*	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: Maintenance and Other Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Total	
	N. J.—Cont.														
1	Burlington	10,844	Board of Education and Recreation Association	1						50	250		250	300	M
2	Camden	118,700	Recreation Commission	24	12					426	4,398		4,398	4,824	M
3	Collingswood	12,723	Board of Commissioners											1,000	M
4	East Orange	68,020	Board of Recreation Commissioners	6	7	4	10	285	3,143	7,200	13,068	18,919	31,987	42,330	M
5	Egg Harbor City	3,478	Department of Public Property									212	212	[2]212	M
6	Elizabeth	114,589	Board of Recreation Commissioners	58	32	7	20	100		29,827	26,809	8,128	34,937	64,764	M&
7	Englewood	17,805	Board of Education	4						275	725		725	1,000	M
8	Essex County[53]	833,513	County Park Commission	22	22	1				17,483	12,424	98,709	111,133	128,616	C
9	Fair Lawn	5,990	Recreation Commission	3	3			5	625	410	1,320	660	1,980	3,015	M
10	Freehold	6,894	Recreation Association	1	3					30	220		220	250	P
11	Glen Ridge	7,365	Playground Committee	2					4,627	2,000	320	2,850	3,170	9,797	M
12	Hackensack	24,568	Board of Education	9	7		12			500	2,900	500	3,400	3,900	M
13	Hackettstown	3,038	Board of Education	1			1							500	M
14	Haddonfield	8,857	Camden County Y. M. C. A.	2			9	40		155	268		268	423	P
15	Harrison	15,601	Board of Recreation Commissioners	5	3	3				1,300	4,465	2,080	6,545	7,845	M
16	Hasbrouck Heights	5,658	Board of Education	1	1					75	250		250	325	M
17	Hoboken	59,261	Department of Parks and Public Property	7	8	15				2,442	22,000		22,000	24,442	M
18	Irvington	56,733	Department of Public Recreation	2	3	4	20	124		1,869	7,400	1,310	8,710	10,579	M
19	Jersey City	316,715	Department of Parks and Public Property Board of Education	22 36	9 7	24 [5]30		22		1,500	27,149	9,228	36,377	291,000 37,877	M M
20	Kearny	40,716	Recreation Commission	1		1		12			2,000			11,000	•M
21	Leonia	5,350	Playground Committee	1	1		2	11	1,500		422	121	543	2,043	M
22	Linden	21,206	Board of Recreation Commissioners	24	7	1	1		3,000	3,372	5,783	2,845	8,628	15,000	M
23	Livingston	3,476	Board of Recreation Commissioners	1	1		1	7		1,430	50		50	1,480	M
24	Madison	7,481	Board of Recreation Commissioners	1	1									3,360	M
25	Maplewood[55]	21,321	Township Park Committee Community Service	[5]6 12	6 2	1				200 827	1,800 2,460	400	1,800 2,860	2,000 3,687	M P
26	Millburn	8,602	Recreation Commission	7	2	1	2	3	223	4,968	5,396	3,965	9,361	14,552	M
27	Montclair	42,017	Board of Education	5		1				142	3,140		3,140	3,282	M
28	Moorestown	7,247	Recreation Commission	1	1	2	36	250	415	640	3,185	240	3,425	4,480	M
29	Morristown	15,197	Park Department	6			8				1,800			[2]1,800	M
30	Newark	442,337	Recreation Department, Board of Education	132	108	73	200			46,328	171,517	19,507	191,024	237,352	M
31	North Plainfield	9,760	Recreation Commission	3	1					150	850		850	1,000	M
32	Ocean City	5,525	City of Ocean City	1										[2]26,000	M
33	Passaic	62,959	Recreation Bureau, Park Department	30	22	4				800	9,057	227	9,284	10,084	M
34	Passaic County[57]	302,129	County Park Commission	4		[5]1								31,789	C
35	Paterson	138,513	Board of Recreation	20	20	1	2	5	6,283	1,713	8,160	3,300	11,460	19,456	M
36	Perth Amboy	43,516	Department of Parks and Public Property	39	39	2			2,000	2,200	9,000	2,550	11,550	15,750	M
37	Plainfield	34,422	Recreation Commission	10	6	4		5	7,973		9,478			27,692	M
38	Radburn	1,600	Radburn Association	6	2	2	10			2,970	3,660	800	4,460	7,430	P
39	Red Bank	11,622	Recreation Committee	3	1		2	3		150	780	50	830	980	M&P
40	Ridgewood	12,188	Shade Tree Commission	3						1,690	325	598	923	2,613	M
41	Roxbury Twsp.[58]	3,879	Board of Education	1	1					25	270		270	295	M
42	South Orange	34,951	Recreation Commission	1	1	1		5					10,000	10,000	M
43	School District of So. Orange and Maplewood	35,000	Board of Education	11	3					600	1,640		1,640	2,240	M
44	Summit	14,556	Recreation Commission	9	5	2	1	5	902	4,914	7,115	6,172	13,287	19,103	M
45	Tenafly	5,669	Board of Education and W. P. A.	1						300	300		300	600	M
46	Trenton	123,356	Playground Division, Department of Public Buildings and Grounds Board of Education	14	10	1				5,999	4,758	10,569	15,327	21,326	M M
47	Union County[59]	305,209	County Park Commission	52	25	7	740				33,009	85,535		174,512	C
48	Waldwick	1,728	Borough of Waldwick						160			700	700	860	M
49	Westfield	15,801	Community Center Association[24]		1		4	4						573	P
50	West New York	37,107	Recreation Division, Department of Parks	3		3	21	19			3,900			5,500	M&P
51	West Orange	24,327	Department of Parks and Public Property[1]	10	15	1									M
	New Mexico														
52	Albuquerque	26,570	Board of Education	1						151	250		250	401	M
53	Tucumcari	4,143	School Board and Kiwanis Club	1						100	300		300	400	M&P
	New York														
54	Albany	127,412	Department of Recreation, Board of Education	42	39	1				2,200	19,376		19,376	21,576	M
55	Amsterdam	34,817	Recreation Commission	26	8	1		27	1,608	3,772	6,054	3,725	9,779	15,159	M
56	Auburn	36,652	Recreation Commission Booker T. Washington Community Center[24]	11	9	1		24			4,800			9,142	M
57	Beacon	11,933	Recreation Commission and Board of Education		1	1	3			430	1,620	300	1,920	2,350	P
58	Binghamton	76,662	Board of Education	1										600	M
59	Briarcliff Manor[60]	1,794	Park Department	13	16					113	3,860		3,860	3,973	M
60	Buffalo	573,076	Division of Recreation, Department of Parks Board of Education	28 114	26 83	51				1,401 35,465 2,700	325 104,638 36,278	1,400 184,134 16,230	1,725 288,772 52,508	3,126 324,237 55,208	M M M
61	Cazenovia	1,788	Central School Board	1			1			15	200		200	215	M
62	Cohoes	23,226	Department of Public Works	12	31					600	4,000	400	4,400	5,000	M
63	Cooperstown	2,909	Village Board	2	1					300	390		390	690	M&P
64	Croton-on-Hudson	2,447	Recreation Commission	2	2	1	23	61	803	945	1,279	28	1,307	3,055	M&P
65	Delmar[61]	3,000	Board of Education	5	1					300	900		900	1,200	M

RECREATION STATISTICS FOR 1938

Table.

Playgrounds Under Leadership					Recreation Buildings		Indoor Recreation Centers													Emergency Service					Source of Information	No. of City
																				Paid Leaders		Expenditures				
Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Number of Men	Number of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total		
6	...	...	6	.....	...	.....	2	1,159	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	.....	.....	.....	V. H. Smith	1
29	...	...	29	.....	...	.....	2	7,200	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	3	3	.....	.....	.....	Samuel E. Fulton	2
...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	R. S. Wigfield	3
1	...	5	6	.....	4	43,500	9	11,000	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	4	18	8	6,700	8,700	15,400	John M. Rowley	4
...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	John Schuster, Jr.	5
17	...	8	25	[5]435,568	5	218,762	9	32,460	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	3	12	5	.....	12,741	12,741	Arthur T. Noren	6
4	...	...	4	34,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Winton J. White	7
30	...	...	30	.....	...	.....	...	.....	7	31	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	148	5	4	4	.....	.....	.....	Kenneth V. C. Wallace	8
3	...	...	3	64,008	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	2	30,000	300	31,800	Henry B. Milnes	9
4	...	...	4	[9]9,101	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Leigh Cobb	10
4	...	...	4	[5]14,527	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	4	6	12,478	1,547	14,025	A. F. Eschenfelder	11
9	...	...	9	55,714	...	.....	3	.....	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Frank DeMartine	12
1	...	...	1	19,125	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	C. A. Morrison	13
4	...	...	4	8,320	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Edmund S. Johnson	14
...	...	3	3	15,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	H. George Hughes	15
1	...	...	1	[8]8,624	...	.....	1	3,725	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	C. C. Hitchcock	16
...	...	...	5	.....	1	.....	1	32,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	.....	.....	.....	Julius Durstewitz	17
6	...	...	6	103,483	1	14,110	5	7,347	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	8	5	9,200	5,454	14,654	Philip LeBoutillier	18
11	...	...	16	725,000	...	.....	...	.....	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	20	18	.....	10,000	25,000	Frank A. Deisler	19
3	...	18	21	613,200	...	.....	11	352,000	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	24	35	.....	36,666	36,666	Arthur G. Humphrey	a
4	...	...	5	152,600	...	.....	...	.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	1	4	.....	.....	.....	James P. Craig	20
1	...	...	1	10,779	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	George D. Butler	21
9	...	...	9	[6]60,010	...	.....	7	22,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	8	11,000	2,256	13,816	Frank M. Krysiak	22
4	...	...	4	18,574	...	.....	7	8,009	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	7	.....	5,210	5,210	Presley D. Stout	23
1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	J. H. Talmadge	24
...	...	6	6	25,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	H. W. Heilmann	25
...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Dyer T. Jones	a
2	1	...	5	55,740	1	4,363	5	12,224	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	2	.....	2,898	2,898	Harry A. Wuelser	26
7	...	...	7	38,945	...	.....	19	26,852	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	8	4	.....	6,173	6,173	Arthur J. Garthwaite	27
2	...	9	12	[5]13,102	3	71,265	4	3,050	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	2	.....	.....	.....	Charles L. Juliana	28
5	...	...	5	144,231	...	.....	7	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	5	2	.....	.....	.....	Gerald R. Griffin	29
10	...	...	43	[36]2,849,371	...	.....	33	.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	15	25	200,000	40,322	240,322	Ernest H. Seibert	30
3	...	...	3	34,000	...	.....	1	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	.....	.....	.....	Howard Krausche	31
...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Harry F. Stanton	32
9	...	...	9	751,237	...	.....	6	75,000	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	2	5	2	.....	4,739	4,739	Reeve B. Harris	33
3	...	...	3	128,319	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	[15]1	...	...	4	1	4	...	.....	.....	.....	Charles A. Winans	34
20	...	...	20	900,000	1	47,227	...	.....	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50	23	35,815	17,369	58,234	Alfred P. Cappio	35
...	...	13	13	153,200	2	27,000	10	69,300	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	13	2	.....	.....	.....	Charles T. Kochek	36
6	...	6	12	[5]194,053	...	.....	9	67,265	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	13	1	3	1	29,708	2,660	32,368	Roy O. Schlenter	37
2	...	...	4	[5]40,000	2	55,000	1	45,000	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Robert J. Tierney	38
2	...	...	2	[5]4,800	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	W. A. Robbins	39
...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Henry Leuning	40
1	...	...	1	[5]11,480	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	J. B. Shambaugh	41
...	...	...	1	95,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	1	1	...	.....	.....	852	Joseph J. Farrell	42
...	...	9	9	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	H. Marjorie Wilson	43
1	...	3	5	77,927	2	24,819	5	8,014	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	1	1	.....	2,040	2,040	H. S. Kennedy	44
1	...	...	1	[5]4,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	.....	.....	.....	George A. Kipp	45
5	...	...	10	204,000	1	3,000	1	.....	2	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	1	7	...	.....	.....	5,000	Fred Cooper	46
...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	W. E. Short	a
15	...	...	15	496,623	...	.....	...	.....	3	17	...	11	2	...	[15]1	...	2	20	2	...	2	498,490	.....	498,490	F. S. Mathewson	47
...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Charles A. Beaue	48
1	...	...	1	.....	1	500	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	Herbert R. Welch	49
2	...	...	6	20,000	...	.....	4	.....	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	12	4	.....	.....	.....	Louis Truncellito	50
1	...	1	6	.....	...	.....	2	.....	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	.....	.....	.....	William E. Boland	51
6	...	...	6	34,888	...	.....	...	.....	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	6	...	.....	.....	.....	John Milne	52
1	...	1	2	12,039	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	6	.....	1,280	1,280	Ray A. Paulson	53
20	4	...	28	360,000	...	.....	10	28,445	2	10	1	...	...	...	...	6	1	70	6	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Frederick F. Futterer	54
...	...	4	4	85,024	...	.....	4	23,806	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	44	...	.....	8,675	8,675	Jackson J. Perry	55
8	...	...	8	[5]53,803	...	.....	1	1,350	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	4	4	1	2,400	2,100	4,500	George Syme, Jr.	56
...	...	...	...	.....	1	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	.....	1,910	2,326	Mrs. Elaine T. Pollard	a
2	...	...	2	30,000	...	.....	1	3,072	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	.....	.....	1,200	Bernard MacDonald	57
7	...	...	7	[5]44,484	...	.....	6	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Willard Hamlin	58
1	...	...	1	5,745	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Alfred H. Pearson	59
25	...	...	28	4,872,655	9	372,505	73	514,290	3	20	2	...	...	2	2	...	7	70	11	19	1	.....	19,200	19,200	Joseph F. Suttner	60
45	...	...	45	[5]560,209	...	.....	19	14,644	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Carl H. Burkhardt	a
1	1	...	2	5,400	...	.....	1	.....	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Maxwell H. Buckley	61
8	...	...	8	95,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	10	...	.....	500	500	Joseph S. Wright	62
1	...	...	1	20,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	L. G. Bursey	63
1	...	...	1	2,630	1	8,024	2	2,620	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	.....	838	838	Adrian L. Hull	64
1	...	...	1	35,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Solon L. Butterfield	65

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population*	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: Maintenance and Other Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Total	
	N. Y.—Cont.														
1	Dobbs Ferry	5,741	Park Committee	1	1	1	5	12		1,370	1,950	1,100	3,050	4,420	M
2	Dunkirk	17,802	Board of Education	4	4					250	1,296	720	2,016	2,266	M
3	East Aurora	4,815	Mothers' Club	1	1					80	320		320	400	M
4	Eastchester	20,340	Division of Recreation, Department of Public Welfare	18	11	2	25	45		4,250	8,643	3,068	11,711	15,961	M
5	Elmira	47,397	Recreation Department	1										4,000	M
6	Floral Park	10,016	Playground Department	1	1					2,870	650	2,050	2,700	5,570	M
7	Fulton	12,462	Recreation and Park Commission												M
8	Glen Cove	11,430	Department of Public Works											5,422	M
9	Glens Falls	18,531	Recreation Commission and Outing Club	2	2	[63]1								14,049	M&P
10	Gloversville	23,099	Board of Education	2	1				5,814	813	493	5,321	5,814	12,441	M
11	Hartsdale	740	Board of Education	1	1					57	325		325	382	M
12	Hastings-on-Hudson	7,097	Recreation Division, Community Service Council	5	2	3	15	25		640	5,310	750	6,060	6,700	M
13	Herkimer	10,446	Recreation Commission	6	3				1,185	1,108	1,399	769	2,168	4,461	M
14	Hudson Falls	6,449	Playground Board	1	1					230	270		270	500	M
15	Huntington	25,582	Junior Welfare League		2					100	200		200	300	P
16	Ithaca	20,708	Board of Education	11	4				3,024	584	5,190	950	6,140	9,748	M
			Social Service League	3	4		100	24	300	1,000	4,200	300	4,500	5,800	P
			Park Department, Board of Public Works	5						963	1,410	1,651	3,061	4,024	M&P
			Southside Community Center[24]	1		1	24	11		1,725	1,260	12	1,272	2,997	P
17	Jamestown	45,155	Board of Education	8					209	157	1,105	1,053	2,158	2,524	M
18	Johnson City	13,567	Board of Education	3	1					10	488		488	498	M
19	Kenmore	16,482	Board of Education	15	4				350	242			4,277	4,869	M
20	Kingston	28,088	Department of Recreation, Board of Public Works	12	8	1	12	57						24,170	M
21	Lake Placid	2,930	Village Board											5,000	M
22	Larchmont	5,282	Park and Recreation Committee	2	4			20	3,000	500	1,500	1,000	2,500	6,000	M
23	Lockport	23,160	Board of Education	7	11					196	2,353		2,353	2,549	M
24	Mahopac	407	Board of Education	1	1				274	23	350	12	362	659	M&P
25	Mamaroneck	11,766	Park Commission	1	2						1,620			9,447	M
26	Monroe County[65]	423,881	Department of Public Welfare											[2]11,508	C
27	Mount Kisco	5,127	Recreation Commission		2		1				450			4,800	M
28	Mount Vernon	61,499	Recreation Commission	31	23	6	22	22	240	7,856	22,698	4,584	27,282	35,378	M
29	Naples	1,070	Board of Education	1						15	150		150	165	M
30	Newark	7,649	Board of Education	1						40	200		200	240	M
31	Newburgh	31,275	Recreation Commission	6	11	2	20	50	6,500	6,284	8,700	10,000	18,700	[2]31,484	M
32	New Rochelle	54,000	Bureau of Recreation, Department of Public Welfare	44	21	17		38		4,040	33,992	1,596	35,588	39,628	M
33	New York City	6,930,446	Department of Parks	377	457	496				48,800	740,560	842,373	1,582,933	[2]1,631,733	M
			Board of Education	931	1128	4				51,179	422,746	24,234	446,980	[66]498,159	M
34	Niagara Falls	75,460	Recreation Commission, Bureau of Parks	8	8	1				9,798	6,260	34,707	40,967	50,765	M
			Community Center Association[24]	1	1	2	1	5			2,700			3,900	P
35	North Tonawanda	19,019	Department of Parks and Recreation	3	2		4				3,600			5,000	M
36	Norwich	8,378	Park Commission	5	1				109	450	1,078	783	1,861	2,420	M
37	Nyack	5,392	Women's Civic League Recreation Committee	2	3						479			710	P
38	Olean	21,790	Board of Education							505		1,683	1,683	2,188	M
39	Oneida	10,558	Park and Playground Commission	1	10					150	900	1,950	2,850	3,000	M
40	Ossining	15,241	Recreation Commission	34	9	3	10		1,980	4,415	7,306	250	7,556	13,951	M
41	Oswego	22,652	Department of Works	10						500	1,200	300	1,500	2,000	M
42	Peekskill	17,125	Board of Education	8	6					314	2,710		2,710	3,024	M
43	Pelham	11,851	School Board	2	1					100	1,550		1,550	1,650	M
44	Pleasantville	4,540	Board of Trustees	2	1					462	813		813	1,275	M
45	Port Chester	22,662	Recreation Commission	15	11	1	35	5		1,855	4,697	680	5,377	7,232	M
46	Poughkeepsie	40,288	Board of Education	21	53				302	450	5,230	2,082	7,312	8,064	M
47	Purchase	500	Community House, Inc.	1	1	1								9,000	P
48	Rhinebeck	1,569	Recreation Association	1		[68]1	11			485	1,900	75	1,975	2,460	P
49	Rochester	328,132	Division of Playgrounds and Recreation, Park Bureau	24	27	28				24,535	36,860	84,359	121,219	145,754	M
50	Rome	32,338	Public Works Department	15	15	1	60	35		2,245	5,000	2,500	7,500	9,745	M
51	Saratoga Springs	13,169	Board of Education	2	2					2,400	3,100		3,100	5,500	M
52	Saugerties	4,060	Playground Board	1	1		5	5	240	120	296		296	656	M
53	Schenectady	95,692	Department of Parks and Recreation	12	12	1					8,650			36,051	M
54	Solvay	7,986	Board of Education	1					600	320	390	195	585	1,505	M
55	Southampton	3,737	Highway Department											1,917	M
56	Syracuse	209,326	Municipal Recreation Commission	40	34	12			126,075	71,900	22,910	238,880	261,790	459,765	M
			Dunbar Association, Inc.[24]	4	5	2		19			4,200			6,400	P
57	Tarrytown	6,841	Recreation Commission	2	1	1	9	35		1,585	2,656	119	2,775	4,360	M
58	Troy	72,763	Recreation Board	18	21	2				6,893	9,756	20,628	30,384	37,277	M
59	Utica	101,740	Board of Recreation	34	41	2				6,779	16,902	2,588	19,490	26,269	M
			Park Board											11,949	M
60	Watertown	32,205	Recreation Department	15	2	5				5,880	9,120		9,120	15,000	M
61	Westchester Co.[69]	520,947	County Park Commission	6										[70]735,037	C
			Recreation Commission	74	35	5	34	20	8,268	42,939	51,560	33,154	84,714	135,921	C
62	West Harrison	5,500	Recreation Commission	1		1									M
63	White Plains	35,830	Board of Education	5	8					150	650	3,350		3,350	4,150	M
			Bureau of Playgrounds and Recreation Centers	10	6	14	9		2,637	9,981	26,092	29,912	56,004	68,622	M
64	Yonkers	134,646	Recreation Commission	106	107	17		7	1,300	12,455	28,190	38,903	67,093	80,848	M
	North Carolina														
65	Asheville	50,193	Negro Welfare Council[24]	1	1	2	18	10		100	1,800	500	2,300	[2]2,400	P
66	Burlington	9,737	Recreation Commission	1	3	1	3			235	1,389		1,389	1,624	M
67	Canton	5,117	Y. M. C. A.	1			4			230	2,082		2,082	2,312	P

e table.

Playgrounds Under Leadership						Recreation Buildings		Indoor Recreation Centers													Emergency Service							
																					Paid Leaders		Expenditures					
Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Number of Men	Number of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total	Source of Information	No. of City
...	...	...	2	2	35,703	2	[62]2,760	4	28,156	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	6	...	6,320	7,480	Vincent Cherico	1
1	5	...	...	6	86,700	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	3	...	...	2,436	2,436	Russell L. Augram	2
...	1	...	...	1	[56],240	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. A. E. Nield	3
1	5	...	4	10	[5]128,295	1	33,081	9	31,715	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	3,572	3,572	Vivian O. Wills	4
...	14	...	...	14	41,600	...	...	2	9,922	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	10	8	...	3,650	3,650	John J. Murray	5
...	2	...	...	2	57,400	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Louis P. Weber	6
...	3	...	...	3	8,763	1	9,615	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	Willard Anderson	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Joseph A. Stanco	8
1	5	...	...	6	127,392	1	16,971	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	8	2	...	3,153	3,153	Burt M. Keene	9
...	2	...	...	2	[5]20,000	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	A. E. Severn	10
...	1	...	...	1	[5]4,321	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Marvin C. Williams	11
...	...	...	3	3	33,280	1	8,000	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	...	2,340	2,340	Robert W. Crawford	12
1	2	...	...	3	[6]80,000	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	Mrs. John Campbell	13
...	1	...	...	1	[5]7,455	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	David S. Fisk	14
...	2	...	...	2	[5]8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	T. Elizabeth Hackstaff	15
...	9	...	3	12	35,992	...	...	4	13,914	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	E. E. Bredbenner	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	40,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dora E. Nelson	a
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	Richard S. Baker	b
1	1	...	...	2	3,000	1	5,428	1	5,428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	900	James L. Gibbs	c
...	4	...	...	4	[5]24,796	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	Harry T. Watson	17
...	1	...	...	1	[5]2,730	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H. B. Eccleston	18
6	1	1	...	8	...	...	...	5	6,568	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	Earl H. Ruckman	19
...	9	...	4	13	...	1	...	4	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	7	4	...	...	...	Sidney G. Lutzin	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Edward Herb	21
...	1	...	...	1	30,000	1	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	30,000	Arthur Richards	22
...	12	...	...	12	60,956	...	...	3	8,945	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	2	...	3,913	6,172	A. E. Gay	23
...	1	...	...	1	6,345	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Paul H. Rhode	24
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	R. J. Whitney	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	4	...	...	1	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Robert W. Cochrane	26
...	1	...	...	1	29,700	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	7,200	8,800	F. Fulton Carpenter	27
...	3	...	14	17	320,561	2	40,721	14	47,376	1	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	54	15	2,415	19,910	23,809	R. W. Cammack	28
...	1	...	...	1	[5]1,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	480	480	Roger Killian	29
...	1	...	...	1	[5]17,500	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	H. W. Hatsell	30
1	3	...	2	6	379,950	...	...	1	3,024	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	5	...	...	3,000	3,000	Douglas G. Miller	31
5	7	5	...	17	339,548	...	...	14	103,598	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	9	...	...	6,200	6,200	Peter J. Mayers	32
308	27	...	54	389	73,793,748	111	5,191,717	1	120,000	14	158	6	4	...	...	10	...	12	381	136	...	...	...	...	[2]3,000,000	James V. Mulholland	33
...	386	...	...	386	7,678,679	...	...	149	2,397,969	11	27	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	52	...	1065	395	...	1,900,000	1,960,234	Francis J. Brennan	a
...	6	...	...	6	[5]30,702	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	14	2	...	...	...	...	13,284	Victor de Wysocki	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	J. M. Pollard, Sr.	a
...	...	...	17	17	299,100	...	...	6	124,615	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	9	1	...	9,720	9,720	W. L. Ramsay	35
...	2	...	...	2	[6]720,725	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kurt Beyer	36
...	1	...	...	1	7,248	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Edna B. Hopkins	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H. W. Stone	38
...	8	...	...	8	[5]34,487	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	Francis M. Donahue	39
...	5	...	...	5	28,645	1	82,078	1	1,800	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	2	...	...	...	4,750	Frederic T. Feeney	40
...	6	...	...	6	45,000	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	J. Francis Gill	41
...	5	...	2	7	70,000	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	John Devins	42
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H. Isabel Mead	43
...	4	...	...	4	23,252	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	William T. Guion	44
5	5	...	...	10	[5]154,997	...	...	9	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	...	8,364	8,364	Doris E. Russell	45
...	8	...	...	8	98,829	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	1,986	Sam J. Kalloch	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	Marion D. Coday	47
...	1	...	...	1	[5]2,500	1	1,250	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Harold C. Davis	48
25	10	...	...	35	3,950,517	29	3,372,191	...	...	3	18	2	...	...	...	3	1	2	46	3	40	22	...	...	56,185	Gertrude M. Hartnett	49
4	3	...	...	7	162,000	4	8,000	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	2	16	4	5,000	5,000	14,000	William L. Koch	50
...	...	1	...	1	[5]9,000	1	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	Patrick B. Kearney	51
...	1	...	...	1	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	W. F. Keenan	52
...	10	...	6	16	200,270	...	...	5	37,332	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	39	1	17	4	...	17,000	17,900	F. H. Marvin	53
...	4	...	...	4	21,791	...	...	4	7,100	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	1	...	1,250	1,250	H. E. Hadley	54
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	William P. Nugent	55
7	23	...	...	30	1,056,932	11	...	22	153,654	...	23	...	...	...	2	...	...	10	78	...	30	25	504,300	54,524	558,824	Smith T. Fowler	56
...	1	...	...	1	8,734	1	27,030	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Theodore E. Brown	a
...	3	...	1	4	43,002	1	8,393	3	3,876	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	4	...	...	4,433	Pauline T. Foley	57
...	10	...	...	10	[5]159,238	1	50,000	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	23	3	...	...	...	...	...	Edward A. Wachter	58
...	10	...	8	18	478,447	...	...	10	55,095	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	24	9	20	7	250,000	15,000	265,000	M. Esthyr Fitzgerald	59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	a
4	...	...	8	12	903,231	3	185,000	2	7,000	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	1	11	...	...	14,000	14,000	Robert L. Banford	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	...	...	...	4	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	George S. Haight	61
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	253,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	13,503	E. Dana Caulkins	a
...	2	...	...	2	24,479	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	Thomas E. Pietrani	62
...	7	...	...	7	[5]47,276	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Frank B. McGovern	63
10	...	...	...	10	83,310	...	...	9	18,500	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	Frank T. Hanlon	a
...	19	...	15	34	596,568	...	...	38	242,450	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	32	7	23	27	...	21,300	21,300	James F. McCrudden	64
4	3	...	...	7	123,432	1	...	3	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	7	9	...	...	[2]6,422	Julius C. Highe	65
5	...	...	...	5	[7]171,863	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	3	...	...	...	Ollie Stadler	66
...	2	...	...	2	81,000	...	...	1	4,680	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	G. C. Suttles	67

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population*	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: Maintenance and Other Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Total	
	N. C.—Cont.														
1	Charlotte	82,675	Park and Recreation Commission	1	1	1									M
2	Durham	52,037	Recreation Commission	36	16	3	42		15,750	6,543	14,460	8,477	22,937	45,230	M
3	Gastonia	17,093	Recreation Department	11	10	1		3	10,300	411	2,934	1,480	4,414	15,125	M
4	Greensboro	53,569	Recreation Commission	94	34	7	66	36	1,336	15,508	19,697	8,272	27,969	44,813	M
5	High Point	36,745	Park and Juvenile Commission	9	2	1			8,125	9,275	4,523	16,300	20,823	38,223	M
6	Hiwassee Dam	1,500	Training Division, Tennessee Valley Authority	2		1	60	14			3,000			[25]5,500	M
7	Kinston	11,362	City, Recreation Council and W. P. A.	3	2			9							M
8	Lexington	9,652	Board of Commissioners and Mayor	1							1,000			12,000	M
9	Montreat	100	Mountain Retreat Association	5	2					1,000	1,600		1,600	2,600	P
10	Raleigh	37,379	Recreation Commission	1	1	2	4	50		700	2,900		2,900	3,600	M
11	Wayne County[72]	53,013	Memorial Community Building	4	3	2	7	42	1,400	2,384	2,820	1,736	4,556	8,340	C&P
12	Wilmington[73]	32,270	Recreation Division, Public Works Department		1	1	5	54		1,498	1,170	2,703	3,873	5,371	M
13	Winston-Salem	75,274	Public Recreation Commission	19	17	1		5		5,720	8,838	2,968	11,806	17,526	M&P
	North Dakota														
14	Bismarck	11,090	Board of Park Commissioners and World War Memorial	7	3			7	7,009	4,742	586	8,312	8,898	20,649	M
15	Devils Lake	5,451	Board of Park Commissioners	3										1,300	M
16	Fargo	28,619	Park Board	3	1		9							17,500	M
17	Grand Forks	17,112	Board of Park Commissioners	3	1			6	2,214	3,490	1,612	4,391	6,003	11,707	M
18	Lisbon	1,650	Park District Board	1					200	200	450	400	850	1,250	M
19	Portland	500	City of Portland	1			5	5	150	150	50	100	150	450	M
20	Valley City	5,268	City and W. P. A.				5	13	500	500		500	500	1,500	M&P
	Ohio														
21	Akron	255,040	Recreation Commission	50	15	1				16,240	10,459	22,541	33,000	49,240	M
			J. Edw. Good Golf Commission	1		1								13,861	M
22	Barberton	23,934	Board of Education	2	1					982	628		628	1,610	M
23	Bluffton	2,035	Board of Education	1							120			213	M
24	Bowling Green	6,688	Park Board and W. P. A.	2			1								M
25	Canton	104,906	Recreation Board	31	10	3			11	14,570	10,652	8,352	19,004	33,585	M
26	Cincinnati	451,160	Public Recreation Commission	239	133	14	119	1725	274,201	83,460	82,793	53,223	136,016	493,677	M
27	Cleveland	900,429	Department of Parks and Public Property	80	77	20								327,144	M
			Department of Playgrounds, Board of Education	137	126	1				14,147	57,502	14,938	72,440	86,587	M
			Hiram House Settlement	7	5	2	28			1,271	2,052	101	2,153	[23]3,424	M&P
28	Cleveland Metropolitan Pk. Dist.[75]	1,250,000	Metropolitan Park Board	6		3				1,865	6,000	20,553	26,553	28,418	M
29	Cleveland Heights	50,945	Division of Public Recreation, Board of Education	30	21	1	4	38		2,674	11,058	1,963	13,021	15,695	M
30	Columbus	290,564	Division of Public Recreation, Department of Public Service	103	37	9	3		6,642	9,975	25,666	6,803	32,469	49,086	M
31	Cuyahoga County[76]	1,201,455	Recreation Commission	2		2				2,975	3,285		3,285	6,260	C
32	Dayton	200,982	Bureau of Recreation, Department of Public Welfare	86	5	15	58	333	30,000	50,320	30,015	89,890	119,905	200,225	M
33	Defiance	8,818	Men's East Defiance Booster Club	1	2		5			50	300	150	450	500	P
34	Delaware	8,675	Cooperative Recreation Service	2	2		12		500	1,000	2,000		2,000	3,500	P
35	East Cleveland	39,667	Service Department	12	6									[7]	M
36	Euclid	12,751	Board of Education	4	6									3,766	M
37	Fostoria	12,790	Board of Education	1	1					150	460		460	610	M
			Park Commission	1					33,750	285	465	1,572	2,037	36,072	M
38	Geneva	3,791	Young Men's Club	1	1					150	450		450	600	P
39	Girard	9,859	Liberty Memorial Park Board	1											M
40	Hamilton County[77]	589,356	Recreation Commission of Cincinnati and W. P. A.	5	1				11,000	2,900	3,000	2,200	5,200	19,100	M
41	Ironton	16,621	Recreation Board	8	2					1,407	1,753		1,753	3,160	M
42	Kenton	7,069	Department of Education	2						200	300	150	450	650	M&P
43	Lakewood	70,509	Recreation Department, Board of Education	71	76	1	5				11,000			26,300	M
44	Lancaster	18,716	Recreation Board and Y. M. C. A.	1						100	1,100		1,100	1,200	M&P
45	Lima	42,287	Recreation Board	8	9				800	3,463	3,940		3,940	8,203	M
46	Lorain	44,512	Park Commission	6					1,200	575			3,800	5,575	M
47	Mansfield	33,525	Recreation Board	8	10		13	5		1,109	2,300	246	2,546	3,655	M
48	Mariemont	1,800	Thomas J. Emery Memorial Board				6	12		1,000		3,000	3,000	4,000	P
49	Martins Ferry	14,524	Recreation Commission	8	1	[41]	3	10	11,201	6,004			8,976	26,181	M&P
50	Miamisburg	5,518	Recreation Board	2					1,000		400		400	[21]1,400	M
51	Newark	30,596	Board of Education	3	1					200	1,042	3,450	4,492	4,692	M
52	Niles	16,314	Recreation Commission	3		1	44	74		1,899	2,609	1,084	3,693	5,592	M
			Park Commission	4	1						2,312			4,400	M
53	Orrville	4,427	Board of Park Commissioners	1										4,500	M
54	Painesville	10,944	Recreation Board	3	1	1	10	75			1,440			3,440	M&P
55	Piqua	16,009	School Board	6	5			25		130	1,000		1,000	1,130	M&P
56	Salem	10,622	Memorial Building Association	1		1			1,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	4,000	7,000	P
57	Sandusky	24,622	Recreation Commission	4					225	235	585		585	1,045	M
58	Shaker Heights	17,783	Board of Education	13	8						5,573	700	6,273	6,273	M
59	Shelby	6,198	Seltzer Memorial Park Board	2						200			800	1,000	M
60	South Euclid	4,399	Department of Recreation	1										421	M
61	Springfield	68,743	Recreation Board	12		1	3	26		1,586	1,281	79	1,360	2,946	M&P
62	Steubenville	35,422	Department of Parks and Recreation	9	7	1	3	201	10,418	6,243	8,829	6,970	15,800	32,462	M
63	Struthers	11,249	Park Board and Recreation Board	3					500		1,050			1,750	M
64	Toledo	290,718	Division of Parks and Recreation, Department of Public Welfare	32	6	7		12	50,630	14,271	24,265	20,428	44,693	109,594	M
			Metropolitan Park Board	2										[24]400	M
			Frederick Douglass Community Association[24]	1	1	2	10	18	175	2,740	3,450	602	4,052	6,967	P

Playgrounds Under Leadership						Recreation Buildings		Indoor Recreation Centers		Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service					Source of Information	No. of City
																					Paid Leaders		Expenditures				
Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only												Number of Men	Number of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total		
..	11	6	...	17	379,000	...	.....	5	.....	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	26	1	13	19	.....	.....	.....	Walter J. Cartier	1
3	3	...	12	18	218,167	4	126,880	5	44,300	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	24	7	13	11	42,000	19,181	61,181	C. R. Wood	2
..	8	...	...	8	110,683	...	.....	.....	.....	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	8	1	5	6	.....	3,690	4,486	H. Rutter	3
3	6	...	...	9	108,012	1	71,936	2	66,664	1	17	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	26	5	....	8	10,000	8,600	18,600	Daniel R. Neal	4
..	8	...	...	8	[5]27,000	3	60,000	5	19,000	1	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	6	2	4	14	50,000	8,500	63,500	W. F. Bailey	5
1	...	...	...	1	.....	1	100,000	...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	O. D. Johnson	6
2	...	...	...	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	3	9	.....	.....	.....	Charlotte M. Hill	7
..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	.....	.....	30,000	.....	30,000	John B. Craven	8
..	1	...	...	1	[5]18,000	3	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Albert R. Bauman	9
6	1	...	...	7	146,317	...	.....	4	6,840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	.....	10,141	10,141	G. M. Matlack	10
..	6	...	...	6	169,000	1	168,293	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	.....	948	948	Charles Stapleton	11
1	...	...	...	1	.....	4	48,686	1	23,111	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	17	...	4	17	.....	7,541	7,541	Flora Miller	12
..	4	...	6	10	717,404	...	.....	9	17,401	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	72	1	11	10	.....	20,342	23,460	Loyd B. Hathaway	13
..	2	...	...	2	11,976	1	5,822	5	3,878	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	1	7	1	.....	.....	.....	Myron H. Atkinson	14
.	2	...	...	2	10,000	...	.....	.....	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	4	2	.....	.....	2,890	Noel Tharalson	15
.	11	...	...	11	[5]73,707	...	.....	5	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	8	2	13	23	.....	.....	17,794	F. G. Storrs	16
..	3	...	...	3	[5]14,281	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	1	3	3	3,129	3,834	19,251	Mrs. M. B. Kannowskl.	17
..	2	...	...	2	16,000	...	.....	.....	.....	...	1	1	1	...	[17]1	...	...	...	1	...	2	.....	.....	.....	300	C. G. Mead	18
..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	.....	.....	77	77	E. R. Foss	19
..	6	...	...	6	12,000	1	10,000	2	3,360	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	7	4	.....	7,428	7,428	Donald R. Henderson	20
1	13	...	35	48	390,400	4	59,110	34	233,805	...	16	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	49	3	172	37	275,000	149,526	424,526	Willis H. Edmund	21
..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Charles A. Burns	a
..	8	...	...	8	304,000	2	[6]28,000	3	18,000	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	30	3	.....	14,441	14,441	C. G. Zimmer	22
..	1	...	...	1	6,500	...	.....	2	18,300	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	1	.....	2,020	2,020	A. J. B. Longsdorf	23
3	2	1	...	6	.....	3	.....	3	.....	2	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	12	2	4	3	.....	.....	.....	Ford Murray	24
5	14	...	...	14	498,743	...	.....	25	25,141	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	22	3	16	10	.....	.....	23,554	C. W. Schnake	25
9	44	...	...	53	1,471,480	13	504,744	197	751,081	3	40	...	1	...	...	...	2	9	[7][43]	158	...	145	164	456,748	290,495	855,072	Tam Deering	26
3	29	...	38	70	2,000,000	11	2,973,588	...	.....	...	55	5	...	...	...	2	5	5	72	7	240	70	.....	.....	983,912	Margaret E. Mulac	27
.	59	...	...	59	1,721,499	...	.....	30	353,733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	24	14	.....	.....	50,765	G. I. Kern	a
1	...	...	...	1	148,000	...	.....	6	350,000	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	30	40	.....	4,364	4,364	Mary E. Gilbert	b
.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1	10	3	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	3	8	...	.....	.....	.....	W. A. Stinchcomb	28
.	...	...	11	11	[5]24,676	...	.....	10	.....	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	...	13	3	.....	9,000	9,000	Earle D. Campbell	29
4	24	...	...	28	530,577	7	162,862	6	29,831	...	19	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	45	14	35	20	.....	.....	15,722	Graer English	30
.	101	...	18	119	5,038,428	10	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	39	.....	161,689	161,939	Charles L. Howells	31
5	27	...	...	32	[5]960,841	15	506,763	12	.....	4	10	...	1	...	1	3	3	2	56	10	69	46	.....	46,720	46,720	Robert K. Murray	32
.	1	...	...	1	15,000	...	.....	.....	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Roy B. Cameron	33
.	...	...	...	...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lynn Rohrbough	34
.	7	...	...	7	167,610	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	1	14	6	.....	.....	.....	Harold L. Green	35
.	5	...	...	5	86,439	...	.....	5	.....	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	5	4	.....	.....	.....	E. C. Grover	36
.	5	...	...	5	75,000	...	.....	1	.....	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6	6	.....	.....	1,440	D. W. Trubey	37
.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	R. L. Collins	a
.	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	.....	360	360	Lincoln Cahn	38
.	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	1	7	.....	.....	.....	A. L. Williams	39
9	6	...	...	25	1,891,000	...	.....	51	.....	6	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	19	5	16	13	69,000	32,400	101,400	Tam Deering	40
.	...	...	5	5	108,057	2	2,740	1	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	2	.....	2,966	3,563	Evelyn Edelson	41
.	2	...	...	2	1,050	...	.....	.....	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	3	.....	990	990	L. E. McKinley	42
1	9	...	4	14	815,705	...	.....	17	375,421	2	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	21	3	27	6	.....	.....	30,000	Charles A. Foster	43
.	4	...	...	4	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	8	1	7	5	.....	.....	.....	Thomas E. Ashton	44
.	9	...	...	9	297,376	2	.....	4	.....	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	20	5	.....	12,462	12,462	Harold C. Dillon	45
1	6	...	...	10	192,194	...	.....	7	113,179	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	3	22	12	.....	31,480	31,480	George J. Crehore	46
.	16	...	...	16	244,894	...	.....	.....	.....	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Floyd Dent	47
.	...	...	...	...	.....	1	30,000	.....	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Warren W. Parks	48
.	7	...	2	9	176,935	1	25,847	5	107,591	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	1	11	2	13,000	7,836	20,836	Harold K. Williams	49
.	2	...	...	2	20,000	...	.....	.....	.....	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Russell Becker	50
.	15	...	...	15	[5]191,856	...	.....	.....	.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	16	10	.....	4,771	4,771	Loyd G. Millisor	51
5	2	...	1	8	231,325	2	8,500	9	79,630	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	16	13	.....	18,096	18,096	W. G. Llewellyn	52
.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a
.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Frederick Smucker	53
.	7	...	...	7	18,000	3	.....	4	.....	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	7	1	.....	3,000	3,000	Stanley Prague	54
.	6	...	...	6	40,000	...	.....	.....	.....	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Raymond S. Mote	55
.	2	...	...	2	48,000	1	12,600	.....	.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	J. M. Kelley	56
.	4	...	...	4	34,191	2	29,856	4	23,826	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	10	8	.....	13,591	13,591	Elizabeth Niles	57
.	6	...	...	6	[5]9,864	...	.....	8	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	26	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Charles A. Thornton	58
.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bert Fix	59
.	2	...	...	2	[2]123,762	1	.....	.....	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	10	1	.....	.....	.....	Frank G. Curtiss	60
.	10	...	...	10	[5]254,000	2	17,000	6	.....	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	21	5	.....	11,250	11,250	William F. Keller	61
.	10	...	...	10	[5]170,129	1	78,180	4	61,198	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	8	...	15	5	.....	13,500	78,906	R. B. McClintock	62
.	3	...	...	3	[5]70,750	...	.....	2	20,000	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	12	3	.....	.....	.....	Andrew M. Lindsay	63
9	35	...	...	45	[7]81,054,513	13	648,463	22	.....	3	21	1	2	...	1	[7]92	...	8	55	4	75	61	1,577,598	121,968	1,699,566	Ernest Curley, Jr.	64
.	2	...	...	3	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fred Brldenbaugh	a
..	...	...	...	...	.....	1	56,252	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	2	.....	.....	.....	Clarence L. Thomas	b

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population*	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: Maintenance and Other Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Total	
	Ohio—Cont.														
1	Toronto	7,044	Recreation Board	2	2	....	3	5	.....	250	500	.....	500	750	M
2	Troy	8,675	Youth Recreation Commission and Park Board	5	4	1	....	30	462	.....	1,587	.....	.....	11,808	M&P
3	Warren	41,062	Park Department and Recreation Commission	6	4	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,153	M&P
			Avalon Golf, Inc.	[81]	....	....	....	....	200	4,700	2,300	2,000	4,300	9,200	M
			Playground Association	2	2	1	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,400	P
4	Youngstown	170,002	Park and Recreation Commission	33	23	....	....	....	.....	13,000	17,794	68,960	86,754	99,754	M
			Board of Park Commissioners, Township Park District	7	1	3	2	....	3,116	12,406	6,250	28,243	34,493	50,015	M
5	Zanesville	36,440	Playground Board	3	6	....	....	....	.....	300	1,000	.....	1,000	1,300	M
	Oklahoma														
6	Ada	11,261	Park Commission	4	3	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	910	M
7	Cherokee	2,236	City Commission	3	2	....	....	....	2,177	206	140	1,510	1,650	4,033	M
8	Cushing	9,301	Recreation Board	3	1	....	....	....	.....	50	1,050	.....	1,050	1,100	M
9	Duncan	8,363	Chamber of Commerce	3	1	....	....	....	3,500	.....	2,100	.....	2,100	5,600	M&P
10	Mangum	4,806	Park Department and Parent-Teacher Association	1	....	....	4	....	.....	200	300	400	700	900	M&P
11	Miami	8,064	Department of Public Utilities	4	....	....	....	....	.....	500	500	800	1,300	1,800	M
12	Oklahoma City	185,389	Recreation Division, Park Department	27	38	6	552	651	.....	.....	11,565	.....	.....	[249,160]	M
			Board of Education	69	109	....	....	20	.....	7,500	18,500	8,500	27,000	34,500	M
13	Tulsa	141,258	Park Board	22	....	2	....	....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000	M
	Oregon														
14	Albany	5,325	Board of Education	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	M
15	Ashland	4,544	Park Board	....	1	....	....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
16	Eugene	18,901	Playground Commission	7	4	....	....	5	.....	512	.....	.....	2,363	2,875	M
17	La Grande	8,050	Recreation and Playground Committee	1	1	....	13	3	.....	25	410	.....	410	435	M
18	Pendleton	6,621	Park Commission	....	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	182	136	318	318	M
19	Portland	301,815	Bureau of Parks, Department of Public Affairs	27	29	9	....	....	680	27,212	28,436	45,519	73,955	101,847	M
20	Salem	26,266	School Board and Park Board	10	3	....	....	10	1,760	2,351	3,232	.....	3,232	7,343	M
	Pennsylvania														
21	Allegheny County[80]	1,374,410	Department of Parks	100	21	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143,170	C
22	Allentown	92,563	Recreation Commission and School Board	68	25	2	14	107	18,600	4,679	.....	.....	13,020	35,699	M&P
23	Altoona	82,054	Park and Recreation Commission	....	14	....	....	....	400	1,100	1,000	.....	1,000	2,500	M
24	Avalon	5,940	Borough Council	1	....	....	....	....	.....	1,964	.....	2,994	2,994	4,958	M
25	Barnesboro	3,506	Borough Council	1	....	....	....	....	.....	2	173	.....	173	175	M
26	Beaver Falls	17,147	Recreation Board	1	....	....	3	8	400	200	225	100	325	925	M
27	Berks County[81]	120,546	Recreation Board	51	35	....	2	25	.....	15,000	10,118	513	10,631	25,631	M&C
28	Bethlehem	57,892	Recreation Board	28	17	1	39	57	.....	1,675	5,720	1,283	7,003	8,678	M
29	Blairsville	5,296	Borough Manager	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	315	.....	.....	524	M
30	Bradford	19,306	Parks Department and Playground Commission	....	5	....	....	2	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	860	M
31	Butler	23,568	Women's Club, School Board and City	4	4	....	....	....	300	312	1,263	.....	1,263	1,875	M
32	Canonsburg	12,558	Borough Council	8	3	....	4	....	.....	398	2,820	255	3,075	3,473	M&P
33	Carlisle	12,596	School Board and Borough Council	7	6	....	....	....	.....	89	1,042	223	1,265	1,354	M
34	Catasauqua	4,851	Board of Education	3	2	....	....	....	1,500	1,000	700	2,500	3,200	5,700	M
35	Cheltenham	15,731	Township Parks and Playgrounds Committee	4	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,373	M
36	Chester	59,164	Recreation Board and Department of Parks	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
37	Clairton	15,201	Bureau of Recreation, Department of Public Affairs	1	....	1	2	98	.....	2,600	2,400	.....	2,400	5,000	M
38	Coatesville	14,582	Department of Parks and Public Property	5	4	1	....	....	.....	2,575	2,850	2,200	5,050	7,625	M
39	Crafton[82]	7,004	Recreation Committee	4	4	....	2	....	.....	.....	1,155	.....	.....	1,517	M&P
40	Delaware County	280,264	Park and Recreation Board[83]	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,615	C
41	Downingtown	4,548	Kerr Memorial Park and Board of Education	1	1	....	....	....	.....	729	275	1,187	1,462	2,191	M
			School Board	6	8	....	....	....	.....	477	2,316	1,301	3,617	4,094	M
42	Erie	115,967	Bureau of Water	2	....	....	....	....	.....	2,364	3,959	14,938	18,897	21,261	M
			Department of Parks and Public Property	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,798	M
43	Farrell	14,359	City Council	1	....	....	....	....	2,457	543	433	915	1,348	4,348	M
44	Greensburg	16,508	Playground Association	4	5	....	....	....	117	351	1,079	316	1,395	1,863	M&P
45	Grove City	6,156	Borough Government	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M&P
46	Harrisburg	80,339	Department of Parks	32	18	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	M
47	Kennett Square	6,825	Park and Recreation Board	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	P
48	Lancaster	59,949	Recreation and Playground Association	13	18	2	35	18	6,500	2,577	7,478	178	7,656	16,733	M
			Buchmiller Park Trustees	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P
			Department of Parks and Public Property	....	....	....	....	....	8,813	593	.....	16,764	16,764	26,170	M
49	Latrobe	10,644	Playground Association	3	5	....	....	....	141	256	840	228	1,068	1,465	M&P
50	Lebanon	25,561	Progressive Playground Association	1	1	....	....	....	136	167	487	.....	487	790	M
			Southeastern Playground Association	1	1	....	....	....	270	311	339	.....	339	920	M&P
51	Lewistown	13,357	Fifth Ward Playground Association	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	P
52	Lock Haven	9,668	Playground Association	1	5	....	....	....	.....	504	500	.....	500	1,004	M&P
53	Mechanicsburg	5,647	Park Commission	2	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,300	M
54	Mohnton	1,824	Recreation Board	2	1	....	....	5	.....	200	300	100	400	600	M
55	Monongahela	8,675	Recreation Commission	1	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,019	M
56	Mount Joy	2,716	Rotary Club	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	258	.....	.....	290	P
57	Mount Penn	3,017	Recreation Association	2	1	....	6	14	.....	520	378	94	472	992	M&P
58	Munhall[85]	12,995	Homestead District Recreation Committee	10	8	....	....	....	.....	1,431	3,261	.....	3,261	4,692	M

RECREATION STATISTICS FOR 1938

table.

Playgrounds Under Leadership					Recreation Buildings		Indoor Recreation Centers											Emergency Service					Source of Information	No. of City
																		Paid Leaders		Expenditures				
Year Round	Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Number of Men	Number of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total		
.	3	...	...	3	50,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	.....	684	684	Robert T. Hughes	1
4	...	...	...	4	[5]13,113	1	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	A. M. Dixon	2
.	9	...	...	9	450,000	5	.....	1	.....	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	4	23	8	.....	22,000	22,000	Joseph W. Bassett	3
.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	.....	400	Stanley Grove	a
1	6	...	...	7	.....	...	.....	3	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	7	8	.....	.....	11,000	John H. Chase	4
.	22	...	...	22	[5]371,700	...	.....	...	.....	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	38	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Thos. Pemberton	a
.	...	...	1	1	212,026	...	.....	2	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	12	...	4	1	.....	.....	3,000	Kenneth C. Wible	b
.	6	...	...	6	[5]32,776	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	8	8	.....	.....	.....	M. M. Shamp	5
.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Wayne Wheelock	6
.	1	...	...	1	27,500	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Ira A. Hill	7
.	1	...	...	1	9,000	...	.....	2	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	W. B. French	8
.	4	...	...	4	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	12	12	2,600	.....	2,600	Herb Gallaway	9
.	1	...	...	1	11,400	1	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	....	4	.....	200	200	C. B. Lewis	10
.	3	...	...	3	10,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	H. G. Freehauf	11
2	...	...	11	23	3,560,434	5	336,670	...	.....	1	10	1	...	...	1	2	...	9	26	8	40	56	.....	65,559	[2]65,559	G. W. Danielson	12
.	47	...	...	47	840,532	...	.....	47	357,677	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	19	4	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Herschell Emery	a
.	6	...	...	6	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	42	17	10	12	.....	.....	3,500	O. A. Zeigler	13
.	3	...	...	3	[5]12,870	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	7	.....	1,351	1,483	Frank B. Bennett	14
.	1	...	...	1	5,069	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Dorothy Ann Knox	15
.	7	...	...	7	64,079	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	6	12	.....	.....	1,755	Gilbert A. Sprague	16
.	4	...	...	4	.....	...	.....	1	.....	1	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	.....	90	90	Elmo Stevenson	17
.	2	...	...	2	[5]7,500	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	....	3	.....	136	136	Mrs. A. C. McIntyre	18
.	21	...	...	21	1,063,240	5	185,104	7	77,789	3	13	...	2	...	1	2	1	7	59	20	20	39	.....	.....	102,000	Katharine E. Funk	19
.	5	...	...	5	286,761	1	23,000	1	1,800	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	1	13	16	.....	5,537	5,537	Vernon Gilmore	20
.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	10	...	...	10	...	2	...	3	35	6	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Ben H. Giffen	21
.	20	...	...	20	741,497	1	43,200	...	.....	1	9	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	14	1	...	...	200,000	.....	200,000	Irene D. Welty	22
.	15	...	...	15	[5]21,901	...	.....	...	.....	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	1	40	.....	.....	2,000	R. H. Wolfe	23
.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Joseph N. Arthur	24
.	1	...	...	1	[5]5,625	...	.....	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	200	H. E. Drew	25
.	3	...	...	3	34,625	...	.....	2	7,500	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	1,909	.....	2,009	Donald K. Martin	26
.	37	...	...	37	532,079	...	.....	25	12,362	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	4	17	1	4,185	.....	4,185	Lloyd H. Miller	27
.	16	...	...	16	[5]99,397	...	.....	6	32,316	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	.....	.....	6,000	Robert M. Shultz	28
.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	H. C. McCrea	29
.	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	J. L. McCutcheon	30
.	4	...	...	4	50,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Ellis W. Love	31
.	...	...	6	6	80,400	3	.....	...	.....	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	18	1	.....	8,160	8,160	Cecil F. Barnes	32
.	6	...	...	6	23,660	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	George P. Searight	33
.	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	1	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	1	10,000	240	13,540	J. Russell Moat	34
.	3	...	...	3	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Harold C. Pike	35
.	11	...	...	11	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	11	11	.....	.....	.....	William P. Lear	36
.	6	...	...	6	199,129	4	61,608	3	4,926	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	35	.....	.....	10,340	Michael E. Wargo	37
.	4	...	...	5	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	4	...	...	...	...	[17]1	...	1	12	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	Chester Ash	38
.	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	3	10,427	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Dr. D. M. Albright	39
.	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	.....	.....	765	Carl H. Schmitt	40
.	1	...	...	1	12,500	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	John P. Noll	41
.	10	...	...	10	[5]88,116	...	.....	...	.....	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	17	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	D. G. Evans	42
.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	J. S. Dunwoody	a
.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	6	6	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Gale H. Ross	b
.	3	...	...	3	67,080	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	.....	.....	1,659	John Hetra	43
.	7	...	...	7	33,261	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	A. W. Leeking	44
.	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	H. F. Smith	45
.	17	...	...	17	367,300	...	.....	...	.....	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	26	3	...	...	.....	.....	.....	William C. Pelton	46
.	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. George Ladley	47
.	16	...	...	16	396,061	1	15,000	7	40,831	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	6	.....	.....	14,000	Grant D. Brandon	48
.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		a
.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	3	2	...	1	...	1	[84]1	...	...	22	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	S. Warren Seldomridge	b
.	5	...	...	5	[5]61,750	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	.....	.....	.....	H. I. Snyder	49
.	1	...	...	1	30,500	1	2,000	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	E. F. Frank	50
.	1	...	...	1	23,625	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Paul E. Kuhlman	a
.	1	...	...	1	7,750	...	.....	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	.....	.....	300	Mrs. S. L. Allison	51
.	4	...	...	4	[5]26,869	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	4	.....	.....	192	Mrs. W. T. Betts	52
.	1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	W. W. Strong	53
.	1	2	...	3	7,518	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Albert A. Werner	54
.	2	...	...	2	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	1	...	.....	.....	1,086	Mrs. Carl E. Gibson	55
.	1	...	...	1	[5]4,920	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Joseph D. Moore	56
.	1	...	...	1	31,764	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	T. A. Hasley	57
.	12	...	...	12	[5]174,122	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	13	.....	450	450	T. M. Rutter	58

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population*	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: Maintenance and Other Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Total	
	Penn.—Cont.														
1	Myerstown	2,593	Uhrich Playground Association, Inc.	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	100	P
2	New Kensington	23,002	School Board	5	1	....	....	....	.....	43	700	.....	700	743	M
3	Norristown	35,853	School Board	3	3	....	....	....	.....	190	800	.....	800	990	M&P
4	Palmerton	7,678	Neighborhood House, New Jersey Zinc Company	1	2	3	....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P
5	Philadelphia	1,950,961	Bureau of Recreation, Department of Public Welfare	226	147	78	....	....	.....	53,432	146,753	148,635	295,388	348,820	M
			Children's Playhouse Trustees	2	2	2	....	....	.....	2,987	4,356	5,129	9,485	12,472	P
			Playground and Recreation Association	10	8	4	17	505	.....	6,087	12,313	3,500	15,813	[87]21,900	P
			Smith Memorial Playgrounds and Martin School Recreation Center	7	17	19	11	....	.....	7,764	32,837	6,741	39,578	47,342	P
			Fairmount Park Commission[1]	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[81]1,015	M
6	Phoenixville	12,029	Recreation Commission	5	5	....	....	....	.....	750	2,680	150	2,830	3,580	M
7	Pittsburgh	669,817	Bureau of Recreation, Department of Public Works	151	116	48	....	....	161,140	50,659	164,478	69,192	233,670	445,469	M
			Bureau of Parks, Department of Public Works	....	....	....	....	....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	50,000	60,000	M
			Soho Public Baths	1	4	1	....	....	.....	45	2,045	.....	2,045	2,090	M&P
			Board of Education	63	42	....	....	....	.....	1,000	25,076	2,620	27,696	[28]28,696	M
8	Punxsutawney	9,266	Y. M. C. A. and Board of Education	1	....	....	8	....	.....	521	491	.....	491	1,012	M
9	Reading	111,171	Board of Public Playgrounds and Recreation	87	63	6	4	814	61,106	10,694	25,521	9,967	35,488	107,288	M
10	Ridgway	6,313	Recreation Commission	2	1	....	....	....	1,400	140	280	16	296	1,836	M&P
11	Robesonia	1,468	Recreation Board	1	1	....	....	....	.....	50	360	.....	.....	500	M&P
12	St. Marys	7,433	Boys' Club of St. Marys	3	....	....	....	....	.....	44	1,233	.....	1,233	1,277	P
13	Scranton	143,433	Bureau of Recreation, Department of Public Works	42	26	6	3	14	1,450	8,713	15,112	9,748	24,860	35,023	M
14	Selinsgrove	2,797	Public Schools	3	2	....	....	....	.....	100	500	100	600	700	M
			Community Council	....	....	....	11	37	.....	1,130	.....	.....	.....	1,130	M&P
15	Sharon	25,908	Youth Welfare Committee, Chamber of Commerce	1	....	....	....	....	452	336	250	.....	250	1,038	M&P
			F. H. Buhl Farm Playground	2	5	....	....	....	.....	1,324	2,234	.....	2,234	3,558	P
16	Somerset	4,395	Lions Club	1	1	....	10	20	500	350	480	200	680	1,530	M&P
17	Souderton	3,857	Playground Association	5	1	....	....	....	.....	200	.....	.....	1,600	1,800	M
18	Spring Grove	1,236	School Board	....	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	45	25	70	70	M
19	Sunbury	15,626	Kiwanis Club	1	....	....	3	....	50	25	225	15	240	315	P
			Oppenheimer-Weinrich Trust Fund and Parent-Teacher Association	7	5	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[7]	P
20	Titusville	8,055	Recreation Board	1	....	....	....	3	25	80	350	25	375	480	M
21	Warren	14,863	Park Commission	1	6	....	....	....	.....	.....	880	.....	.....	1,630	M
22	Washington	24,545	Recreation Board	2	38	....	....	....	.....	200	3,280	200	3,480	3,680	M
23	West Chester	12,325	Civic Association Recreation Council	3	....	....	5	40	.....	1,146	867	563	1,430	2,576	P
24	West Leesport	464	Recreation Board	2	....	....	10	20	1,500	3,500	250	500	750	5,750	M
25	West Reading	4,908	Board of Recreation	4	3	....	....	....	329	2,364	1,852	1,338	3,190	5,883	M
26	Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Valley[92]	250,000	Playground and Recreation Association of Wyoming Valley	30	28	3	....	501	41,650	5,917	13,127	300	13,427	60,994	M&P
27	Williamsport	45,729	Department of Parks and Public Property[1]	10	7	....	....	....	50	600	.....	.....	.....	[21]620	M
28	Womelsdorf	1,484	Playground Committee	2	2	....	....	7	.....	155	336	139	475	630	M&P
29	Wyomissing	3,111	Playground Association	3	1	....	....	....	.....	2,539	799	853	1,653	4,192	M
30	York	55,254	Recreation Commission	21	13	2	....	100	400	1,061	5,687	810	6,497	7,958	M
			Crispus Attucks Association[24]	1	....	1	5	....	.....	1,797	2,390	261	2,651	4,448	P
	Rhode Island														
31	Cumberland[93]	10,304	Post 14, American Legion	....	1	....	5	....	40	100	160	16	176	316	M
32	Newport	27,612	Board of Recreation Commissioners	6	8	3	....	....	508	4,553	5,564	4,461	10,025	15,086	M
33	Providence	252,981	Board of Recreation	48	71	10	....	9	7,000	7,998	22,354	.....	22,354	37,352	M
			Park Department	1	....	1	....	....	.....	8,677	8,574	37,012	45,586	54,263	M
34	South Kingstown[94]	4,460	Neighborhood Guild and Town Council	5	4	2	....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,200	M&P
35	Westerly	10,997	School Board	2	1	....	....	....	.....	11	308	3	311	322	M
	South Carolina														
36	Charleston	62,265	Board of Parks and Playgrounds[1]	30	11	15	....	14	20,000	6,000	12,874	.....	12,874	38,874	M
37	Florence	14,774	City and W. P. A.	....	....	....	3	....	5,469	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,729	M&P
38	Greenville	29,154	Phillis Wheatley Association[24]	3	1	4	15	....	100	330	3,710	600	4,310	4,740	M&P
39	Greer	2,419	School Board	1	1	....	3	....	.....	300	2,000	.....	2,000	2,300	M
40	Orangeburg	8,776	Playground Commission	2	4	....	....	....	.....	874	1,855	.....	1,855	2,729	M
41	Sumter	11,780	Trees and Parks Department	....	1	....	10	14	12,568	450	.....	.....	600	13,618	M
	South Dakota														
42	Aberdeen	16,465	Park Board	....	1	....	9	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,399	M
43	Armour	1,009	City Council	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	349	M
44	Clark	1,290	Board of Education	3	2	....	....	....	.....	500	1,500	.....	1,500	2,000	M
45	Dell Rapids	1,657	Park Board	....	....	....	5	6	6,157	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,659	M
46	Huron	10,946	City Commission	1	....	....	....	2	4,600	428	375	2,652	3,027	8,055	M
47	McIntosh	663	City Council	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	200	.....	200	200	M
48	Pierre	3,659	Park Department and W. P. A.	2	1	....	3	....	10,542	850	360	1,800	2,160	13,552	M
49	Rapid City	10,404	City of Rapid City	....	....	....	....	....	5,670	300	.....	1,000	1,000	6,970	M
50	Redfield	2,664	Recreation Committee	1	1	....	....	5	.....	22	226	.....	226	248	P
51	Sioux Falls	33,362	Recreation Department and W. P. A.	[41]	1	....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
			Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
52	Springfield	881	Recreation Board	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	528	175	703	703	M
53	Vermillion	2,850	Park Department	3	1	....	3	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500	M
54	Watertown	10,214	Youth Council	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,035	M&P
			Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1,541	.....	930	930	2,471	M
55	Woonsocket	1,108	City and Commercial Club	1	....	....	1	5	.....	175	120	.....	.....	820	M

Playgrounds Under Leadership					Recreation Buildings		Indoor Recreation Centers		Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service					Source of Information	No. of City
																				Paid Leaders		Expenditures				
Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only												Number of Men	Number of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total		
1			1															4							Mrs. Haze C. Farquhar	1
4			4							1									1						Elizabeth Morgan	2
5			5	51,000			3	15,000	2	2								6							Leroy Lewis	3
2			2		1	85,000	2	21,895	1	1			2				1	2							B. Margaret Tennant	4
			40	[86]7,577,484	19	[62]41,980			43	38		1					38	40	13	129	44		169,179	169,179	Gertrude MacDougall	5
			1	[21]74,129	1														1						H. M. Shipe	a
5		2	7	[58]3,798	3	91,000												2	6	3					C. H. English	b
			3	[88]	2	296,847	1	56,054											12	10					Mrs. P. H. Valentine	c
8			8	[5]359,628					2	45	8	1		[89]1	2			157							O. B. G. Fullaway	d
4			4	26,761			1	546	1									7							John Magyar, Jr.	6
89			104	[5]796,687	15	[90]1,852,405			1	33		6					1	20	4	2	25	10	209,000	26,566	235,566	Louis C. Schroeder	7
			1	[58]8,205											1			50	2						Ralph E. Griswold	a
32			32	442,361			9	159,246	11	10						1	20	12	1						Mrs. Chas. W. Houston	b
1			1	32,000					1								1	2	1					142	Harry B. Burns, M.D.	c
																									James T. Downie	8
30			30	[5]579,146	5	154,518	11	57,200	1	4							1	18	3	45	4	341,350	23,354	368,628	Thomas W. Lantz	9
1			1	15,331																2	1	380	380		William G. Blowers	10
1			1	21,000					1									2							Richard M. Moll	11
1			1	22,745																					Henry J. Brock	12
12			14	129,927	3	224,646			1	14							1	3	8	3	4	4	2,655	7,543	27,920	Warren C. Smith	13
							1	1,000			1														Mrs. Celia Marks	14
3			3	4,583	1	13,879							1							2	2	3,444	4,308		Luther D. Grossman	a
4			4	[5]17,192																14	7	1,600	2,125		Earl D. Bacon	15
1			1	[52]4,000																					Hugh M. Gamble	a
1			1	52,000			1	7,000	1	1								6	1	3		670	670		A. J. Kerin	16
1			1	30,000													1	2							Floyd G. Frederick	17
1			1	3,311																					J. Milton Swartz	18
1			1	22,825	2					1								1	1		1	285	581		Paul F. Keefer	19
2			2																						Mary E. Holsapple	a
3			3	18,000						1										3	3	450	470		Henry Ott, Jr.	20
5			5	31,504					1	1															M. L. Dougherty	21
9			9	42,000													1								Ellen Jane Smith	22
									1	1	[91]1														Clinton E. Moffett	23
1			1	50,000					1	2							1	5	1	1			95,000		Lloyd L. Clemens	24
2			2	[5]72,282					1	1							1	5	1						John H. Shaner	25
38			38	1,150,000	1	4,000	30		3	35							1	26	4	10	5				Ruth E. Swezey	26
12			12	146,670					1	6	1			1			2	2	1					1,795	H. E. Kempf	27
2			2	3,250			1		1	1								2							Annie L. Eberly	28
1		1	2	[58]8,000	1	2,500			2	2							1	7							Allen W. Rank	29
10			10	[5]185,933	1	2,500	6	8,550	1	1								16	2	15	7	1,500	1,500		Frances J. White	30
					1	31,500														1	1	2,016	2,016		Chester N. Hayes	a
2			2	7,050						2							1	1	1						Daniel J. Gorton	31
3		5	8	52,465	2	25,124	1	812	1	5	1							11		3	1				Arthur Leland	32
17			34	[5]1,500,000	20		19		1	19									11	22		14,891	14,891		Henry J. Bishop	33
															1			38							Martin F. Noonan	a
5			7		2	18,600			1	1	3							5		3	1	1,100	1,100		Emma H. Howe	34
2			2	[56]6,510						2								4							W. H. Bacon	35
			10	1,290,829	1	8,880			1	6								12		9	3				Corrinne Jones	36
			1		1	12,480	2	5,300		2							1	3	1		2	5,000	2,000	7,000	David G. Adams	37
7	5		16	71,949	1	20,568			2	1		7	1				1	4			2		1,440	1,440	Mrs. Hattie Duckett	38
			5	40,000			3	43,000	1	2			1												William M. Albergotti	39
			8	[5]142,778	7	110,780	2	9,250	6	3								5		3	4		3,744		Mrs. Martha H. Zeigler	40
			4	3,500						2								3	1						Mrs. Julia L. Dillon	41
5			5	83,300			2	18,000		3	2							8	2	16	10			15,600	Mrs. Alice Gambrel	42
1			1															1							Phil Felton	43
1	1		4		1		1		1	1	1							2		1	1	300	500		E. F. Voss	44
1			1						1	1	1							3	1	1		5,000	600	5,600	E. P. Van Buren	45
5			5	[5]16,195			1	26,000		3	1	1						2		9	16		6,687	7,137	Loftus H. Ward	46
2			2		1	3,000	1			1							1	2		1	1		440	440	L. B. Pitts	47
2		2	4	23,321	1	3,669				1							1			5	2		2,450	5,472	Thilmer Benson	48
											1							4				10,000	10,000	Leslie H. Kiel	49
2			2	26,000			1	3,000	1	2	1							4		8	4		560	1,232	O. A. Haddorff	50
6			6	10,000														6	2	9	8		11,220	11,220	Barney A. Boos	51
										1	3				1										Margit Arno	a
2			2		1	835											1	1		3	1				Elizabeth FitzGerald	52
3			3							2				1			1		1						E. A. Lenhart	53
5			5	23,333	1	54,028				1	1				1			3		7	23		6,076		Mrs. I. G. Bergh	54
																		5							Mary Andrew	a
1	2		3	2,200			1	900		1	1									3			330	330	F. D. Richards	55

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population*	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					Source of Financial Support †
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: Maintenance and Other Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Total	
	Tennessee														
1	Chattanooga	119,798	Department of Public Utilities, Grounds and Buildings[1]	3	32	1	46	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
2	Kingsport	11,914	School Board	5	3	....	....	....	.....	216	1,554	.....	1,554	1,770	M
3	Knoxville	105,802	Recreation Advisory Council and Welfare Department	....	....	....	508	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,400	M
4	Nashville	153,866	Board of Park Commissioners	34	42	15	25	36	31,771	21,247	16,409	33,966	50,375	103,393	M
	Texas														
5	Amarillo	43,132	Park Department	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,870	M
6	Austin	53,120	Department of Recreation	57	22	12	70	6	9,559	16,684	35,771	13,770	49,541	75,784	M
7	Beaumont	57,732	Department of Parks, Recreation and Aviation[1] Barnwell Community Center[24]	13 1	5 1	 2	 7	....	22,000	 234	 900	....	 900	[2]29,000 1,134	M M&P
8	Corpus Christi	[95]57,500	Recreation Council	1	....	1	4	44	.....	929	1,800	325	2,125	3,054	P
9	Dallas	260,475	Park Board	19	37	23	110	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98,276	M
10	Denton	9,587	Park Board	4	3	....	....	15	96	375	575	.....	575	1,046	M
11	El Paso	102,421	Recreation Department and Park Department Community Center	10 2	 2	2 4	20 110	200	1,469	14,422	....	....	17,261	33,152 12,000	M P
12	Fort Worth	163,447	Recreation Department	32	23	15	225	60	6,159	35,506	24,321	16,523	40,844	82,509	M
13	Galveston	52,938	Recreation Department Department of Streets and Public Property	1	....	1	38	....	1,000	700	1,200	5,100	6,300	8,000 12,364	M M
14	Highland Park	12,622	Town Council	4	....	....	....	....	.....	2,576	1,069	227	1,296	3,872	M
15	Houston	292,352	Recreation Commission Park Department	35 2	34	17 2	15	260	153,771	18,061	41,140	4,010	45,150	216,982 42,468	M M
16	Longview	5,036	Park Department	2	2	....	....	....	1,800	2,600	.....	.....	4,100	8,500	M
17	Lufkin	7,311	Park Department	1	....	....	3	3	450	.....	900	.....	900	1,350	M
18	Marshall	16,203	Swimming Pool Board	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M
19	Orange	7,913	City of Orange and W. P. A.	1	....	....	....	7	60	240	.....	.....	720	1,020	M&P
20	Pampa	10,470	Council of Women's Clubs	3	1	....	....	8	.....	177	794	.....	794	971	M
21	Paris	15,649	Park Department	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,400	M
22	Port Arthur	50,902	Park Board	1	....	....	....	1	4,952	313	300	3,797	4,087	9,352	M
23	San Antonio	231,542	Recreation Department Park Department	4	7	11	....	7	1,056	2,072	13,845	9,600	23,445	26,573 26,966	M M
24	Sequin	5,225	Recreation Department	9	3	1	16	22	50,000	.....	.....	5,000	.....	57,000	M&P
25	Sweetwater	10,848	City Council, Board of Education and W. P. A.	3	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,175	M
26	Tyler	17,113	Park and Recreation Board	3	3	....	5	14	4,545	600	2,600	934	3,534	8,679	M
27	Waco	52,848	Recreation Commission	24	7	....	6	8	.....	7,161	6,313	2,871	9,184	16,345	M
28	Wichita Falls	43,690	Park Department and Rotary Club	1	....	1	....	6	.....	787	.....	.....	3,442	4,229	M&P
	Utah														
29	American Fork	3,047	Recreation Board	1	1	....	8	....	1,000	95	1,000	.....	1,000	2,095	M&P
30	Bingham Canyon	3,248	American Legion and Board of Education	1	....	....	....	....	.....	400	375	100	475	875	P
31	Brigham City	5,093	Recreation Department	3	3	....	....	15	4,815	1,391	1,485	1,719	3,204	9,410	M
32	Lehi	2,826	Recreation Planning Board	1	....	....	47	6	700	837	188	.....	188	1,725	M&P
33	Logan	9,979	City, School Board and W. P. A.	5	5	....	12	23	1,404	444	510	487	997	2,845	M
34	Murray	5,172	Park Department	3	....	....	....	....	600	600	100	1,300	1,400	2,600	M
35	Ogden	40,272	Department of Parks and Public Property	6	7	....	10	26	20,000	.....	2,500	.....	.....	34,000	M
36	Payson	3,045	Recreation Department	1	3	....	6	12	.....	1,857	726	.....	726	2,583	M
37	Provo	14,766	Recreation Committee	7	16	[41]	15	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,557	M
38	Salt Lake City	140,267	Finance Department Department of Parks and Public Property	1 28	 27	 3	 16	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,240 [2]74,380	M M
39	Spanish Fork	3,727	Recreation Council	1	1	1	35	35	.....	200	750	500	1,250	1,450	M
	Vermont														
40	Barre	11,307	Recreation Bureau	2	2	....	....	....	600	350	1,200	150	1,350	2,300	M
41	Brattleboro	9,816	Bathing Beach, Inc. and Leisure Time Committee	3	1	....	....	....	.....	150	600	170	770	920	P
42	Burlington	24,789	Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	7,000	.....	.....	.....	2,964	[3]9,964	M
43	Morrisville	1,822	Copley Golf Club	....	....	....	20	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2]1,200	M
44	Putney	835	Community Center, Inc.	....	1	....	....	25	120	454	600	448	1,048	1,622	P
45	Rutland	17,315	Park Board, School Board and W. P. A.	2	1	....	....	....	.....	960	821	.....	821	1,781	M
46	Springfield	6,955	Recreation Commission, Community House and Town	....	2	....	....	....	.....	1,019	.....	.....	4,187	5,206	M&P
	Virginia														
47	Alexandria	24,149	Playground Department	2	10	....	....	....	.....	1,300	2,000	.....	2,000	3,300	M
48	Charlottesville	15,245	Recreation Department	....	2	2	1	2	.....	1,410	2,123	.....	2,123	3,533	M&P
49	Danville	22,247	Recreation Division, Department of Public Welfare	7	6	1	....	25	950	861	3,525	664	4,189	6,000	M
50	Lynchburg	40,661	Playground and Recreation Department	5	11	9	8	....	.....	.....	7,699	.....	.....	17,360	M
51	Newport News	34,417	School Board	9	7	....	....	....	.....	1,119	3,744	.....	3,744	4,863	M
52	Norfolk	129,710	Department of Public Welfare	4	5	3	5	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,792	M
53	Petersburg	28,564	Recreation Department	12	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500	M
54	Richmond	182,929	Community Recreation Association[98] Bureau of Parks and Recreation, Department of Public Works Colored Recreation Association	10 20 1	18 45 2	2 4 2	 12	3 4	..... 38,400	5,025 10,000 3,286	11,239 24,000 3,300	..... 6,000 1,722	11,239 30,000 5,022	16,264 78,400 8,308	C&P M P
55	Salem	4,833	Town Council	2	....	....	....	....	.....	630	425	.....	425	1,055	M
56	Suffolk	10,271	Recreation Council	....	1	[41]	4	....	6,000	822	150	44	194	7,016	M

Playgrounds Under Leadership				Recreation Buildings		Indoor Recreation Centers		Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service					Source of Information	No. of City
																			Paid Leaders		Expenditures				
Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only											Number of Men	Number of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total		
34	...	...	38	[5]485,000	15	976,000	4	350,000	3	12	...	3	...	...	1	...	2	38	...	8	20	.....	.....	.....	J. Edward Hargraves	1
3	...	...	3	104,902	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Paul R. Elliott	2
11	...	2	15	230,292	...	.....	45	65,650	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	20	2	12	12	.....	16,758	17,835	Monte Fariss	3
6	...	...	16	[21]1,860,958	10	.....	...	.....	...	15	...	...	...	3	1	...	14	39	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	J. Glenn Skinner	4
20	...	...	20	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	5	21	.....	.....	12,000	J. M. Barker	5
5	...	7	13	949,379	5	89,168	3	14,920	...	7	2	...	...	...	1	...	7	16	8	8	10	29,770	10,579	43,321	James A. Garrison	6
7	...	...	15	544,943	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	20	7	3	23	49,000	16,746	65,746	Frank L. Bertschler	7
...	...	...	1	85,392	1	1,831	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Rev. Chas. F. L. Graham	a
4	...	...	10	920,000	...	.....	3	21,000	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	9	7	5,200	3,692	8,892	Hugh T. Henry	8
12	...	9	39	1,626,274	8	553,559	...	.....	1	30	1	...	...	...	2	...	4	98	29	14	65	.....	48,648	48,648	W. F. Jacoby	9
1	...	...	6	220,942	1	5,475	3	18,650	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	9	10	.....	6,237	6,237	Frances Hardisty	10
..	...	...	17	.....	1	21,380	16	39,170	...	2	...	...	...	[15]1	...	2	6	2	38	22	6,000	40,000	46,000	E. R. Bowman	11
					1	120,000									1		1								J. R. Taylor	a
7	...	...	34	1,523,391	3	411,860	5	5,725	1	24	1	...	...	4	...	5	38	4	20	32	71,747	.....	198,401	R. D. Evans	12
1	...	...	6	442,123	3	26,757	...	.....	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	4	7	.....	7,500	7,500	Joe R. Greenan	13
..	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		a
..	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Roderic B. Thomas	14
5	...	4	19	[96]689,511	8	[62]64,052	9	17,228	...	10	...	4	...	...	...	...	45	1	61	59	118,229	61,200	179,429	Corinne Fonde	15
..	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Clarence Brock	a
2	...	...	2	[5]4,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	B. N. Taylor	16
..	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	C. S. Stine	17
..	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	H. J. Graeser	18
..	4	1	6	113,400	...	.....	6	105,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	.....	7,200	7,200	Orell G. Thomen	19
3	...	...	3	9,419	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Rosemary Roach	20
..	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	W. F. Hicks	21
..	...	...	7	209,602	3	28,618	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	17	5,802	9,585	15,387	M. C. Creswell	22
1	...	...	22	699,298	10	258,303	7	4,250	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	40	2	17	29	.....	27,700	27,700	Mary Wilson Young	23
..	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		a
1	...	...	1	32,038	2	34,000	2	3,240	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	6	4	75,000	270	75,270	W. P. Witt	24
1	...	...	7	[5]126,065	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	9	5	.....	9,772	9,772	James F. Houlihan, Jr.	25
3	2	...	14	833,684	...	.....	5	2,352	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	15	18	.....	17,486	17,486	R. Foster Blaisdell	26
..	...	...	12	171,677	1	60,718	...	.....	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	14	7	...	...	.....	.....	.....	R. H. Schulze	27
..	...	...	9	158,706	1	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	17	2	21	14	.....	20,353	20,353	Frank Collier	28
5	...	...	5	.....	2	.....	5	5,000	...	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	3	.....	3,000	3,000	Leo B. Nelson	29
1	...	...	1	17,076	...	.....	...	.....	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	B. J. Stantistevan	30
2	...	...	2	56,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	3	...	.....	555	555	Vernal J. Harris	31
..	...	...	3	28,000	1	1,500	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	8	.....	4,596	4,596	Dean Prior	32
4	...	...	5	142,413	...	.....	2	3,400	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	1	13	4	.....	10,792	10,792	Glen Worthington	33
1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	5	3	.....	2,100	25,000	R. R. Rasmussen	34
9	...	4	14	137,400	2	22,500	5	30,000	1	4	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	11	2	12	32	.....	15,000	15,000	Aaron Horne	35
4	...	...	6	.....	3	16,448	...	.....	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	8	16	.....	2,139	2,139	Stanley Wilson	36
3	3	...	10	213,008	...	.....	4	244,405	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	12	1	8	30	.....	.....	18,142	Jena V. Holland	37
..	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Jessie Schofield	38
6	...	...	16	[97]552,837	2	.....	6	7,200	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	7	49	1	48	55	.....	.....	.....		a
4	...	...	6	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	3	10	.....	3,600	3,600	Mrs. Blanche Jensen	39
2	...	...	2	60,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Harry C. Fisher	40
1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	.....	750	840	Theresa S. Brungardt	41
4	...	...	4	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	25	10	7,000	.....	[27]7,000	Thomas F. Conlon	42
..	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	J. M. Kelley	43
..	...	...	...	.....	1	4,000	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	.....	840	840	Mrs. Esther J. Pratt	44
..	...	5	5	65,000	1	20,400	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	5	.....	5,302	5,302	Richard F. Hayden	45
..	...	...	...	.....	1	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. Ione E. Locke	46
7	...	...	7	47,500	...	.....	...	.....	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Lucy Houston	47
1	...	...	4	48,353	2	48,684	1	3,092	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	2	5	.....	3,000	3,160	Nan Crow	48
5	...	1	6	153,858	2	14,330	1	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	5	4	.....	2,808	3,528	Alan L. Heil	49
7	5	...	13	669,317	3	102,902	1	21,869	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	15	1	2	4	31,000	.....	45,800	Lloyd L. Howard	50
1	...	...	9	103,453	...	.....	...	.....	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Charles E. Hoster	51
1	...	...	2	.....	1	28,284	...	.....	1	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	11	...	...	...	.....	2,592	3,552	H. G. Parker	52
3	...	...	8	.....	2	.....	...	.....	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	10	8	.....	.....	.....	R. C. Day	53
9	...	...	9	36,800	...	.....	11	54,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	20	.....	32,940	32,940	Claire McCarthy	54
..	...	34	34	944,000	...	.....	8	106,102	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	53	2	7	20	24,786	21,000	52,086	P. N. Binford	a
..	...	...	2	62,081	1	98,112	3	8,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	31	.....	.....	.....	Alice H. Harris	b
..	...	...	3	41,500	...	.....	1	3,600	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	6	.....	.....	860	D. E. Denton	55
..	...	...	3	74,500	...	.....	2	24,243	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	6	16,000	5,336	21,336	Grace W. Williams	56

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population*	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: Maintenance and Other Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Total	
	Washington														
1	Bellingham	30,823	Park Board	....	8	....	....	....	2,500	250	1,200	.....	1,200	3,950	
2	Ellensburg	4,621	Park Board	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	723	.....	.....	1,000	
3	Everett	30,567	Chamber of Commerce and Park Board	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	2,303	M
4	Hoquiam	12,766	Park Board	1	....	....	....	....	12,000	300	250	.....	250	12,550	
5	Olympia	11,733	Y. M. C. A	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	620	
6	Pullman	3,322	Kiwanis Club	2	3	....	....	....	25,000	400	1,000	600	1,600	27,000	
7	Seattle	365,583	Playground Division, Park Board	29	20	21	....	12	35,549	.....	.....	.....	.....	282,781	
8	Spokane	115,514	Park Board	44	12	1	....	....	107	40,230	23,885	12,361	36,246	76,583	
9	Tacoma	106,817	Recreation Department, Metropolitan Park District	2	4	1	....	....	3,621	6,329	3,554	13,426	16,980	26,930	
10	Wenatchee	11,627	City Engineer	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,000	
11	White Salmon	798	Columbia Union High School	1	....	....	....	....	.....	16	120	.....	120	136	
12	Yakima	22,101	Department of Public Works	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,721	
	West Virginia														
13	Fairmont	23,159	Water Department Playground Association	16	9	....	....	14	.....	378	1,593	.....	1,593	5,663 1,971	
14	Follansbee	4,841	Park Commission	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1,078	.....	1,653	1,653	2,731	M
15	Huntington	75,572	Lions Club	1	1	....	....	....	1,500	600	300	100	400	2,500	
16	Monongalia Co.[99]	50,083	Recreation Council	5	....	....	42	45	.....	288	1,400	.....	1,400	1,688	
17	Moundsville	14,411	Playground Association	1	....	....	....	....	150	.....	390	.....	.....	2,077	
18	Parkersburg	29,623	Board of Recreation Department of Streets and Parks	7	5	1	9	3	.....	2,239	2,589	339	2,928	5,167 5,050	
19	Wheeling	61,659	Recreation Department Park Commission	27 14	25	2 [81]	....	....	1,000 10,000	3,392 1,500	11,655 10,000	1,117 12,000	12,772 22,000	17,164 33,500	
20	Williamson	9,410	Kiwanis Club	1	1	....	5	....	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	500	
	Wisconsin														
21	Beloit	23,611	Recreation Department	15	10	....	5	....	42,000	8,722	9,982	4,800	14,782	65,504	
22	Burlington	4,114	Park Commission	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400	
23	Eau Claire	26,287	City Council and Board of Education	5	1	....	....	....	.....	662	1,740	300	2,040	2,702	
24	Elkhorn	2,340	Park Committee	1	....	....	2	....	.....	.....	300	91	391	391	M
25	Fond du Lac	26,449	Board of Education Park Board	12 3	13	....	2	....	.....	2,407	3,021	3,005	6,026	8,433 7,500	
26	Green Bay	37,415	Department of Recreation, Park Board	10	9	....	....	9	7,051	808	2,572	1,917	4,489	12,348	
27	Greendale	2,279	Recreation Department	1	....	....	16	66	3,300	1,900	640	800	1,440	6,640	
28	Jamesville	21,628	Department of Public Works	14	12	....	18	....	.....	.....	3,058	.....	.....	5,855	
29	Kenosha	50,262	Department of Public Recreation, Board of Education Department of Parks and City Planning	90 3	40	1	45	30	.....	3,376 20,859	11,548 7,602	2,184 3,908	13,732 12,708	17,108 45,077	
30	Kohler	1,748	Board of Education	1	2	....	....	....	.....	100	300	.....	300	400	
31	La Crosse	39,614	Board of Education and Park Board	10	5	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,600	
32	Madison	57,899	Department of Recreation, Board of Education	18	16	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,320	
33	Manitowoc	22,963	Recreation Board	1	6	1	1	14	.....	2,481	3,082	1,181	4,263	6,744	
34	Marathon County	70,629	County Park Commission	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	487	487	487	
35	Menasha	9,062	Park and Recreation Board	7	....	....	....	....	8,880	135	.....	.....	400	9,415	
36	Menomonie	5,595	Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500	
37	Milwaukee	578,249	Department of Recreation and Adult Education, School Board Playground Division, Department of Public Works	580	333	54	....	....	.....	111,032	298,827	125,741	424,568	535,600 52,465	
38	Milwaukee Co.[100]	725,263	Recreation Department, County Park Commission	33	....	33	....	....	79,298	82,986	73,795	156,285	230,080	392,364	
39	Montreal	1,819	Athletic Board	3	1	....	....	5	4,700	3,400	1,655	1,750	3,405	11,505	M&
40	Neenah	9,151	City Council and Red Cross	5	3	....	....	....	.....	200	1,350	.....	1,350	1,550	M&
41	New London	4,661	Park and Recreation Board	1	1	....	....	....	.....	500	300	560	860	1,360	M
42	Niagara	2,033	School Board and City	2	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	240	.....	.....	1,540	M&
43	Oshkosh	40,108	Department of Recreation, Board of Education Park Board	108	13	1	....	....	500	3,500	10,998	1,200	12,198	16,198 35,800	M M
44	Racine	67,542	Park Board	24	18	2	....	....	47,500	12,000	16,152	18,000	34,152	93,652	M
45	Rhinelander	8,019	Recreation Department	2	1	1	....	....	200	450	1,250	800	2,050	2,700	M
46	Sheboygan	39,251	Department of Public Recreation, Board of Education Park Division, Board of Public Works	29	11	1	95	263	.....	3,770 1,972	5,167	1,898 9,101	7,065 9,101	10,835 13,850	M M
47	Shorewood	13,479	Board of Vocational and Adult Education	49	38	....	....	....	.....	9,323	10,400	2,058	12,458	21,781	M
48	South Milwaukee	10,706	Recreation Department, School Board	2	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,974	M
49	Sparta	4,949	Council Committee	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2]269	M
50	Superior	36,113	Board of Education and Park Board	2	....	1	3	5	7,500	5,149	2,044	9,160	11,204	23,853	M
51	Tomahawk	2,919	Park Board	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	839	839	839	M
52	Two Rivers	10,083	Recreation Commission	14	5	3	....	....	328	7,325	5,973	10,865	16,838	24,491	M
53	Waukesha	17,176	Recreation Board	17	7	....	14	12	2,000	2,629	1,833	6	1,839	6,468	M
54	Waupun	5,768	Board of Education[1]	1	....	....	....	....	10,000	200	300	.....	300	10,500	M
55	Wausau	23,758	Recreation Committee, Y. M. C. A. and W. P. A.	3	....	....	....	....	919	1,813	425	4,949	5,374	[3]8,106	M
56	Wawatosa	21,194	Extension Division, Board of Education	44	21	....	....	....	.....	2,397	4,280	5,014	9,294	11,691	M
57	West Allis	34,671	Department of Recreation, Board of Education	55	22	2	....	....	.....	6,000	12,000	6,000	18,000	24,000	M
58	West Bend	4,760	Athletic Commission	2	....	....	14	....	50,000	5,000	200	.....	200	55,200	M
59	Whitefish Bay	5,362	Recreation Department, Board of Education	4	....	1	....	....	.....	640	800	500	1,300	1,940	M
60	Wisconsin Rapids	8,726	Park Board Board of Education	 5	 1	....	....	....	500	200 100	 1,100	1,200	1,200 1,100	1,900 1,200	M M

Playgrounds Under Leadership					Recreation Buildings		Indoor Recreation Centers		Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service				Source of Information	No. of City
																				Paid Leaders		Expenditures				
Summer Only	School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only												Number of Men	Number of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total		
8	...	...	8	[5]69,235	...	.....	...	.....	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	22	2	.....	.....	[2]750	Herbert J. Olson	1
2	...	...	2	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Fred Hofmann	2
1	...	...	11	39,600	...	.....	6	1,680	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	26	7	.....	3,960	3,960	Mrs. F. X. Pelegren	3
2	...	...	2	9,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	3	.....	.....	.....	Chester M. Reese	4
4	...	...	4	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	.....	.....	.....	E. H. Burwell	5
1	...	...	1	11,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	J. Fred Bohler	6
5	...	...	27	1,292,948	9	453,619	15	295,580	...	21	10	1	1	1	2	...	...	96	9	60	31	.....	.....	.....	Ben Evans	7
3	...	...	13	1,473,590	2	18,560	...	.....	...	12	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	52	12	20	9	.....	.....	.....	S. G. Witter	8
3	...	...	13	518,810	1	19,192	13	67,619	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	10	65	60	20,000	25,000	47,000	Alfred R. Hodges	9
.	2	...	2	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	...	...	.....	.....	.....	James Dunstan	10
																	1	2	...	1	...	.....	150	150	C. F. Breneman	11
0	...	...	10	85,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	2	6	11	.....	.....	.....	George W. Clark	12
																	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	W. G. Robinson	13
4	...	...	14	134,244	...	.....	...	.....	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	20	.....	.....	900	Patrick A. Tork	a
1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Delmar Jenkins	14
1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	W. B. Trosper	15
2	...	...	24	[5]71,287	2	.....	12	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	14	6	.....	12,163	12,663	Irene Spitz	16
1	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	L. D. Wiant	17
2	...	4	6	66,453	...	.....	5	22,538	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	10	6	.....	10,978	10,978	Fred Conaway	18
										1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Earl Stephens	a
3	...	12	25	612,394	...	.....	15	23,159	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	15	13	6	.....	14,700	14,700	Mona H. Martin	19
										2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	125,000	.....	125,000	H. P. Corcoran	a
1	...	...	1	8,298	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Herman Hoskins	20
8	...	...	8	97,852	1	33,832	3	5,376	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	13	...	6	1	363,334	5,870	385,870	Lawrence A. Krueger	21
2	...	...	2	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Louis Rein	22
7	...	...	7	75,904	...	.....	...	.....	...	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	12	3	.....	.....	17,000	Adolph M. Olson	23
1	...	...	1	5,400	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	E. E. Lawrence	24
5	15	...	20	[5]158,796	...	.....	4	10,639	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	11	6	.....	.....	9,264	F. G. Kiesler	25
									...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	.....	.....	1,500	Fred Frazier	a
9	...	...	9	148,983	...	.....	...	.....	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10	2	.....	4,000	4,000	E. H. Wilson	26
5	...	...	6	20,760	1	.....	1	43,443	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	15	9	.....	5,548	5,548	Charles A. Murdaugh	27
9	...	...	9	149,066	...	.....	2	2,800	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	3	5	3	.....	.....	3,310	Pat Dawson	28
9	6	...	15	447,406	1	23,400	9	212,358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	37	15	.....	26,190	26,190	G. M. Phelan	29
				.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	4	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	13	1	...	...	245,936	.....	245,936	Floyd A. Carlson	a
1	...	...	1	25,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Roy A. Ebben	30
5	...	...	5	[5]56,696	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	G. M. Wiley	31
4	...	...	14	265,024	...	.....	7	.....	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Harry C. Thompson	32
6	...	...	8	92,924	1	10,980	6	235,964	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	17	2	.....	8,400	8,400	L. J. Petrosky	33
				.....	4	.....	...	.....	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	I. S. Horgen	34
3	...	...	5	.....	1	27,000	...	.....	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	3	2	1	.....	840	840	Kenneth Carrick	35
				.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	J. C. Wilcox	36
9	...	...	67	[5]4,667,807	5	1,213,333	27	1,279,330	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	53	8	36	14	.....	51,828	201,016	Dorothy Enderis	37
				.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	540,935	.....	540,935	Gilbert Clegg	a
5	...	...	25	805,752	17	.....	11	.....	1	21	8	...	...	1	5	...	4	122	5	32	5	.....	24,900	[2]24,900	Donald Griffin	38
2	...	1	4	18,879	1	30,362	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	3	1,000	1,500	2,500	Glenn H. Stevens	39
1	...	...	4	16,600	...	.....	...	.....	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	1	...	.....	150	150	Armin H. Gerhardt	40
1	...	...	3	8,012	...	.....	1	1,430	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	.....	600	600	R. M. Shortell	41
	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	F. A. Mates	42
	...	33	33	141,900	1	31,225	5	120,310	1	...	[10]3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	R. C. Miller	43
				.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	A. L. Cone	a
	...	...	13	173,107	3	66,125	6	27,500	2	5	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	17	2	9	4	100,000	14,040	114,040	B. A. Solbraa	44
	...	...	4	.....	...	.....	1	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	T. M. Wardwell	45
	...	...	7	117,333	...	.....	7	24,269	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	...	17	2	.....	4,410	8,826	Harry J. Emigh	46
				.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Gordon Z. Rayner	a
	...	4	7	88,769	...	.....	6	63,964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	H. M. Genskow	47
	...	...	4	30,000	...	.....	6	.....	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	10	...	.....	10,000	10,000	Vernon F. Peak	48
				.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Harry L. Berkman	49
	...	...	14	120,475	...	.....	13	162,222	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	13	2	16	8	9,000	20,886	44,886	Joe T. Leszcynski	50
				.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Lillian Zeitelhack	51
	...	...	3	70,281	1	114,224	3	11,302	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	3	8	...	.....	.....	.....	Arthur Eckley	52
	...	...	5	90,282	...	.....	5	3,945	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	[17]1	12	2	14	...	3,000	6,720	10,220	Earl A. Lockman	53
	...	...	4	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	F. H. Bates	54
	...	...	9	58,000	...	.....	9	12,880	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	2	16	...	.....	13,300	13,300	I. S. Horgen	55
	...	...	8	69,004	...	.....	5	39,203	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	9	6	.....	.....	.....	Thos. B. Greenwill	56
	...	...	9	350,000	...	.....	5	154,900	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	2	52	15	.....	.....	46,925	Fred W. Zirkel	57
	...	2	2	.....	2	.....	...	.....	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	1	4	1	50,000	.....	50,000	Roy T. Grignon	58
	2	...	4	[5]52,000	...	.....	4	.....	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	5	2	.....	.....	7,900	C. A. Wangerin	59
				.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	H. C. Demitz	60
	...	...	2	15,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	.....	.....	.....	J. A. Torresani	a

No. of City	STATE AND CITY	Population*	Managing Authority	Paid Recreation Leadership (Not Including Emergency Workers)			Volunteer Workers		Expenditures Last Fiscal Year (Not Including Emergency Funds)					
				No. of Men	No. of Women	No. Employed Year Round	Activity Leaders	Others	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Upkeep, Rent, Supplies and Incidentals	Salaries and Wages: For Leadership	Salaries and Wages: Maintenance and Other Services	Salaries and Wages: Total	Total
	Wyoming													
1	Casper	16,619	City of Casper	1										2,950
2	Cheyenne	17,361	Board of Education and City	1						200	500	500	1,000	1,200
3	Laramie	8,609	City Engineer	2	1									4,500
4	Riverton	1,800	School District	2	1		2		2,000	500	600		600	3,100
5	Sheridan	8,536	Community Boys Work and Community Girls Work	1	1	2	36	66		1,200	3,400	600	4,000	5,200
	Hawaii													
6	Hilo	19,468	Recreation Committee, Chamber of Commerce	3	4	1	90	30		1,178	2,488		2,488	3,666
7	Honolulu	137,000	Recreation Commission	17	21	5	550	9		6,096	26,619		26,619	32,715
			Park Board											109,368
8	Kaunakakai, Molokai	4,500	Community Center, Inc.	5	4	3	25	100	2,071	6,235	5,367	3,050	8,417	16,723 M
9	Lanai City	3,300	Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd.	6		3	21			500	5,000	4,000	9,000	9,500
10	County of Maui[102]	50,000	Alexander House Community Association	13	6	12	190	233	59,000	5,000	16,770	4,500	21,270	85,270
	CANADA													
	Alberta													
11	Calgary	84,000	Parks and Recreation Department	2	8						1,500			5,795
	British Columbia													
12	New Westminster	18,000	Board of Park Commissioners	3										[7]
13	Province of British Columbia[103]	694,263	Department of Education	68	49	16	30	150		26,575	34,952		34,952	61,527
14	Victoria	39,000	Park Department	1					3,400	2,000	400	6,000	6,400	11,800
	Manitoba													
15	Winnipeg	218,000	Public Parks Board	27	4					50,021	15,479	35,665	51,144	101,165
	Ontario													
16	Cornwall	12,000	Athletic Commission	4		4		9	5,000	1,000	4,000		4,000	10,000
17	Hamilton	155,547	Playground and Recreation Commission	20	17	1		9	832	3,000	8,408	325	8,733	12,565
			Board of Park Management	2		2				5,000	2,820	17,180	20,000	25,000
18	Kitchener	32,000	Public School Board	14	14					700	2,200	100	2,300	3,000
			Board of Park Management	4					2,000	1,000	1,625	1,810	3,435	6,435
19	London	71,000	Playground Department, Public Utilities Commission	15	10		42	87	12,545		5,300			32,706 M
20	Ottawa	127,000	Playgrounds Committee	29	17	3			582	19,340	17,176	20,596	37,772	57,694
21	Toronto	631,000	Parks Department	126	112	14		274						[2]251,497
22	Windsor	63,000	Playground Association	22	21		362	43		1,647	4,872		4,872	6,519
	Quebec													
23	Montreal	819,000	Recreation Department[1]	121	24	121				50,020	146,880	113,400	260,280	310,300
			Parks and Playground Association, Inc.	11	10	3	29	20		9,150	9,732	5,796	15,528	24,678
24	Quebec	131,000	Playgrounds Association, Inc.	2	3				500	181	387	1,043	1,430	2,111 M
			L'Oeuvre des Terrains de Jeux, Inc.	34	22	5	42	65		7,423	3,763	6,410	10,173	17,596
25	Westmount	26,000	Parks Department	3	3	1	6	21	34,024		3,693		3,693	73,017
	Saskatchewan													
26	Moose Jaw	21,000	Recreation Committee	1	11	1			600	945	1,390	300	1,690	3,235
27	Regina	53,209	Playgrounds and Recreation Division, Parks Board	13	14	2	98	90		2,345	4,392	804	5,196	[2]7,541
28	Saskatoon	43,000	Playgrounds Association	7	7	1				5,314	3,000	1,384	4,384	9,698

FOOTNOTES

† Under Sources of Financial Support, M—Municipal Funds; P—Private Funds; S—State Funds; C—County Funds; F—Federal Funds and Pr.—Province Funds.

* Population figures taken from the 1930 Federal Census.

1. Attempts to verify certain information in this report were unsuccessful.
2. Expenditure data incomplete.
3. This report covers recreation service in Bouse Dome, Gadsden, Prison Hill, Quartsite, Roll, Salome, Somerton, Wellton and Yuma.
4. Paid by both W.P.A. and reporting agency.
5. Participants only.
6. This report covers recreation service in Compton, Clearwater, Enterprise, Lynwood and Willowbrook.
7. Data not available.
8. Golf course manager.
9. The Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation maintains recreation facilities in Arcadia, Artesia, Azusa, Baldwin Park, Bellflower, Bell Gardens, Belvedere, Bloomfield, Castaic, Centinella, Claremont, Clearwater, Covina, Culver City, Downey, Duarte, El Monte, El Nido, Gardenia, Garvey, Glendale, Glendora, Gloria Gardens, Graham, Hawthorne, Hermosa Beach, Huntington Park, Inglewood, Lancaster,

Playgrounds Under Leadership				Recreation Buildings		Indoor Recreation Centers		Athletic Fields, Number	Baseball Diamonds, Number	Bathing Beaches, Number	Camps—Day, Number	Camps—Other Organized, Number	Golf Courses, 9-Hole, Number	Golf Courses, 18-Hole, Number	Swimming Pools, Indoor, Number	Swimming Pools, Outdoor, Number	Tennis Courts, Number	Wading Pools, Number	Emergency Service					Source of Information	No. of City
																			Paid Leaders		Expenditures				
School Year Only	Other Seasons	Total	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants and Spectators	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only	Number	Total Yearly or Seasonal Attendance, Participants Only												Number of Men	Number of Women	Land, Buildings, Permanent Improvements	Leadership	Total		
...	...	7	18,200	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	1	7	23	.....	4,500	4,500	Frank M. Scott	1
...	...	5	[5]20,000	...	...	3	2,000	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	10	15	200	1,000	1,500	J. L. Goins	2
1	...	4	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Elmer K. Nelson	3
1	...	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	3	....	600	840	1,440	John O. Goodman	4
1	2	6	[5]16,400	...	.....	8	6,000	1	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	6	1	8	9	.....	.....	9,011	H. L. Rowe	5
...	...	9	[5]30,398	1	6,698	2	1,680	1	4	...	...	...	[10]1	...	...	1	4	...	4	3	.....	3,763	3,763	Toma Tasaki	6
2	...	38	1,583,745	3	72,417	1	4,480	...	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	17	9	.....	22,075	22,075	Arthur K. Powlison	7
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	16	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	J. E. Lyons	a
...	...	4	.....	1	47,954	2	4,680	1	1	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	James M. Hill	8
...	...	...	.....	6	19,500	5	3,000	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Frank Katterman	9
...	...	3	.....	8	55,000	...	.....	3	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	27	...	4	3	.....	1,200	1,200	E. L. Damkroger	10
...	...	10	[5]81,491	...	.....	...	.....	1	19	...	...	...	...	[15]1	...	...	...	4	...	...	.....	.....	6,268	William R. Reader	11
...	...	3	.....	3	.....	...	.....	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	A. G. Brine	12
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	92	173,067	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	8	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Ian Eisenhardt	13
...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	...	...	.....	.....	7,000	W. H. Warren	14
...	...	29	282,000	...	.....	...	.....	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	55	10	...	...	.....	.....	.....	S. Walker	15
...	...	2	[5]55,000	2	10,000	...	.....	1	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Joseph St. Denis	16
...	16	16	328,316	1	2,500	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	50	193	360	J. J. Syme	17
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	9	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	23	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	F. Marshall	a
...	...	6	.....	...	.....	6	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	.....	.....	.....	H. Ballantyne	18
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	A. L. Hanenberg	a
...	9	9	[5]325,000	...	.....	...	.....	8	9	2	...	...	1	1	...	2	7	3	...	...	.....	.....	.....	William Farquharson	19
...	...	16	[5]572,263	...	.....	...	.....	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	E. F. Morgan	20
...	57	63	1,888,828	6	700,673	57	512,907	3	21	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	321	14	...	...	.....	.....	.....	C. E. Chambers	21
...	...	25	[5]460,865	...	.....	...	.....	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	10	14	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Angus Buchanan	22
61	...	104	8,522,465	23	1,225,837	...	.....	3	14	1	...	...	...	1	18	15	60	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Lucien Asselin	23
...	...	7	331,818	...	.....	1	29,912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	William Bowie	a
...	...	2	36,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	J. B. O'Regan	24
...	...	9	14,907	...	.....	...	.....	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Elzéar Poitras	a
...	7	7	.....	1	[10][4]116,112	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	P. E. Jarman	25
...	...	7	46,500	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	B. C. Crichton	26
...	...	13	172,366	...	.....	4	71,239	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	.....	.....	.....	J. W. Gray	27
...	...	4	[5]21,878	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	.....	.....	.....	L. A. Kreutzwieser	28

LaVerne, Lawndale, Lennox, Los Nietos, Lynwood, Manhattan Beach, Monrovia, Monterey Park, Newhall, North Ranchito, Norwalk, Palmdale, Palos Verdes, Pomona, Puente, Redondo Beach, Rosemead, San Dimas, San Fernando, San Gabriel, Saugus, Sierra Madre, South Gate, South Pasadena, Temple City, Torrance, Whittier, Willowbrook and Wilmar.

10. **This report covers recreation service in Alameda, Albany, Berkeley, Emeryville, Oakland, Piedmont and San Leandro.**
11. **This report also covers recreation service in Altadena.**
12. **This figure includes attendance at the recreation buildings, athletic fields, tennis courts and softball diamonds.**
13. **The Santa Barbara County Board of Forestry operated bathing beaches at Carpinteria, Gaviota, Goleta and Surf.**
14. **1397 registered participants were reported for these indoor centers.**
15. **Includes one 27-hole golf course.**
16. **Represents summer participation only.**
17. **Leased to private operator.**
18. **Operated by non-profit corporation.**
19. **In addition to this amount $9,304 were spent for land, buildings and permanent improvements by Dads' and Mothers' Clubs.**

20. The Chicago Recreation Commission acts in an advisory capacity and serves as a liaison group between the public and private recreation agencies.
21. Includes participants at the recreation buildings.
22. The Cook County Forest Preserve Commission maintains major recreation facilities in Chicago City, Leyden, Lyons, Niles, Palatine, Palos and Thornton Townships.
23. Represents total attendance at all facilities.
24. Maintained a program of community recreation for colored citizens.
25. This report also covers recreation service in Coloma.
26. Employed four months by the Park Board and eight months by the Recreation Commission.
27. The Winnebago County Forest Preserve District maintains recreation facilities in Durand, Harlem, Pecatonica, Rockton, Roscoe, Shirland and Winnebago Townships.
28. This report covers recreation service in the communities of Elkhart, Goshen and Wakarusa.
29. This report covers recreation service in East Chicago, Hammond, Highland, Munster and Whiting.
30. Three-hole golf course.
31. Represents only expenditures for golf and swimming.
32. Includes one 5-hole golf course.
33. This report covers the last 3½ months of 1938.
34. The Metropolitan District Commission maintains major recreation facilities in Arlington, Belmont, Boston, Braintree, Brookline, Cambridge, Canton, Chelsea, Cohasset, Dedham, Dover, Everett, Hingham, Hull, Lynn, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Milton, Nahant, Needham, Newton, Quincy, Revere, Saugus, Somerville, Stoneham, Swampscott, Wakefield, Waltham, Waterbury, Wellesley, Weston, Westwood, Winchester, Winthrop and Woburn.
35. Represents only expenditures for golf.
36. Includes participation attendance at the indoor centers.
37. Four additional leaders representing both men and women gave part-time recreation service but have been included in the Newton Playground Commission report.
38. Program started June 15.
39. This figure represents attendance of both participants and spectators.
40. This report covers recreation service in Channing, Iron Mountain, Norway, Quinnesec and Ralph.
41. The Flint Community Music Association promotes and operates a community-wide music program in cooperation with public schools, churches, industries and homes.
42. This amount does not include expenditures for golf.
43. This report covers the period, June 1, 1938 to December 31, 1938.
44. Director of municipal band and orchestra.
45. This report covers recreation service in Bovey, Calumet, Cloverdale, Marble, Pengilly and Taconite.
46. This report covers recreation service in Carson Lake, Kelly Lake, Kerr, Morton and Mahoning.
47. Represents summer attendance.
48. This report covers recreation service in the villages of Leonidas, Mountain Iron, Parkville and West Virginia.
49. This report covers recreation service in Alborn, Bear River, Brimson, Cherry Grove, Cook, Cotton, Embarass Valley, Floodwood, Jackson, Munger, Palo and Toivola.
50. These workers were employed for short periods and personnel was changed frequently during the summer.
51. Includes participants at the bathing beach.
52. Supervision provided by the Recreation Commission.
53. This report covers recreation service in Belleville, Bloomfield, Caldwell, East Orange, Essex Fells, Irvington, Millburn, Montclair, Newark, Nutley, Orange, South Orange, Verona and West Orange.
54. Employed only in the evenings during winter.
55. Also see report listed as School District of South Orange and Maplewood.
56. Supervisory personnel provided by the Community Service and included in that report.
57. This report covers recreation service in Paterson, Totowa, Wayne Township and West Paterson.
58. This report covers recreation service in Kenvil, Ledgewood and Succasunna.
59. The Union County Park Commission maintains major recreation facilities in Cranford, Elizabeth, Garwood, Hillside, Kenilworth, Linden, Mountainside, New Providence, Plainfield, Rahway, Roselle, Roselle Park, Scotch Plains, Summit, Union and Westfield.
60. This report covers the annual period ending February 28, 1939.
61. This report covers recreation service in Bethlehem Center, Elsmere, Normansville, Slingerlands and Van Wies.
62. This figure represents attendance at only one recreation building.
63. Appointed in October, 1938.
64. Includes participants at the skating rink.
65. This report covers recreation service in Churchville, Mendon, Perinton, Pittsford and Webster.
66. Does not include expenditures for custodial services.
67. This figure includes participants at the swimming pool and other facilities run in connection with one of the playgrounds.
68. Appointed June 15, 1938.
69. The Westchester County Park Commission maintains major recreation facilities in Ardsley, Cortlandt, Harmon, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, Rye, Scarsdale, Tarrytown, White Plains, Yonkers and Yorktown.

70. This amount includes a small portion of park maintenance expenses.
71. Represents participants at playgrounds and recreation buildings.
72. This report covers recreation service in Brogden, Eureka, Fremont, Goldsboro, Grantham, Nahunta, New Hope, Pikeville, Rosewood and Seven Springs.
73. This report also covers some recreation service in New Hanover County.
74. Children's pools.
75. The Cleveland Metropolitan Park District maintains recreation facilities in Bedford, Berea, Bentleyville, Brecksville, Euclid, Fairview, Hinckley Township, Lakewood, Olmsted, Parma, Parma Heights, Rocky River, Royalton and Strongsville.
76. This report covers recreation service in Bay Village, Bedford, Berea, Brecksville, Brook Park, Cleveland, Cleveland Heights, Cuyahoga Heights, Dover, East Cleveland, Euclid, Fairview, Garfield Heights, Lakewood, Lyndhurst, Maple Heights, Mayfield Heights, Olmsted, Parma, Parma Heights, Rocky River, South Euclid and Strongsville.
77. This report covers recreation service in Addyston, Arlington Heights, Blue Ash, Cleves, Deer Park, Elmwood Place, Fairfax, Finneytown, Glendale, Green Hills, Hazelwood, Lockland, Loveland, Madeira, Mariemont, Milford, Montfort Heights, Montgomery, Mount Healthy, New Burlington, Newtown, North Bend, North College Hill, Plainville, Reading, Remington, St. Bernard, Sharonville, Silverton, Springdale, Sycamore Township, Terrace Park, Woodlawn and Wyoming.
78. This figure includes participants at seven additional playgrounds operated by other agencies but furnished WPA leaders by the Division of Recreation.
79. Includes one 15-hole golf course.
80. The Allegheny County Department of Parks maintains major recreation facilities in Broughton, McCardles and Snowden.
81. This report covers recreation service in Alsace, Amity, Baumstown, Berkshire Heights, Bernville, Blandon, Boyertown, Centerport, Fleetwood, Fritztown, Gibraltar, Green Valley, Hamburg, Hampden, Hyde Park, Kenhorst, Kutztown, Laureldale, Leesport, Lenhartsville, Lyons, Mohnton, Mohrsville, Mount Penn, Oley, Pennside, Pennwyn, Port Clinton, Reiffton, Robesonia, St. Lawrence, Shillington, Shoemakersville, Sinking Spring, Stony Creek, Temple, Topton, Walnuttown, Wernersville, West Hamburg, West Lawn, West Leesport, West Monacacy, West Reading, West Wyomissing, Womelsdorf, Woodvale, Wyomissing and Wyomissing Hills. It includes some figures reported separately in this table by seven of the above communities.
82. This report covers recreation service in Crafton and Ingram.
83. In addition to operating and maintaining its own facilities, this board also serves local park and recreation authorities in Delaware County.
84. Twelve-hole golf course.
85. This report covers recreation service in Homestead and West Homestead.
86. Includes participants at the playgrounds and 18 recreation buildings.
87. This figure represents expenditures for the period, March 1 to December 31, 1938.
88. Playground attendance included in attendance figures for recreation buildings and indoor centers.
89. Eleven-hole golf course.
90. This figure includes attendance at the 15 year-round playgrounds.
91. Privately owned but supervised and financed by the Civic Association Recreation Council.
92. This report covers recreation service in Georgetown, Larksville, Lee Park, Midvale, Plains, Plymouth, Sugar Notch, Warrior Run and Wilkes-Barre.
93. This report covers recreation service in the villages of Berkeley and Lansdale.
94. This report covers recreation service in Kingston, Mantanuck, Peace Dale, Wakefield and West Kingston.
95. Population as listed in City Directory.
96. Includes attendance at seven of the recreation buildings.
97. Includes attendance at the outdoor swimming pools.
98. This report covers recreation service in Brook Hill, Dumbarton, Fair Oaks, Highland Springs, Lakeside, Laurel, Richmond, Sandston, Varina and Woodville.
99. This report covers recreation service in Barbe, Bertha Hill, Canyon, Cassville, Greer, Hildebrand, Laurel Point, National, Niles Hill, Osage, Pursglove, Riverside, Sabraton, Star City, Waitman, Wana and Westover.
100. The Milwaukee County Park Commission acts as co-sponsor of recreation programs in Cudahy, Milwaukee City, South Milwaukee, Wauwatosa and Whitefish Bay.
101. These beaches were operated jointly by the Park Board and Board of Education.
102. This report covers recreation service in Crater, Haiku, Haliimaile, Hamakuapoko, Hana, Honokohua, Honowokai, Huelo, Kaanapali, Kaeluku, Kahana, Kahului, Kailua, Kapunakea, Kaupakalua, Keahua, Keanae, Kelawea, Kihei, Kuhua, Kula, Lahaina, Launuipoko, Makawao, Olowalu, Orpheum, Paia, Lower Paia, Paunau, Pauwela, Pehai, Pulehu, Pump Camp, Puukolii, Puunene, Spreckelsville, Camp Ukumehame, Wahikuli Pump, Waiehu, Waihee, Waikapu and Wailuku.
103. This report covers recreation service in Abbotsford, Agassiz, Armstrong, Atchelitz, Bradner, Burnaby, Camp River, Capilano, Chemainus, Chilliwack, County Line, Duncan, East Chilliwack, East Kelowna, Esquimalt, Essondale, Fairfield Island, Fernie, Grouse Mountain, Haney, Harrison, Harrison Mills, Hollyburn Ridge, Hope, Jubilee, Kamloops, Kelowna, Ladner, Ladysmith, Laidlaw, Lake Hill, Lynn Valley, Malahat, Marigold, Matsqui, Mount Lahman, Nanaimo, New Westminster, North Vancouver, Okanagan Mission, Peachland, Peardonville, Penticton, Port Alberni, Prince George, Prince Rupert, Princeton, Rosedale, Rossland, Saanich, Sooke, South Fort George, Sumas, Vancouver, Vernon, Victoria, Webster's Corner, Westbank, West Summerland, West Vancouver, Whonnock and Yale.
104. Includes attendance at the athletic field.

Emergency Recreation Service in 1938

DURING 1938, the Works Progress Administration and the National Youth Administration made possible recreation service in a large number of communities throughout the country. No attempt has been made to secure reports of this service for the RECREATION YEAR BOOK. Fifty-three cities, however, did submit reports indicating that the recreation work which they carried on in 1938 was made possible through emergency funds. Because of their cooperation in submitting reports, the service is briefly recorded here.

A total of 663 persons — 418 men and 245 women — paid from emergency funds, was reported as having served as recreation leaders in these localities. A total of 68 volunteer leaders was also reported. The total amount spent for leadership from emergency funds in 34 of these localities was $375,687.

Among the facilities provided in these 53 cities were: 205 outdoor playgrounds, 61 recreation buildings and 98 indoor recreation centers conducted under leadership, 26 athletic fields, 81 baseball diamonds, 11 bathing beaches, one 9-hole golf course, 1 indoor and 7 outdoor swimming pools, 139 tennis courts and 22 wading pools.

Forty localities reported expenditures from emergency funds totaling $535,170. Local funds totaling $130,980 were raised to supplement the funds made available from emergency sources.

The following is a list of the localities from which these emergency reports were received.

Arkansas
- Eureka Springs

California
- South Gate

Colorado
- Brighton
- Pritchet

Connecticut
- New Britain*
- West Hartford

Idaho
- Twin Falls

Illinois
- Chicago Heights

Indiana
- New Harmony

Iowa
- Fairfield

Kentucky
- Ashland
- Hopkinsville

Louisiana
- Lafayette

Massachusetts
- Athol
- Attleboro
- Cambridge*
- Danvers
- Holliston
- Leominster
- Marblehead
- Palmer
- Provincetown
- Watertown
- West Springfield*
- Worcester*

Michigan
- Coldwater
- Wakefield

Minnesota
- Faribault
- Moorhead
- Mt. Iron*
- Robbinsdale

Mississippi
- Biloxi
- Jackson

Montana
- Butte
- Miles City

Nebraska
- Fremont

New Jersey
- Garfield
- Ridgefield Park

New York
- New Castle

North Dakota
- Des Lacs

Ohio
- Bridgeport
- Coshocton
- Gallipolis
- Garfield Heights
- Wadsworth

Oklahoma
- Lawton

Pennsylvania
- Connellsville
- Conshohocken
- Northumberland County

Rhode Island
- Warwick

Texas
- San Angelo

Washington
- Walla Wall

Wyoming
- Lander

* In these cities, agencies providing recreation service financed from local funds were also reported.

The Service of the National Recreation Movement in 1938

732 cities in **47** states were given personal service through the visits of field workers.

1,867 local leaders were given special training in recreation skills, methods, program, and philosophy of the recreation movement at one six-week institute and **9** four-week institutes in **10** cities. Nature recreation, arts and crafts, music, drama, social recreation and games, organization and administration, and recreation for girls and women were stressed.

45 cities were given personal field service by the Bureau of Colored Work. Some time was given to training, and a conference of colored workers was held in Columbus, Ohio.

69 cities were visited by the Katherine F. Barker Memorial Secretary on Recreation for Girls and Women in a study of girls' clubs. In addition, the secretary gave courses at two major institutes, conducted a two-week institute and a one-week institute, and took part in a program of training for rural workers involving **8** county institutions. **3,567** individuals attended the training courses.

44 institutions for children and the aged in **5** states were visited by the Field Secretary on Play in Institutions.

16,554 boys and girls in **467** cities received badges, emblems, or certificates for passing the Association's athletic and swimming badge tests.

4,813 individuals attended the **93** institutes conducted by the Rural Recreation Service in cooperation with the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

33 states received personal service from the representative of the National Physical Education Service, **80** cities being visited. Through correspondence, consultation, and monthly News Letters **45** states were served.

6,000 and more different communities in the United States and in **38** foreign countries received help and advice on recreation problems through the Correspondence and Consultation Bureau. Approximately **21,000** letters were answered by the Bureau, **5,256** individuals called at the office for personal consultation.

1,317 delegates from **335** cities in **38** states and **14** representatives of foreign countries attended the Twenty-Third National Recreation Congress held at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 3-7.

1,552 cities and towns, **46** of them in foreign countries, received RECREATION, the monthly magazine of the movement—an increase of **128** over 1937.

2,331 individuals in **926** communities received the bulletins issued by the Association. Booklets, pamphlets, and leaflets were published on various subjects in the recreation field.

National Recreation Association

Incorporated

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

January 1, 1938 thru December 31, 1938

General Fund Balance December 31, 1937	$ 42,751.94	
Borrowed from Emergency Reserve Fund	15,000.00	$ 57,751.94
INCOME		
Contributions	$143,414.43	
Contributions for Specific Work	6,202.73	
Interest, Dividends, Loss and Gain on Sale of Securities	14,195.02	
Recreation Sales, Subscription and Advertising	8,957.54	
Badge Sales	1,314.96	
Special Publication Sales	16,021.81	
Interest and Dividends—Frances Ross Poley Memorial Fund	225.00	
Interest and Dividends—Henry Strong Denison Fund	1,679.51	
National Recreation Congress Exhibits	1,821.00	
National Recreation Congress	2,500.00	
National Recreation Congress Registration	1,188.35	
National Recreation Congress 1939	25.00	197,545.35
		$255,297.29
EXPENDITURES		
Community Recreation Field Service	$150,934.41	
Field Service to Colored Communities	7,977.41	
National Physical Education Service	10,673.49	
Correspondence and Consultation Bureau	25,658.10	
Publications and Bulletin Service	17,129.10	
Recreation	15,257.79	
Recreation Congress	8,543.77	
Apprenticeship Fellowship	2,440.61*	238,614.68
General Fund Balance December 31, 1938		$ 16,682.61

* Of this amount $1,679.51 from the Henry Strong Denison Fund

KATHERINE F. BARKER MEMORIAL			
Balance December 31, 1937		$ 5,481.04	
Receipts to December 31, 1938			
Contributions	$8,000.00		
Book Sales	295.00		
National Physical Achievement Standards for Girls	110.54		
Contributions for Specific Work	255.87		
		8,661.41	
		$ 14,142.45	
Expenditures to December 31, 1938			
Katherine F. Barker Memorial Field Secretary on Athletics and Recreation for Girls and Women	5,463.96		
District Field Work	3,197.45		
		8,661.41	$ 5,481.04

PLAY IN INSTITUTIONS		
Balance December 31, 1937	$ 300.46	
Receipts to December 31, 1938		
Bulletins	113.95	
	$ 414.41	
Expenditures to December 31, 1938	414.41	.....
MASSACHUSETTS PROJECT FOR CONSERVING STANDARDS OF CITIZENSHIP		
Balance December 31, 1937	$ 450.00	
Receipts to December 31, 1938		
Contributions	1,050.00	
	$ 1,500.00	
Expenditures to December 31, 1938	1,500.00	.....

RECAPITULATION

BALANCES December 31, 1937		
General Fund	$ 42,751.94	
Katherine F. Barker Memorial	5,481.04	
Play in Institutions	300.46	
Massachusetts Project for Conserving Standards of Citizenship	450.00	
	$ 48,983.44	
Borrowed from Emergency Reserve Fund	15,000.00	$ 63,983.44
INCOME to December 31, 1938		
General Fund	$197,545.35	
Katherine F. Barker Memorial	8,661.41	
Play in Institutions	113.95	
Massachusetts Project for Conserving Standards of Citizenship	1,050.00	
		207,370.71
		$271,354.15
EXPENDITURES to December 31, 1938		
General Fund	$238,614.68	
Katherine F. Barker Memorial	8,661.41	
Play in Institutions	414.41	
Massachusetts Project for Conserving Standards of Citizenship	1,500.00	
		249,190.50
		$ 22,163.65
BALANCES December 31, 1938		
General Fund	$ 16,682.61	
Katherine F. Barker Memorial	5,481.04	
Play in Institutions	.....	
Massachusetts Project for Conserving Standards of Citizenship	.....	$ 22,163.65
ENDOWMENT AND RESERVE FUNDS		
Special Fund (Action of 1910)	$ 25,000.00	
Lucy Tudor Hillyer Fund	5,000.00	

Emil C. Bondy Fund	1,000.00	
George L. Sands Fund	12,742.72	
"In Memory of J. I. Lamprecht"	3,000.00	
"In Memory of Barney May"	2,500.00	
"In Memory of Waldo E. Forbes"	1,403.02	
Frances Ross Poley Memorial Fund (Restricted)	6,167.72	
Ellen Mills Borne Fund	3,000.00	
Other Gifts	175.00	
C. H. T. Endowment Fund	500.00	
Frances Mooney Fund	1,000.00	
Sarah Newlin Fund	500.00	
"In Memory of William Simes"	2,000.00	
"In Memory of J. R., Jr."	250.00	
Frances R. Morse Fund	2,000.00	
Emergency Reserve Fund	$155,000.00	
Loaned to General Fund	15,000.00	
	140,000.00	
Loss and Gain on Sale of Securities	10,299.64	
Ella Van Peyma Fund	500.00	
Nettie G. Naumburg Fund	2,000.00	
"In Memory of William J. Matheson"	5,000.00	
Alice B. P. Hannahs Fund	1,400.00	
"In Memory of Daniel Guggenheim"	1,000.00	
"In Memory of Alfred W. Heinsheimer"	5,000.00	
Nellie L. Coleman Fund	100.00	
Elizabeth B. Kelsey Fund	500.00	
Sarah Fuller Smith Fund	3,000.00	
Annie L. Sears Fund	2,000.00	
John Markle Fund	50,000.00	
Katherine C. Husband Fund	884.55	
Leilla K. Kilbourne Fund	3,750.00	
Ella Strong Denison Fund	200.00	
Annie M. Lawrence Fund	930.73	
Frederick Mc'Owen Fund	1,000.00	
Clarence M. Clark Fund	50,662.20	
John G. Wartmann Fund	500.00	
"In Memory of Joseph Lee"	1,025.00	
"In Memory of Seaman F. Northrup"	500.00	
Henry Strong Denison Fund	50,000.00	$396,490.58

I have audited the accounts of the National Recreation Association for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1938 and certify that in my opinion the above statement is a true and correct statement of the financial transactions of the General, Special Study, and Endowment Funds for the period.

(Signed) J. F. CALVERT,
Certified Public Accountant.

Form of Bequest

I hereby give and bequeath to the National Recreation Association Incorporated, New York, N. Y., the sum of.....dollars to be applied to the uses and work of said Association.

Signed.....

Date.....

Gifts and bequests deductible in accordance with Federal tax laws.

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315 Fourth Avenue, New York City

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World at Play

Courtesy Life Camps, Inc. *Photo by L. B. Sharp*

Community Living at Life Camps

LIFE Camps, Inc., with headquarters in New York City, are developing a training center for men and women counselors in connection with the acquisition of a 1,000 acre tract of lake and forest land in northern New Jersey. The camp on the new tract will comprise a small country village including a blacksmith's shop, village general store, town hall, bank, post office, barber shop, hardware store, and lumber yard. The village will serve as a community center and commissary for the living needs and amusements of the campers who will live out on the trails emanating in various directions from the village. Campers will solve their own problems of community life, relying on their own resources in living and government, finding their own place in life, exploring, adventuring, discovering, learning the essentials of citizenship. The entire program is designed to embrace year-round activity. The summer camp season will include the counselor training camp as well as a camp for girls, while winter will be devoted to week-end and holiday camping and individual follow-up and guidance, winter counselor training groups, and conferences of leaders in the field of camping and education. Dr. L. B. Sharp is executive of Life Camps, Inc.

Weekly Art Programs

A NEW venture in the 1938 recreation program of Salt Lake City, Utah, was the inauguration of weekly art concerts at the Greek Theater at Fairmont Park. Each Friday evening during the summer from 8:00 to 9:30 P. M., from 600 to 4,500 people gathered to listen to the programs that were presented. The beauty, art, music, drama and dancing of the immigrant nationalities residing in the community was presented on these evenings. Ten varied programs were given.

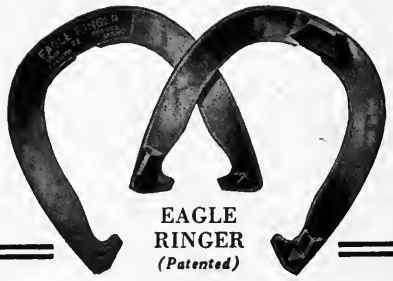
Church Centers for Children

FOR the convenience of parents attending the New York World's Fair this summer an interchurch sponsoring committee, of which Reverend Frederick Underwood of St. Bartholomew's Parish, New York City, is chairman, will sponsor several centers near parks where children will be cared for during the day in the educational and parish buildings of the churches. This is being done as an expression of the church's hospitality to summer guests. Young children will be cared for and fed in small groups for a nominal, nonprofit daily fee.. In addition to this service, there will be offered individual child care by the hour with trips included where desired and advisory service for parents. The staff is being selected from trained nursery school teachers, recreation leaders and registered nurses. Children's centers will be open from 9:00 to 5:00 o'clock daily except Sunday from June 15th until September 15th.

Anyone wishing additional information may secure it from Children's Centers, care of Federation of Churches, 71 West 23rd Street, New York City.

New Playground on Historical Site

THE Newark, N. J., birthplace of Stephen Crane, the city's greatest literary genius, is about to be demolished to make way for a playground to accommodate a skating ground. The project calls for a 12-inch concrete wall eight feet



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high surrounding the plot with twenty-four shower sprays built into the wall for summer use. The rear wall will be ornamental in design with a limestone carved panel and a fountain incorporated. At the center of its base a bronze plaque will be inserted and dedicated by the Stephen Crane Association. The cost of the project is approximately $7,370 of which the city's share would be $2,081.

From Incinerator to Playhouse—Soon after the development of a new clubhouse in Houston, Texas, the Recreation Department acquired the abandoned incinerator adjoining it which the Square Dance Association fitted up as a permanent home for themselves and other department activities in 1931. Through various gifts from local organizations and with labor from Federal emergency projects, the building was permanently improved in 1934 and became the Playhouse of today.

Ranger Naturalist Service — The National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior employs ranger naturalists who accompany groups on hikes and trips through the parks of Washington, D. C., and on trips to points of historical interest and of natural beauty. At the amphitheater in Fort Bunker Hill Park moving pictures have been shown of geological subjects. Similar programs have been given at other parks.

A Bond Issue in Centralia—On March 28th citizens of Centralia, Illinois, voted by a two to one majority to provide a $40,000 bond issue for funds for the construction and equipment of a community building for use as a recreation center. The total cost of the building will be $108,000, the Federal government's share being $68,000. The building is to be constructed by WPA labor.

A Friends of Youth Tribute Dinner — On April 20th in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, an interesting and unusual banquet was held which was called the "Friends of Youth Tribute Dinner." It was sponsored by the "Exceptionally Able Youth Committee" of the Civic Club of Allegheny County as a tribute "to those individuals and organizations of Allegheny County who are extending constructive efforts to prepare our youth for lives of maximum happiness and community usefulness." Approximately two hundred leaders from many organizations, all of whom were listed on the program, attended the banquet. Practically the entire discussion centered about the subject, "The Utilization of Leisure Time for Youth." The Bureau of Recreation of Pittsburgh presented in dramatized form "Youth's Response."

New York's Swimming Pools — The swimming pools maintained by the Department of Parks of New York City were opened to the public on May 27th. During the swimming season children under fourteen years of age will be admitted free from 10:00 A. M. to 12:30 P. M. every day except Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. After 1:00 P. M. on weekdays and all day on Saturday, Sundays, and holidays there will be a charge for children of 10 cents; for all others the fee will be 20 cents.

Play Day in Akron, Ohio—City-wide champions in ping-pong, foul shooting, volley ball, and checkers for boys and girls in A and B classes were chosen by elimination at the first annual indoor play day of the Akron, Ohio, Recreation Department. Features of the program on play day were exhibits of handcraft from the winter pro-

gram and a short music program by five boys and girls from the department of the physically handicapped.

Charges and Fees—In order to help finance the cost of maintaining the bathing beaches, an annual *family fee* of $2.00 is charged by the Park Board of Winnetka, Illinois. This serves to reduce the tax burden and also to place a portion of the maintenance cost upon those who make direct use of these recreational facilities. During the season 1,416 family tickets were issued and the revenue from this source and from daily fees collected from persons not holding resident family tickets amounted to $2,942. In comparison, the cost of operating the beaches for the season of 1937 was $3,405.51.

Municipal Bands in Austin, Texas — Five municipal bands functioned throughout last summer in Austin, Texas. The Junior Municipal Bands were divided into two groups with the older boys appearing in one band and the younger in another. The Men's Municipal Band was a separate unit. The boys groups were presented in a full program on the various playgrounds. A Colored Band of men gave weekly concerts at one of the community centers. A Boys' Band which served as a junior organization to the colored groups was also presented at various times during the summer.

A New Recreation Center—Hoquiam, Washington, is to have a new $225,000 civic recreation center which will cover approximately fourteen acres. It will contain an enclosed stadium seating 9,000 people with a turfed field containing a football field, a hard ball diamond, and two softball diamonds. The area will also include two concrete tennis courts and a children's play area, picnic area and game courts. The playfield will be lighted for night use.

A Playing Fields Association for South Africa—During his recent visit to South Africa as Manager of the English Rugby Team, Major Hartley, with his wonted enthusiasm for the Playing Fields Movement, addressed many meetings at which he referred to the work of the National Playing Fields Association of Great Britain. At an influential meeting held at Cape Town those present, after hearing from Major Hartley, an account of the work and methods of the Association, unanimously resolved to take steps to form a similar organization for the Cape Peninsula. The Association is proud of its colonial offspring which it hopes may prosper and prove a powerful factor in securing for the towns and villages of South Africa adequate facilities for open air recreation.

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Table Tennis Tables — Recreation workers will be interested in knowing that plans for making tables for table tennis are available. The National Recreation Association has prepared a bulletin presenting a plan with directions for making a portable table which may be secured for 10 cents. Word has been received from Henry D. Schubert, Superintendent of the Department of Recreation, Dearborn, Michigan, that blue prints are now available showing a plan for constructing the portable table which is in use in Dearborn. Copies may be secured from Mr. Schubert at 15 cents each.

Shut-In Program in Dayton—The Bureau of Recreation of Dayton, Ohio, in reporting on the second year of its program for shut-ins, states that the children on the playgrounds made quiet games and puzzles, took them to the shut-ins in their community, and taught them how to play

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the games. Contacts were made with 178 different individuals.

Chicago Reports—In analyzing its total attendance at the play centers, the Playground Division of the Bureau of Park, Recreation and Aviation in Chicago, Illinois, reports that of the total attendance of 5,181,546, 56 per cent were boys; 34 per cent, girls; and 10 per cent, men and women over eighteen years of age.

Recreation in Detroit—"The Detroit recreation program needs places for small children 'to let off steam and for old men to play pinochle.'" There is a terrific need for letting children get away from their mothers between the hours of four and six in the afternoon and older men need places to spend their leisure too. In the old days the back room of the corner grocery was good enough for a pinochle game. The A. & P. and Kroger do not lend themselves to that kind of thing nowadays.

"We haven't begun yet to use church facilities and school buildings for recreation as we should. It has been suggested that an enormous amount of volunteer help could be organized if we would but use it." — From Fred M. Butzel, Pioneer Worker in Recreation in Detroit.

Paying for the Baseball Program — One of the difficult problems faced by the Public Recreation Commission of Cincinnati, Ohio, has been that of maintaining the greatly increased facilities for baseball and softball according to the standards demanded by the players without an increase in tax funds allocated to the Commission. The Commission took a step toward solving the problem by increasing the receipts from spectators. When this proved insufficient, a plan was worked out whereby teams pay a nominal sum for the reservation of diamonds and an entrance fee graded according to the classification of teams. By these measures the Commission has succeeded in doubling the receipts from baseball and softball, though such proceeds represent only twenty-five per cent of the cost of maintaining ball diamonds and operating the athletic program.

Hobbies

IN THE Purdue Memorial Union Building at Purdue University one room has been set aside as a "puttering" shop where anyone with a "yen" to do something may work away to his heart's content during his leisure. One of the enthusiastic sponsors of the hobby idea at Purdue is J. E. Walters, Director of Personnel, an exhibit of whose pictures was recently held in the Memorial Union Building. Mr. Walters had never done any painting until four years ago. At that time, in order to discover which of three hobbies — golf, fishing, and painting — was the one he wanted most to pursue, he wrote to a number of art institutes for the best references on landscape painting. These books he read and studied. A few lessons from friendly amateurs and professional artists followed, and then he began painting.

Mr. Walters points out that in order to have an exhibit it was necessary to have frames for the pictures, so with Mrs. Walters' help he made his own. Molding was purchased, and Mr. Walters did the manual work of putting the frames together, while Mrs. Walters gilded and finished them.

In an article entitled "Learning to Ride the Right Hobby Horse," which appeared in the September, 1938 issue of RECREATION, Mr. Walters presented the procedure which he believes should be followed by an individual in determining what hobbies he wants to pursue. Readers of RECREATION will be interested in referring to this article.

An innovation known as a "Hobby-O-Meter" has been placed in the Chicago Public Library for the use of hobbyists. Designed by Miss Matilda Kelly of the Hild Branch of the library, it consists of a large panel divided into sections of blue window panes underneath which a keyboard is labeled with various hobbies. A push of the button on a given hobby reveals the names of the books on the subject available in the library. Tin can craft, marionettes, sketching, and model building are only a few of the hobbies listed in this guide to recreational and educational leisure-time pursuits.

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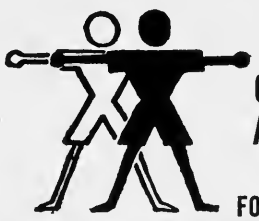
A Build-a-Bank Contest—In connection with National Thrift Week, the Recreation Division of the Department of Public Welfare of Danville, Virginia, cooperated with two local banks in a build-a-bank contest open to children under sixteen years of age. In planning and making the banks the children showed surprising ingenuity and imagination. The banks submitted were not only sturdy but showed good taste in color and design. Newspaper notices emphasized the use of boxes, jars, cans and other containers, and their adaptation to whatever form or design the children desire to make. Among the forms which the banks took were the following: church, clock, piano, house, duck, pig, cabin, elephant, book, ship, radio, airplane, igloo, a snuffbox with drawings on the side of Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs and many others. Neatness, originality, and durability counted most in the judging. The awards offered to the makers of the seven most outstanding banks took the form of savings accounts.

Sioux City, Not East Orange!

On page 85 of the May issue of RECREATION there appeared a photograph for which credit was incorrectly given to the East Orange, New Jersey, Board of Recreation Commissioners. The photograph came from Sioux City, Iowa, and was sent through the courtesy of the Department of Recreation.



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A Nature Publication—The *Junior Naturalist,* published in San Francisco by the Junior Recreation Museum of the San Francisco Recreation Department, is a very interesting little booklet for guiding children in the study of nature. The editors represent the Junior Naturalist Club, the Golden Eagle Club, Junior Birdmen, Earth Study, and Stamp Chatter. Very attractive to children and suggestive to nature workers.

Industrial Recreation in Oakland — Industrial recreation in Oakland, California, offers leisure-time activities to 30,000 employees of eighty business firms. The annual report for 1938 recently published states that 5,512 participated in the various activities of the program, while the spectator attendance record reached a new peak of 134,790 persons. Ice hockey, softball, basketball, and the sports carnival led the activities in attendance as well as in number of participants.

Developments in Aurora, Illinois—The Aurora Playground Commission is promoting an unusual project in the establishment of an aeronautic school in which 256 individuals are registered. The upper floor of a factory building has been secured at a rental of $20.00 a month, and very attractive quarters have been arranged with a classroom and shop. All kinds of equipment has been installed, including three large motors, carburetors, and electric equipment. For their flying hours the students go to the flying field in clubs organized outside the school to relieve responsibility for flying accidents. Students pay $1.00 for half an hour for instruction. Classes are held each day from 1 P. M. to 10:00 P. M.

Ann Arbor's Doll Show—The doll show held last December in Aurora, Illinois, under the auspices of the Playground Commission was a great success. Various organizations in the city took responsibility for sending projects which were used as a background with the dolls as the figures. A ten cent admission charge was made and almost $300 was taken in which was distributed among the exhibitors. Among the groups exhibiting were garden clubs, high schools, Scouts, Y.W.C.A., and similar organizations. After the exhibit the dolls were given to needy children.

Hymn Singing in Grand Rapids — Grand Rapids has had an exceedingly popular season of hymn singing, the last event having drawn more than 6,000 persons. The local Christian Endeavor Union has sponsored the series and because of the success so far arranged for a giant sing in the Civic Auditorium on Christmas night. Carols as well as hymns were sung. This splendid program began with a sing in a church after regular evening service. The church was filled and many were turned away. A larger church was selected for the second sing and again there was an overflow crowd. Then the Endeavor officers engaged the Civic Auditorium and it was filled to capacity with approximately 6,000 seated and nearly 1,000 standing.

They Started on Playgrounds — Various cities are listing the names of famous players in many fields of sports who have developed their original talent on city playgrounds. Cleveland claims to be the residence of over sixty former major leaguers, including Bill Wamby, Manager of the Fisher Foods, who was the only player ever to complete a triple play unassisted in a World's Series.

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be held in Milltown, Wisconsin, June 26 to July 3, under the auspices of the Cooperative League of the U. S. A. Among the staff members will be Miss Neva L. Boyd of the Department of Sociology and Division of Social Work, Northwestern University, and Miss Ruth Chorpenning of the professional theater in New York City. The program, which is designed to meet the needs of leaders and organizers in recreation, includes courses in folk dancing, drama, theory of recreation, instrumental music, group singing, puppetry, handicraft, and games. Inquiries regarding the school should be addressed to Frank Shilston, 739 Johnson Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

National Chickamauga Celebration—Chattanooga, Tennessee, celebrated its one-hundredth "birthday" in September with an elaborate ten-day program named officially the "National Chickamauga Celebration," attended by President Roosevelt on "President's Day," (September 20), and opened by a Cotton Ball, gayest of southern social events. In addition to the city's own centennial, the affair was staged in commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of three famous Civil War battles and the one hundredth anniversary of the tragic exodus of the Indians. Other features of the program included a banquet for visiting

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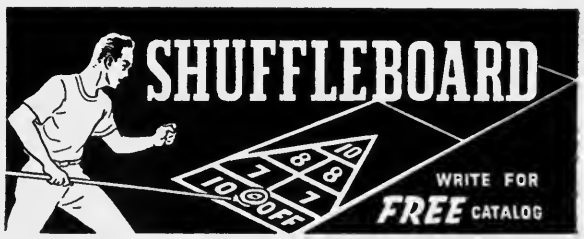

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governors, a military re-enactment of the Battle of Chickamauga, a pageant by descendants of the Cherokee Indians, horse shows, polo matches, a water carnival and speed-boat regatta on the Tennessee River, and a historical spectacle, "Drums of Dixie." The historical entertainment and recreational diversions afforded by the celebration were sufficient to attract an average of fifty thousand tourists a day.

In Honor of Theodore Wirth — Glenwood Park in Minneapolis, Minnesota, has been renamed "Theodore Wirth Park" in honor of Mr. Wirth, for many years Superintendent of Parks in that city.

With the Boys' Clubs—The Boys' Clubs of America, according to the "Boys' Club Quarterly," received forty-eight specific requests from forty-two different cities in twenty-two states to assist local organizations in the planning and promotion of building projects. Total expenditures in the erection of twenty-four new buildings and additions to twenty-four others will amount to $3,151,000 when completed.

Kent County, Michigan, Acquires Area for Park — Kent County, Michigan, has recently acquired approximately one hundred acres of land near Long Lake in Solon Township, to be used for a public park. The acquisition was authorized by the Kent County Board of Supervisors. The park will be equipped with a bathhouse and bathing facilities. The full amount of $10,000, which the county previously had set aside for its share of a WPA project for the park, probably will not be spent. The initial expense to the county will be $1,350, and cost of maintenance is estimated to be about $2,000 a year.

Camping Helps—The January, 1939, issue of *The Camping Magazine* contains a number of interesting articles for the camp director and counselor. Among them are "Winter Camping," by C. S. Chase; "Adventures in Music at Camp," by Edwin M. Hoffman; "Nature Study," by Mildred Jensen; "The Reconstructed Work Shop," by Dorothy B. Martner; and "Woodcraft, Plus," by Scott Dearolf. Individual copies of this issue may be secured at 25 cents each from the American Camping Association, 330 South State Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Courses in Community Recreation — James E. Rogers, Director of the National Physical Education Service of the National Recreation Association, in cooperation with Elmer Mitchell, will teach two courses this summer at the University of Michigan — one in community recreation, the other in curriculum problems in physical education. The courses will be given from June 26th to August 4th.

Dorothy C. Enderis, Assistant to Superintendent, in charge of the Department of Municipal Recreation and Adult Education, Milwaukee Public Schools, will conduct a course in this year's summer session at the University of Wisconsin under the title "Organization and Administration of a City Recreation Program."

New Pools for Buffalo—The Department of Parks of Buffalo, New York, last summer dedicated three new pools, each a combination of three pools—a wading, a swimming, and a diving pool — designed to accommodate small children and adults. It is estimated that 15,000 people attended the dedication ceremonies at the Schiller Park pools with almost as many people attending

the ceremonies at the Centennial Park pool. At the close of the dedicatory addresses competitive swimming races were held.

Recreation in Long Beach—The annual report of the Recreation Commission of Long Beach, California, for the year 1937-1938 has been published under the title "Long Beach Recreation" in the form of a tabloid newspaper. The twelve pages which the report contains tell of the activities along various lines. There is a letter of transmittal to the City Manager and the City Council from Clyde Doyle, President of the Recreation Commission, and also a letter from Walter L. Scott, Executive Secretary of the Commission.

Salt Water Swimming Pools — Recreation leaders who have access to sea water will find in the December issue of *Beach and Pool* a helpful article on the construction, sanitation and operation of salt water swimming pools by Louis J. Day, New York City and C. W. Stedman, Cleveland, Ohio, with the cooperation of the Engineering and Research Departments of the Josam Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, Ohio. From *Beach and Pool,* December 1938.

Pamphlets Available—Through the National Commission on the Enrichment of Adult Life in Washington, there are available two monographs which recreation workers may wish to know about. One of them is "Techniques in Adult Education," the other "Basic English." The cost of each is 75 cents. Copies are available from the National Commission at 1201 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

A Birdhouse Contest in Detroit—Nearly 125 boys from five to sixteen years of age working at the Elmwood Recreation Center in Detroit, Michigan, made birdhouses and feeding shelters for the sixth annual birdhouse contest which closed in March. Last year the boys entered 611 exhibits. Entries were judged on the basis of the degree to which the completed birdhouses, nesting and feeding shelves conformed to the specifications, their suitability for the purpose intended, and their durability, skill, and originality.

Delaware County Parks — The Delaware County Park and Recreation Board in its News Bulletin dated February 1st reports that work is progressing on the development of a new park known as Kent Park designed to be an active recreation area. An administration building, wading pool, small children's playground, and a sports area are being constructed with WPA labor. Located in one of the most populous sections of the county, a wide use of the park during the coming summer is anticipated. Approximately thirty-six acres have been added to the original Hemlocks Park opened last year which became very popular

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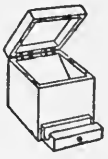

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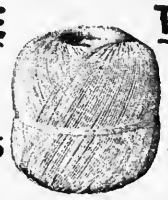
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as a picnic area. Development plans at this new area call for a bridle path through the park, picnic areas to accommodate hundreds of picnickers in groups of various sizes, boating on Crum Creek, facilities for both summer and winter sports, and for swimming. This area is being developed through NYA labor.

Sacramento Camp — Last summer Sacramento, California, maintained a camp for 500 underprivileged children, 250 boys and 250 girls. The city supplied the use of Camp Sacramento, while the National Guard furnished transportation. Most of the $2,500 needed for food was raised by the Junior Chamber of Commerce. The Recreation Department was responsible for the management of the camp through an interesting system of follow-up. Most of the campers, after the summer season is over, are enrolled in playground clubs.

A New Community House—Through the interest and wholehearted support of its residents, the Pine Grove Community Club of Sparkman, Arkansas, is soon to have a new, modern community house. According to Mrs. Harvey Taylor, organization president, interest in the project started three years ago at a meeting of a home demonstration club. The women in the group felt that cooperation and a real community spirit, so essential to community life, was losing foothold in Pine Grove and something had to be done about it. An acre of land in the center of the community was soon deeded the club by Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Jackson. Money for the club house project has been raised through the presentation of home talent plays, an amateur hour, musical program, Hallowe'en carnival, bazaar, sale of a quilt, and an egg shower. The NYA is assisting in the construction of the building.

Historic Canal Turned into Recreation Area

FOR MORE THAN a hundred years the early builders of our nation dreamed of a barge canal connecting the upper waters of the Potomac with the waters of the Ohio. Thus, they said, the vast resources of the whole mid-continent could be brought to the eastern seaboard at a minimum expense. From his early youth George Washington had faith in the future of a channel of water transportation into the heart of the Alleghenies. In 1748 the Ohio Company was organized, and in 1754 Washington made the survey of the proposed area. Later as promoter, stockholder and director, and eventually as its first president, George Washington initiated the "Potowmack Canal Company."

Twenty years later this company went out of existence, but Washington's dream lived on. In 1828, the first spadeful of sod turned. In the meantime the invention of the steam engine rendered the canal obsolete and work ceased altogether in 1850. The project had been completed to Cumberland, Maryland, however—a distance of 186 miles—and navigation for that distance was possible.

The canal was never a financial success but has been maintained in part for all these years. Now the United States Government is acquiring possession of the canal and the National Park Service will develop twenty-two miles of its course for recreational and historical purposes. The old canal is rich in beauty and charm. The canal itself is to be used for canoeing, boating and fishing, while its right of way will be ideal for hiking. The historic development will consist of rebuilding certain of the century-old lock houses, the famous Great Falls Tavern and the reconditioning of certain sections of the towpath.

Thus a century-old project will be transformed from a useless financial burden into an attractive park area, unique in its character and with the possibility of providing recreation to thousands of eager citizens.

From releases of the United States Department of the Interior "Old Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Rich in Historic Associations."

Education for What?

EDUCATION should not only be training to gain a livelihood, but it should be a rich experience in the art of living. True education should be concerned with life itself; it should be joyous, vibrant and realistic. In these thrilling times of fundamental changes in our national institutions, certainly the school must be prepared to train youth to live realistically in a real world. Unfortunately, however, in spite of the many progressive school systems throughout the country most of our schools are still in the lock step of tradition. The curriculum is still in the straitjacket. Many still worship the little red schoolhouse and the sacred 3 R's. We threw out the so-called fads and frills when we needed them most during the trying years of this depression. We must change our points of view. The social studies, music, avocational education, recreation, become the essentials in this New America and this New Day. They are the necessities if we wish to train youth for living.

American life today needs integration most of all. We have no focal points; we are drifting. We have become opportunists. Education must immediately help to focus and give unity to our national life. We must stop wishful dreaming and do some realistic thinking. The child must deal with the real issues. Even in arithmetic they must meet everyday problems that give meaning and satisfaction. Wallpapering a room without doors and windows is idiotic. Cube root has no meaning today. So many of our school problems are so artificial and without significance to the student. The great need is to develop integrated personalities, but there is so much in school life that works against this. The administration of grades is split up into segments; subjects are put into departments; teachers have become specialists; subjects have been split into pieces; students are cut into slices. In one situation many teachers operate on one pupil, while in others each pupil works under many teachers. Work and play are separated. Theory and practice are divided. In brief, one of the great needs is for education to be integrated itself. However, there are many efforts in the country working for the integrated personality through the integrated school curriculum which should be praised and multiplied.

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(Continued on page 188)

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Preventive Police Work—Frank J. O'Malley, Superintendent of Police of Grand Rapids, Michigan, announces an undertaking which will be watched by advocates of preventive work. A "city of youth" is being founded in a congested district of meager social advantages in which the majority of the inhabitants are Negroes. Officers corresponding to those in municipalities are to be elected by the youthful population under the direction of mature leaders. When several such centers have been organized, representatives and senators will be chosen to legislate for a "commonwealth of youth" with a government patterned after that of the state. Leading citizens in business concerns are helping to make the management possible. Young men of the neighborhood are doing the work of remodeling a recreation room, and money and gifts of furniture and equipment are being donated. Teachers of manual training and domestic arts will be supplied, and instruction given in boxing and other athletic activities.

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tention should not be devoted solely to the development of skills and techniques, but should be given to the handling of life situations as a whole. We still separate the school from the community, and this distinction is a pernicious one. We still have the cloistered attitude of the monastic, who lives apart from the community. School and community are something separate and different. This should not be because they are one and the same. Society has given a mandate to both school and community to foster a richer and finer living in America. — *James Edward Rogers* in *School and Society.*

Nature Lore—By adding to its staff an experienced nature study director, the Bureau of Recreation of Dayton, Ohio, has made it possible to conduct a nature study program which is attracting much favorable notice. Nature clubs have been developed in all of the community centers as well as on the playgrounds. School classes have been assisted in their nature study, and talks have been given before a number of local organizations.

Patriots' Day—On the 19th of April, eight cities and towns of Massachusetts joined in observing the anniversary of Paul Revere's ride under the auspices of the Citizens' Public Celebrations Association. The first re-enactment of Revere's Ride under the present form of observance was in 1916. The first similar re-enactment of the ride of William Dawes from Boston to Lexington was in 1920. Since 1930 a "Prescott" has ridden from Lexington Green to Concord Battle Ground. Each of the cities and towns has its own local committee designated by the Mayor or selectmen, which arranges and conducts the local exercises and historic ceremonies.

After the Fair

UNDER THE TITLE, "The Flushing Meadow Improvement," the Coordinating and Progress Committee of which Allyn R. Jennings, General Superintendent of the New York Park Department, is Chairman, has issued a booklet containing a complete résumé of all improvements to date of the World's Fair area, together with plans for the construction of Flushing Meadow Park after the Fair. Within a short time after the last Fair rocket has flared in the sky a splendid 1200 acre public park will have emerged. In this area there will be provision for both active and passive recreation — pleasant gardens and promenades, and formal development for rest and scenic beauty. There will be woodland areas of less formal development and bird sanctuaries. In addition, tree-bordered open meadows for pageants and festivals will be provided, and children's gardens where children may plant, cultivate, and harvest flowers and garden produce under the leadership of competent instructors. Playgrounds will be located at points convenient to residential areas for children of all age groups, and there will be ample facilities for all active sports including tennis, baseball, football, golf, archery, lacrosse, hockey, roller-skating, and ice-skating. Six miles of bicycle paths, five of bridle paths, and picnic grounds will be laid out and facilities will be provided for model yacht racing.

In addition to the wide variety and number of play facilities throughout the extensive park areas it will be possible to present pageants, water operas, musical shows, band concerts, and spectacles of all kinds in the 12,000 seat amphitheater on Meadow Lake, erected by the State for the Fair but constructed as a permanent improvement for the Park.

The New York City Building which houses the city's own exhibits at the Fair will be an outstanding feature of the park. This fireproof, air conditioned structure covering two and one-half acres will be converted into a great indoor recreation center. Half of the main floor space, 180 by 116 feet, has been constructed to provide for ice skating or ice-hockey with provision for indoor baseball, gymnasium exhibitions, dramatic presentations, basketball, regulation tennis, badminton and shuffleboard.

(Continued on page 190)

The Sixth Annual National Folk Festival

MORE THAN six hundred "homespun" Americans from farms, villages, Indian reservations, and cities in twenty-six states came to Washington in April to take part in the sixth National Folk Festival and to present the American scene in song, dance, and story. For three days, at afternoon and evening performances, varied folk groups presented informally and spontaneously the vivid and colorful traditions which make up American folk lore. Each of the six programs was complete in itself, presenting a cross section of the nation's folk culture, but each was different. Oyster shuckers, crab pickers, sailors, miners, lumberjacks, canal boatmen, and Indians were there, as well as folk dance groups—Lithuanians from Chicago and groups from West Virginia, Delaware, and Massachusetts. There were Negro spirituals, ballads with dulcimer accompaniment, tunes on homemade shepherd pipes, and Bach chorales sung by the Girls' Council Chorus of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. All parts of the country—East, West, North, and South—contributed to this festival of music, song, and dance appropriately opened by the town crier from Provincetown, Massachusetts, and brought to impressive close by a presentation of a typical Mormon camp meeting on the Trek.

More than 16,000 people—at one session there were 3,000 children, given leave of absence from school for the afternoon—attended the performances of the festival which was held under the auspices of the *Washington Post* and the leadership of Miss Sarah Gertrude Knott, founder and director of the festival.

It will be of interest to recreation workers and teachers to know that this year the entire festival was recorded and that records are available for phonograph or transcription through the National Folk Festival at 1337-43 E Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., or through Radioscriptions, Inc., 726 Eleventh Street, N. W., Washington. The transcriptions are 16" double face; the phonograph records, 12" double face. Through the recording a number of fiddle tunes have been made available which may be used in square dances or singing games. The discussions and demonstrations at morning meetings were also recorded. These include animal tales from the South, the playing of bamboo pipes, ballads, nursery rhymes, and choral speaking.

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After the Fair

(Continued from page 188)

The bill for the permanent city and state improvement program serving not only the Fair but the future park and including the closely related improvements affecting the entire area surrounding the Fair, will amount to $59,000,000. It is estimated that the cost of converting the grounds into a park will be approximately five and one-half million dollars.

Westchester County Holds a Barn Dance—A novel affair at the Westchester County Center at White Plains, New York, was a barn dance sponsored by the County Recreation Commission on May 13th. One of the features of the dance was an auction of "knick-knacks" unearthed from attics. The proceeds of the sale went into the treasury of the Westchester Arts and Crafts Guild to finance a scholarship for an ambitious student at the Westchester Workshop. The carnival spirit of a country fair prevailed throughout the evening. The little theater became a glorified barn for the occasion, providing an excellent dance floor for square and rustic dances and a colorful background for the picnic supper at which each woman guest produced a basket supper which she shared with an unknown partner, the identification of her companion not being revealed until the "auctioneer" made the decision.

An Annual Civic Music Night—More than 150 members of a dozen musical groups in Ann Arbor joined to present the third annual Ann Arbor Civic Music Night program. No admission was charged. A large group of persons interested in music underwrote the necessary expenses in order to make the program free to the public. Included in the program were representatives of the various musical organizations in the city, including the Ann Arbor Civic Orchestra.

Leisure

THE FIRST CONCERTED action of the I.L.O. in relation to this subject was the adoption in 1924 of a "Recommendation concerning the development of facilities for the utilization of workers' spare time." This Recommendation does not have reference specifically to young people but its attack upon its subject is so broad as to deserve reference here to show the approach of the Organization to the whole subject of provision and use of leisure. It begins by pointing out that wages for employment should be such that people need not spend what ought to be their free time in earning money by supplementary work. It then urges that the working hours of the day be so arranged as to make periods of free time as continuous as possible and that the transport system be so organized as to reduce to a minimum the time spent between homes and workplaces. After urging these measures for assuring freely disposable time in the hours not given to regular work, it goes on to recommend that housing policies should make possible the enjoyment of a proper home and that there be public provision of facilities for physical exercise and recreation, such as swimming pools and facilities for games and sports, that measures be adopted to suppress unhygienic conditions and debilitating and demoralizing forms of recreation, and that cultural facilities be provided such as libraries and technical and general educational courses. Finally it calls attention to the "necessity of safeguarding the individual freedom of workers against any system or scheme which has a tendency towards compelling the workers directly or indirectly" to use any particular facilities.

More recently a special committee has been set up to devise and promote measures enabling young persons in employment to get the most both from their spare time and from their holidays and vacations. Representatives of youth organizations have been invited to accept membership and the first meeting of the committee is scheduled to take place in October 1938 in London. From "Youth and the International Labour Organization," International Labour Office, 1938.

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"YOU CAN DESIGN," say the authors in their foreword. "Whether you realize it or not, the power of creating forms and patterns lies within you, and you should give yourself the pleasure that comes from this kind of self-expression." This volume outlines the method by which creative design may become a part of the experience of everyone. Starting with random scrawls, the reader is introduced to simple abstract designs and then to flower, bird and animal patterns. From black and white he proceeds to the use of various grays and, finally, color. There are ninety illustrations, including sixty-seven full-page plates, twelve of them in full color.

Handicrafts as a Hobby

By Robert E. Dodds. Harper and Brothers, New York. $1.75.

LEATHER WORK, strip confetti, painting on glass, metal flowers, and book making are a few of the fascinating handicrafts included in this volume. All of the projects described have been worked out in the classroom, and the articles selected require a minimum of expense and equipment. Children can follow the simple instructions with little supervision and adults can carry them out readily.

Games, Dances and Activities for Physical Education

By Fred L. Bartlett. Noble and Noble, Publishers, Inc., New York. $2.00.

THE AUTHOR, in compiling this book on junior athletics, has had as his purpose the provision of a manual of physical education activities for teachers in the elementary schools of Canada, and he has sought to develop a program which would be educationally sound, practical, and graded. In addition to a discussion of the program, its objectives and content, there are general suggestions to teachers, a chapter on Organization and Method, and a section on Physical Education Activities in the Classroom, with teaching material from grades one through eight.

1939 Swimming Pool Data and Reference Annual

Volume Seven. Hoffman, Harris, Inc., 425 Fourth Avenue, New York. $3.00.

THIS YEAR'S ISSUE of *1939 Swimming Pool Data and Reference Annual* is a particularly attractive and valuable one. It contains a number of articles which will be of interest to recreation officials, among them a summary of state health department regulations regarding the sanitation of swimming pools, how to arrange for official swimming and diving programs, building a well balanced aquatic program, and arranging community swimming programs. There is also an interesting article entitled "Principles and Design of the Water Level Deck Pool," a subject which has never before been presented in any publication, according to Earl K. Collins, editor. Still another article entitled "Sanitation and Conservation of Water" tells of a pool the water for which is brought through three hundred miles of pipe line, with seven pumping stations along the way.

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Shadow Plays and How to Produce Them

By Winifred H. Mills and Louise M. Dunn. Doubleday, Doran and Co., New York City. $2.00.

A BOOK THAT should be in the library of anyone in need of a practical guide on shadow play production. There are three fascinating parts to this publication: PART I—Cut-Out Shadow Plays; PART II—Shadow Plays with Music; PART III—Human Shadow Plays. Included are twelve plays ranging in scope from simple fairy tales to more elaborate entertainments with detailed notes on production. All of them have been produced by boys and girls in the Cleveland schools and the Cleveland Museum of Art. Numerous photographs and diagrams add to the value of this interesting and intriguing volume. In introductory and closing chapters the authors briefly discuss the history and scope of shadow plays and list numerous references containing stories suitable for adaptation to shadow use.

Golden Gate Song and Chorus Book—For Home and Community

C. C. Birchard and Co., 221 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass. Price, 25¢.

A COLLECTION of 114 songs and choruses which includes some of the world's best loved melodies. Many of the songs in this book may be found with piano accompaniment in the piano accompaniment edition of the Brown Book and the Green Book, published by the same company.

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100,000 Days.

By Dorothy Ketcham. Edwards Brothers, Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan. $2.00.

This book analyzes the hospital as an essentially social instrument, showing how the experience of illness can by careful planning be made to yield dividends to the patient and to the community through education of patients, selection of occupational projects, and study of patients and their relationship to the hospital and to the community. Based on experiences of the University Hospital, Ann Arbor, Michigan, in which the author is director of the social service department, the book treats of the medical background with which the social service work for children is correlated. On this framework is developed a full, new and valuable account of handcrafts, amusements and education of child patients which will interest all persons who are concerned with the rehabilitation of the ill and the handicapped. *100,000 Days* is illustrated with photographs of patients in activities. The finger-painted book jackets are hand-made by patients.

Some Notes on Amateur Dramatics.

By Elisabeth Moss Palmer. The Womans Press, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York. $.20.

Eleven pages of interesting notes are offered which will be of particular interest to the amateur dramatics leader who is working with adolescent boys and girls. These are based on a two-year experiment made in a consolidated school by a teacher, who, in addition to carrying a full-time teaching load, worked with a school drama club. In the sections "Why a Dramatics Group Is Valuable," "What To Give," and "Some Hints About the How," the author relates impressions and experiences that have resulted from the project experiment.

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What to Do with Herbs.

By Mary Cable Dennis. E. P. Dutton and Company, Inc., New York. $1.50.

This delightfully written book will receive a hearty welcome from those garden hobbyists who specialize in growing herbs. Mrs. Dennis takes us through her garden at *Rien du tout* in Normandy, points out the various herbs, tells of their uses and of the fascinating traditions connected with some of them. There are too recipes telling how the herbs may be used in salads and cooking.

The Administration of High School Athletics.

By Charles E. Forsythe, A.M. Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York. $2.00.

In compiling this book the author has had in mind two groups—first, individuals who expect to become teachers, supervisors, or directors of physical education and athletics and second, those already administering high school athletic programs. The purpose has been to offer practical suggestions and guides for managing the business affairs of an athletic program. The discussions accordingly have to do with policies concerning athletic eligibility, contest management, equipment, the awards, finances and budgets, safety, layout and maintenance of facilities, intramural athletics, girls' athletics, junior high school athletics, and current athletic trends.

By Way of Introduction.

Jean Carolyn Roos, Editor. American Library Association, Chicago, Illinois. $.65.

This book list for young people, compiled by a joint committee of the American Library Association and the National Education Association, replaces "Recreational Reading for Young People" issued in 1931 by the American Library Association. Since it is intended to be introductory, it is not inclusive. The list of 1,200 books chosen is based on reading interests of youth and includes both fiction and readable nonfiction. Books have been arranged under broad reading interests in an attempt to catch various moods of the reader and thus stimulate further reading.

One Reel Scenarios for Amateur Movie-Makers.

Edited by Margaret Mayorga. Samuel French, New York City. $2.50.

A handbook for those who wish to make their own film. Part I, which discusses family and local news reels includes nine miniature scenarios which are available for amateurs to "break down" into detailed shooting-scripts for filming. In Part II, on photo plays, seven original shooting-scripts are given for amateurs to film. Part III has to do with documentary films and is a study in methods. A bibliography on reference readings in amateur cinematography is included and catalogues listing available non-theatrical films are offered. An appendix presents a bibliography of reference readings in motion picture arts and a study outline in motion picture art.

The Power of Dance—The Dance and Related Arts for Children.

By C. Madeline Dixon. The John Day Company, New York. $3.50.

The modern dance in children's groups includes nearly every other art and demands the use of the whole child, physical, emotional, and intellectual. This book, with its many interesting and unusual illustrations, presents data on the transition of play to art expression during that period between the ages of eight and fifteen when children become critics of what they are creating and must have accompanying skills and techniques if their art experiences are to endure.

The Offender in the Community—Year Book, National Probation Association, 1938.

Edited by Marjorie Bell, National Probation Association, 50 West 50th Street, New York City.

"The Offender in the Community," which presents the

papers given at the annual conference of the National Probation Association held in Seattle in June, 1938, contains several articles of interest to all recreation workers. The initial article entitled "Next Steps in Crime Control" by Sanford Bates, Executive Director of the Boys' Clubs of America, Inc., is an excellent statement of present problems of crime treatment and a look into the future. In the chapter on Recreation as Crime Prevention, Glen O. Grant states the delinquency problem that confronts our country today and praises the recreational approach that is being made to it in many parts of the country. Two chapters on Community Coordination by Harry A. Wann, Supervising Principal of Public Schools, Madison, New Jersey, and by Kenneth S. Beam, Executive Secretary, Coordinating Councils, Incorporated, give a combined statement of the purpose and progress of the coordination council movement which well deserves attention.

Fun's Fun.

By Jeanne Abbott. The Reilly & Lee Company, Chicago. $1.50.

In this book Miss Abbott gives us some completely planned parties, offering a number of games which have proved successful and, in addition, new and unusual suggestions for invitations, decorations, and refreshments. Twenty special parties are described together with a number of pencil games, active games, and quiet games.

Social Work Year Book 1939.

Edited by Russell H. Kurtz. Russell Sage Foundation, New York. $3.50.

For five years the Social Work Year Book has undertaken to report the current status of organized activities in social work and related fields. In the 1939 Year Book there are three major sections: Part I consists of a group of eighty-two signed articles on various phases of social work. Part II introduces a state-by-state description of the public assistance programs in effect in the forty-eight states. Part III is a directory of national and state agencies, both public and voluntary, whose programs are related to the subject matter in Parts I and II. Among the eighty-two signed articles is one giving a bird's-eye view of the recreation movement as it operates throughout the country in urban and rural areas. Recreational developments in state and municipal parks are noted, and camping too is considered, as well as athletics, music, drama, and other recreational activities.

Basic Principles of Healthful Housing.

American Public Health Association, 50 West 50th Street, New York. $.25.

This, the preliminary report of the Committee on the Hygiene of Housing of the American Public Health Association, was reprinted from the *American Journal of Public Health* for March, 1938. It suggests the fundamental physiological and psychological needs to be met in any consideration of housing and also discusses necessary provisions for protection against contagion and accidents. Of special interest to recreation workers is the section on "Fundamental Psychological Needs" in which the Committee discusses the provision of opportunities for normal family life and normal community life.

So You're Going to Do Publicity!

By Dorothy S. Cronan and Clara W. Alcroft. The Womans Press, New York. $1.00.

The authors have given us a rather unusual booklet some in loose-leaf form dealing with the essentials of publicity for the social agency. Such questions are discussed as Who Does It; what is good salesmanship; the art of the volunteer; the issuing of good folders; the use of the newspaper, posters, and talks. The publication will have special value to workers having responsibility for publicity.

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Happy Birthday to You!

By Horace J. Gardner. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $1.00.

Someone is always having a birthday—it's an inescapable anniversary! So it is well to be armed with this book which has been planned to add to the pleasure of everyone's birthday from the tiniest tot to grandmother. Refreshments, as well as activities, are suggested.

"Supervision in Social Group Work."

By Sidney J. Lindenberg, Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City. $1.50.

When a social agency carries on its program in part or wholly through groups of its members or participants, it must call upon the best available resources of leadership in the country. Some such leaders have a knowledge of the agency and its program, while others do not. All need to be fully familiar with the nature and purpose of the agency and the methods of dealing with people in groups. This book might almost be called Selection and Training of Volunteers. It describes the theory and illustrates with carefully chosen selection of experiences the operation of the group under trained and capable leadership.

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Physical Education in the Elementary Grades.

By Strong Hinman. Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York. $2.00.

The purpose of this book is to provide an abundance of practical materials for use by elementary classroom teachers in rural and city schools, and the object has been to offer in one book sufficient subject matter for a year's well-rounded program for each grade. Many games, relays, story plays, and rhythmical activities are described, and there are suggestions for conditioning exercises, and for stunts and self-testing activities.

Marriages Are Not Made in Heaven.

By Janet Fowler Nelson, Ph.D., in collaboration with Margaret Hiller. The Womans Press, New York. $1.25.

This book, one of "Education for Marriage Series," was prepared at the request of young business women. It has been arranged as discussion material for use in a series of weekly meetings. Problems of man-woman relationships are frankly and sympathetically discussed, and consideration is given to the importance of leisure-time interests in their relation to happiness and satisfaction in such relationships. "Just as no two individuals are ever identical in their interests or activities, so leisure hours vary in form and content and meaning from one person to another, and in their contribution to one marriage or another. Yet without any set formula we can apply to ourselves the fact that a distinct contribution may be made to marriage by satisfying leisure-time activity: satisfaction in the activity itself, satisfaction in sharing the interest with another, satisfaction in the increased understanding of that other glimpsed in leisure time spent together."

How to Build It.

Edited by Clifford Peters. Modern Mechanix Publishing Company, Greenwich, Connecticut. $.50.

Here are plans for making trailers and equipment for home accessories and improvements, miniature trains, models, and radio and photography equipment. The directions for making a number of miscellaneous articles are given, and there are suggestions for a workshop.

New York Advancing—World's Fair Edition.

Municipal Reference Library, 2230 Municipal Building, New York City. $.50.

In this book of facts about New York City there is a chapter on the New York World's Fair which visitors will find most interesting. The booklet describes New York of 1939 and 1940 and has 130 photographs. It also contains a guide to the City Exhibit Building at the World's Fair.

Housing for the Machine Age.

By Clarence Arthur Perry. Russell Sage Foundation, New York. $2.50.

Mr. Perry has climaxed his long years of service with the Department of Recreation of the Russell Sage Foundation with this book which rounds out his earlier presentation of the neighborhood unit idea with a method for making its actual application more generally practicable. The procedures suggested for this purpose, however, when fully worked out showed an additional usefulness in offering important aids toward a solution of the problem involved in the application of modern industrial technology to the production of buildings. Mr. Perry's contributions to the wider use of school plants and the neighborhood unit plan are well known to recreation workers who will find much of interest in this illustrated volume.

Scenes for Student Actors, Volume IV.

Edited with notes by Frances Cosgrove. Samuel French, New York City. $1.50.

The fourth of a series of compilations of dramatic scenes from carefully selected and well-known Broadway plays, including scenes from *Stage Door, On Borrowed Time, Father Malachy's Miracle, Page Miss Glory Shadow and Substance, Squaring the Circle,* and a number of others.

The volume offers excellent study and teaching material for drama club groups, which is suitable for use with high school students as well as older groups of players. There are scenes for: one man, one woman, two men, two women, one man and one woman, and groups.

A Child's Book of Famous Composers.

By Gladys Burch and John Wolcott. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $1.50.

This interesting book, designed for children from eight to twelve years of age, is a collection of short biographies covering the lives of twenty of the world's great composers. Each biography places the composer both in time and kind of music from the child's point of view. Accompanying each is a full page reproduction of an authentic contemporary picture of the composer.

Public Problems in Landscape Design.

Prepared by Paula Birner under the joint direction of Franz A. Aust, Professor of Horticulture (Landscape Design), College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, and Almere L. Scott, Director, Department of Debating and Public Discussion.

Part I of this series of study aids deals with roads, highways, and roadside development. An introductory chapter is followed by eight sections quoting references to books and magazines under the subject headings of Roads; Highway System of the United States; Roadside Development; Roadside Plants and Planting; Maintenance of Roadsides; and Roadside Development Work in Wisconsin. Part II is devoted to parks, play areas, and parkways. The same general plan is followed out as in Part I. References are given under the following subjects: The Park Movement; Municipal Parks; County Parks; State Parks; National Parks and Monuments; Play Areas; and Parkways. Each pamphlet is available to residents of the state for 25 cents; for individuals and groups outside, at 35 cents. Requests should be sent to the Department of Debating and Public Recreation, University Extension Division, Madison, Wisconsin.

Activity Book for School Libraries.

By Lucile F. Fargo. American Library Association, Chicago, Illinois. $2.50.

In the foreword of this book it is described as a book of undertakings, "not the undertakings of teachers or of librarians, but of such purposeful undertakings of boys and girls as center in the school library." Accordingly the aim of the book is to contribute ideas of practical value in carrying out those phases of the school activity program in which the library plays a part. The result is an exceedingly practical volume containing hundreds of suggestions for activities, many of them recreational.

A Girl Grows Up.

By Ruth Fedder. Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York. $1.75.

Written for and addressed to the teen-age girl, *A Girl Grows Up* interprets some of the commonest difficulties adolescents have to face and describes in an interesting style the adjustments which must be made in the process of growing up. There are chapters on Gaining Self-confidence, Growing Up Emotionally, Getting on with People, Living Happily with Your Family, and Associating Happily with Boys. There is also a chapter on Deciding about a Job which is full of practical suggestions. A bibliography of books for the adolescent concludes the volume.

Musical Programs.

Edited by Florence Hale. Educational Publishing Corp., Darien, Conn. 25¢ single copy; when thirty or more are ordered, 15¢ each.

A collection of nine plays for the primary and intermediate grades, accompanied by songs. Included is a health sketch, a Japanese play, a safety novelty number, and several programs especially suitable for presentation during the spring and Christmas holiday seasons. The editor has included production notes.

Forum Planning Handbook.

By John W. Studebaker and Chester S. Williams. Published by the American Association for Adult Education in cooperation with the United States Department of the Interior, Office of Education, Washington, D. C. Copies may be obtained through the Federal Forum Demonstrations, Washington, D. C.

This hand book is a guide to the organization of school administered forums and has been prepared for study and discussion for planning groups of educators and civic leaders. It is based on the authors' experience in developing demonstrations centers for the past six years in Des Moines, Iowa, through a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York through the American Association for Adult Education, and similar projects in school managed forum programs in thirty-eight states during the past three years, with financial assistance from the Federal government through the Office of Education. These experiments have formed the basis for a general study of specific plans for developing adult civic education under public school administration.

The Correct Toy.

Edited by the Child Study Group of the Raleigh Branch of the American Association of University Women, Raleigh, North Carolina. $.25.

The compilers of this mimeographed bulletin have given given us a list of toys classified according to chronological age levels and based upon the observation and study of children's play interests consistent with the underlying principles of mental and physical development. As a guide it is by no means exhaustive but merely suggestive of representative types. Recreation workers will find this bulletin helpful.

The Y.M.C.A. and Social Need—
A Study of Institutional Adaptation.

By Owen E. Pence. Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York. $2.75.

Neither a comprehensive history nor an attempt to include all of the continuous accounts of the history and activity of the American Young Men's Christian Associations, this volume has as its objective the examination of certain internal and external factors that have made for continuity and for change in the organization. It seeks to contribute to better understanding of the essential elements making for continuity and change, and to suggest ways by which it may be possible for the present-day Y.M.C.A. to make such additional timely changes as may be needed in keeping with its historic character and its opportunities.

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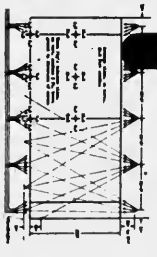

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All of the above publications are made available to those interested in floodlighting by the Benjamin Electric Mfg. Co., Des Plaines, Ill., makers of the most complete line of engineered sports area floodlighting equipment. In addition to these publications which may be secured without cost or obligation, the Benjamin Engineering Department will cooperate with you or your electrical contractor in drawing up plans and recommendations.

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Safety Every Day.

By Herbert J. Stack, Ph.D. and Esther Z. Schwartz. Noble and Noble, Publishers, Inc., New York. $.80.

It is generally conceded that in the elementary schools one of the best ways to teach safety is to present life situations through worth-while activities. In this book the authors have endeavored to include the essential elements of safety in the everyday life of a child. The stories are child centered; the approach is simple, and the chapters cover activities appropriate to each month of the year. A number of games are offered, and safety on the playground is discussed.

Talks to Counselors.

By Hedley S. Dimock and Taylor Statten. Association Press, New York. $.50.

Growing out of an informal set of talks to counselors at the Statten Camps for boys and girls, and published in enlarged form as the result of many requests from camp directors and counselors, this book presents fifteen talks in which the authors, pioneer leaders in camping, present valuable suggestions drawn from many fields. The book is designed to serve in a counselor training course program. The value of the talks lies largely in the fact that they represent a selection, simplification, and concrete application of materials from the standpoint of the task of the counselor.

Modern Trends in Physical Education Facilities for College Women.

By Ruth Elliott Houston, M.A. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $5.00.

It is not surprising that this book in manuscript form should have received the honor award for creative work made in 1937 by the American Academy of Physical Education. The way in which the material has been presented and the artistic quality of the many photographs combine to make it an unusual volume. The book portrays adequate and proper indoor and outdoor facilities for the physical education of college women. A detailed analysis of the progress and the facilities in use in seven colleges and universities is described. The book is particularly addressed to administrators who can use it in aiding the architect in interpreting the modern program of physical education in terms of proper areas and equipment, and in convincing trustees of the need for modern physical education facilities. The volume has been published in a limited edition of a thousand copies and the type has been distributed.

The Municipal Year Book—1939.

Edited by Clarence E. Ridley and Orin F. Nolting. The International City Managers' Association, Chicago, Illinois. $5.00.

The purpose of *The Municipal Year Book,* now in its sixth edition, is to record current municipal events and developments and to present an analysis of trends and statistics in the many activities of local governments. As in the case of its predecessors, this Year Book places primary emphasis upon trends and upon the problems of municipalities as a whole. As an added feature this year, in order to give a more adequate picture, more space has been given to individual statistics of cities. To avoid possible misuse of statistics, an interpretative article on the proper use of Year Book statistics is presented. An entirely new section has been added, "Part Five, Municipal Activities," which contains statistics on the "line" or service functions of police, fire, utility, welfare, health, library, and recreation administration. Material in sections which have been repeated has been brought up to date.

Textbook of Healthful Living.

By Harold S. Diehl. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York City. $2.50.

Included in this encyclopedia, designed to make individuals intelligent concerning health, is a rational exercise program emphasizing the contribution of a sane program of play and recreation to the feeling of well-being.

You Asked for It!

Question: We are anxious to secure information regarding certain procedures in boys' clubs such as practices in regard to membership dues, the opening of the boys' club building for girls' programs, and the use of women's auxiliaries.

Answer: In regard to membership dues — the amount and method of assessment — there is no general standard set for charges in boys' clubs. Each local club handles the problem in the light of local conditions, but in general it is the practice at the present time to charge 25 cents for juniors, 50 cents for intermediates, and $1.00 for senior members. The amount received from dues seldom, if ever, makes up for any considerable proportion of a club's budget.

Since a boys' club is a thoroughly democratic institution, it is general practice for all boys to pay alike in their age group. The principle is to make the dues so low as not to be prohibitive to any members. However, if a boy cannot pay anything at all, there is provision made in most clubs for him to work out the amount of his dues around the club.

As to girls' programs in a boys' club, there are several clubs which permit the use of the building at certain periods for girls' activities, such as the use of the swimming pool, social dances, etc. It is not the general practice, however, for boys' clubs to carry on regular girls' programs within the building. The national office is of the opinion that boys' clubs should be operated for boys. Many communities no doubt should have girls' clubs, but we think it is not good judgment or good economy to combine the two activities.

Regarding women's auxiliaries, we have some fifty-three reported through our annual report forms, with a total membership of 4,042. Little Rock has one of the largest auxiliaries and a most active one. Of course, these women's auxiliaries in the clubs throughout the country are not generally responsible for any girls' programs. — *Sanford Bates,* Executive Director, Boys' Clubs of America.

A Picture Dictionary for Children.

By Garnette Watters and S. A. Courtis. Grosset and Dunlap, New York. $1.00.

Recreation workers may wish to know of this comprehensive book for young children containing 480 pages of simple words with pictures. There are 4,832 words and their variants, and 1,200 illustrations. The book represents a real adventure in words and in reading for the young child. Perhaps contrary to the old belief, dictionaries can be fun!

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The Recreation Leader

WHAT THE recreation leader is, the qualities a recreation leader possesses have great influence over a long period of time on the people who come to the recreation center. It is important that the recreation leader have as wide as possible an experience of living, a capacity to enjoy beauty and to recognize truth. No one can give the kind of recreation leadership which modern life requires who has not attained a very considerable measure of self-control, of self-discipline. It goes without saying that the position of recreation leader is not one for a man who is thought of as "too academic."

It is hard for a community recreation leader to do what he ought for his neighborhood except as he at least understands what is taking place in the civic and political life. With the rapid increase in leisure, with the likelihood that men will be retiring at an earlier age, it is of the greatest importance that recreation leaders understand the opportunities for civic and political life in their neighborhoods, that they are able to think in terms of the problems of home life, that they are able to foresee much of the planning that needs to be done in the various neighborhoods of our cities.

It is hard to conceive of a recreation leader, successful and happy in his work, who does not have a philosophy of life, who has not himself studied the needs and wants of men and gained a vision as to the possibilities of life for various kinds of men, who has not also thought in terms of the needs of contemporary society.

Men and women are happy only as they continue to grow. The recreation leader must be conscious of ways in which men and women may for themselves find growth in home, neighborhood and community activities. Recreation leaders need to become masters of the art of living.

LESTER K. ADE
Superintendent, Department of Public Instruction
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

July

Courtesy Montclair, N. J., Model Yacht Club

"The origin of model yachting is shrouded in mystery, but it is as old as sailboats of large size. In England and Scotland the sport is a very old one, and here we find its greatest following and highest development." (See article on page 203.)

Model Yachting

By CHARLES E. NORTH, M.D.
New York City

THE ORIGIN of model yachting is shrouded in mystery, but it is as old as sailboats of large size. The museums in all countries show historical evidences of model yachts. In England and Scotland the sport is a very old one and here we find its greatest following and highest development.

In America, New York and San Francisco compete for the honor of having organized the first model yacht club in the early seventies. One local historian reports that the first model yacht club was on Long Island and the members sailed on Gowanus Bay in 1872. Another says the first model yacht club sailed on a lake in Prospect Park, Brooklyn about 1880. Central Park Lake and the lakes on Staten Island lay claim to model sailors about the same time.

It is easy to understand that wherever there are sailors and water there have always been model sailing yachts.

England can show records of model yachting that antedate America. The sport in England is not only older but much more extensive and better organized than in this country. England is a nation of sailors, and when sailors retire from the sea they naturally become model yachtsmen. This is true even of British Admirals, several of whom are today members of British model yacht clubs. There are now over three hundred model yacht clubs in England and Scotland. There is an active club in Calcutta and one in Cape Town, Africa.

In 1932 there were only three ponds in the United States that could compare with those abroad. In 1938, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, St. Louis, Boston, Washington, Grand Rapids, Port Washington, Long Island, Berkeley, California, Worcester, Massachusetts, and Charleston, South Carolina, had built good yacht ponds.

"Model yachting is my hobby," writes the author. "And it would be the hobby of thousands of other business and professional men if they knew about it. In the very few places where such sailing is being done the model yachts act as magnets. Business men, old and young, surround the yachts not only to satisfy their curiosity regarding construction and rigging, but to ask questions as to how they can get yachts and how they can enter the sport. At every regatta there is plain evidence of great latent interest in the sport which needs only to be awakened to cause a development in this country which would give us more than the three or four hundred clubs which now exist in England and Scotland."

Model Yacht Ponds

The basis of this whole sport is ponds and winds. Development is hopeless without good water and good wind. Both are necessary. In many localities there is good water, but if this is located in a place so sheltered by hills or banks or trees and shrubs or houses that wind cannot get at it, such water is not suitable for model yachting. Many clubs have struggled in vain to develop interest on ponds with no wind.

The dimension of a model yacht pond as approved by most authorities are from eight hundred to one thousand feet in length, two hundred to three hundred feet in width, and from three to six feet in depth. Wooden starting platforms or floats from thirty to fifty feet in width are desirable at each end. The shore line of the

pond should be of sand gently sloping from the water edge both ways at an angle that will make the depth of water eighteen inches within six feet of the edge. A pathway at least six feet wide around the entire pond is desirable to accommodate yachtsmen following and launching yachts. A shore line of stone or cement or wood is objectionable because of the damage caused to yachts striking the shore. A sloping sandy beach furnishes the best of conditions for both yachts and yachtsmen. Yachts go aground in the soft sand without damage. They can be handled by yachtsmen in rubber boots without bending too low or getting down on knees as has to be done with ponds surrounded by cement and stone and wood.

Need for Properly Constructed Ponds. The only obstacle to a large development of this sport is the lack of proper sailing ponds. The maps of the city parks all over the United States show a surplus of ponds. There are ponds enough so far as numbers go. Practically all plans for parks new and old include ponds either for decorative features, for boating, for skating, and in a few cases for swimming. Many of them are for the accommodation of ducks. There are several thousand ponds in city parks, but out of all these at the present time there are scarcely one dozen really fit for a model yacht regatta. The defects are in their dimensions, or their shape, or their shore line, or in trees, shrubbery, hills, or houses which shut off the wind.

It is urgently hoped that park commissions, in making plans for new developments, will include facilities for model yachting. Model yacht ponds cost no more than other ponds. In some cases they cost less because of their simplicity of construction. In landscaping, in place of a fringe of trees or shrubs which block off the wind, the pond can have low sloping banks suitable for rock gardens or flower beds. There is no decorative feature to a park equal to a fleet of model yachts with their sails of white and of many bright colors.

It is no argument to point out the comparative spaces required for other recreations such as baseball, football, and tennis. All model yachtsmen ask is the opportunity to make use of the water. They do not offer model yachting as a substitute for other sports. The space required is the space now occupied or to be occupied by the ponds which park commissions maintain.

In the case of plans for new parks ponds can be planned so that they will be correctly designed at the outset. In the case of old parks there are many ponds which at comparatively small expense can be remodelled. Shore lines can be made straight, sand beaches can be filled in, nearby trees and shrubs can be removed. If all of these things cannot be done at once enough can be done to furnish fairly good facilities for each city.

Boston has the most expensive and in some respects the best yacht pond in the United States. Its pool is a part of the costly development of the esplanade on the bank of the Charles River. The city is now building a first class club house where the yachts of the Boston Model Yacht Club can be kept and the yachtsmen can have club house facilities.

Port Washington, Long Island, has an ideal pond built several years ago. Because of this it has one of the strongest clubs of Class A boats and stages many important regattas. A beautiful pond has been built by the Park Commission at Hempstead, Long Island, where one of the largest clubs of M Class boats has been developed. The Lincoln Pool at Washington is the home of a model yacht club, but while the pond and surrounding park are beautiful, the club finds sailing conditions often unfavorable because trees and shrubs shut off the wind. Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco have been supplied with first class ponds by their Park Commissions and have thriving clubs. Detroit has a very fine pond and both men's and women's clubs.

One of the most thickly populated areas in the United States is the North Eastern part of New Jersey, which is part of the metropolitan district near New York. Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Jersey City, and a score of suburbs in Union County, Hudson County, Essex County, and Passaic County have a population of over 2,000,000. Here are scores of lakes and ponds, many of them built by park commissions. Yet there is not a single one of these which furnishes proper conditions for model yachting. The large resources of these park commissions and the numerous fine parks show that the cost of ponds is not an obstacle.

The demand for model yachting is latent, and cannot show itself before the pond is built. The pond must come first. The response is immediate wherever good ponds have been built. A model yacht pond always creates a model yacht club. The future of this sport depends entirely on the action of park commissions. It can become as important

a sport in America as it is in England and Scotland. If the park commissions will furnish the ponds the model yacht clubs will be immediately created. Cooperation between organized recreation and park commissions can easily make a major sport of model yachting.

The Boats

Class A Boats. The A Class are the largest size boats used by model yachtsmen. They weigh from forty to sixty-five pounds and are from six to seven feet in length overall. The masts are seven feet in height and the lead fin keels have a depth of from eleven to twelve and a half inches below the water line. These are heavy and powerful boats for models. They have all the features of the largest racing yachts. For designers and builders this class of boats is of the most interest because they must come within the limits of rules very similar to rules required for the large racing yachts. These limits are indicated by mathematical formula too complex for popular understanding, but the limits restrict the length of waterlines, weights, sail areas, and other features. These limits do not prevent wide variations in size and in design, but prevent any excesses by imposing penalties.

To the keenest students of yacht design and of sailing the A class is the most interesting class. The most modern theories of naval architecture can be successfully tested more quickly and more often in these models than in the larger boats. The newest theory of design which makes a boat self-sailing has been applied to many of the newer yachts. Because of their size and the serious study required for their design, this class appeals only to a small number of model yachtsmen. The cost of the materials and labor required in building a model of the A Class is estimated to be at least five hundred dollars. But while the yachtsmen in this A Class are small in numbers, they have for years been the leaders in the organization and development of the sport. It is their work that has elevated the game above the level of child's play and made designing and building matters of scientific interest.

Class M Boats. The M Class is comparatively new. It was originated by Mr. Roy Clough of Marblehead, Massachusetts, and the M stands for Marblehead. It is also called "the 50 - 800 class." This is because of the simple rule that all yachts must be fifty inches in length overall and cannot carry more than eight hundred square inches of sail. There is no mathematical formula setting limits to any other features of these yachts.

The M Class boats can be of any depth and any shape. Their weight is not limited but the average is from twelve to twenty pounds. There are some outstanding advantages offered to the public by this class of model yacht. They present no serious difficulties in design. Anyone with shop facilities can build a boat of this length after any design that suits his fancy. The size and weight of such a boat makes it easy to carry in an automobile. The time required to build a boat of this class is much less than the time necessary for building a boat of the A Class. The cost of M boats in materials and labor is about $50. For all these reasons the M Class model yacht makes its appeal to a much larger number of persons than the A Class. Since the introduction of the M Class at Marblehead the growth of this class has been remarkable. In eight years nearly one thousand boats have been built.

The simplicity and comparatively low cost and the convenient size of class M yachts makes them attractive to a much larger number of yachtsmen than the class A boats. Full credit must be given to the originator of the M Class for the great increase which has taken place in the number of clubs and the number of yachtsmen in recent years. The influence of the M Class on this increasing interest still continues as is shown by the growth in numbers from year to year.

Refinements. Building has progressed to a point where there is much refinement. White cotton sails have now given place to sails of oiled silk in many bright colors. Wooden masts and spars

"For whom has model yachting a special appeal? First — for that man who, loving the sea and ships, yachts and yacht racing, cannot afford a full-sized yacht of his own. Second — for the yachtsman who is also artist or engineer, to try out his ideas of form at minimum expense, or, who, loving to fashion beautiful things with tools, seeks to satisfy this craving through his favorite sport. Third—for the very young sailor, or very old, unfit to go to sea. And fourth—for those students or instructors at manual training and engineering schools whose desires to give practical expression to their acquired knowledge holds this special form. Last—but by no means least — for the many proficient model yachtsmen from among the interested bystanders who have fallen victims to this fascinating game."—*E. L. Cheney* in the 1938 Year Book of the Model Yacht Racing Association of America.

have been succeeded by brightly polished stainless steel. Clumsy brass fittings have been succeeded by chromium plated fittings of beautiful design made by specialists as skillful as jewelers. In woodwork, metal work, and sails there is no finer workmanship on display than many of the model yachts of today. They represent arts and crafts at their best.

Sailing

Each yacht requires two sailors. One is the skipper or captain and the other the crew or mate. Each of the two sailors handles the boat, one on one side of the pond, the other presiding over the opposite side of the pond. If there are ten boats in a regatta there are twenty sailors.

There is something "uncanny" about the behavior of a model sailing yacht. The rigging is designed to make the wind move the sails and the sails move the rudder. By the use of springs or elastics the rudder is kept from moving out of a straight position until it is pulled to the right or left by the string (sheet) which attaches it to the booms of the mast and jib. When the wind blows the sails hard enough to turn the boat off its course, the sails turn the rudder and the rudder steers the boat to keep it on its course. An adjustment can be made by the skipper who knows his boat so that the turning movement (moment) created by the sails is exactly counter-balanced by the turning movement (moment) created by the rudder. To see a well designed boat struggle in a strong wind to keep on a straight course is a great thrill to a model yachtsman. To him the yacht is a living creature. If it has been designed and built by the skipper it is his own child.

Self-Sailing. Self-sailing to the majority of model yachtsmen means the control of the direction of the yacht by adjustments of the steering gear and the sails. Both of them can be made to change the direction of the course. On the other hand, to the serious students of designing self-sailing means much more than this. Good designers know that the shape of the hull itself has a big influence on the direction a yacht will take when it heels over. Since much sailing is done with yachts in a partly heeled position, it is obviously of great advantage to have a hull designed so that the boat will run in a straight line at any angle of heel. Admiral Turner of the British Navy who is the most successful of all model yacht designers has added greatly to the interest of the sport by introducing principles of design which, if followed, guarantee that a yacht will be self-sailing. This means that she will hold a straight course at any angle of heel when sails and rudder are properly set. In this feature model yachtsmen are a step in advance of the designers of big boats. If this same principle were used on big boats they would also be "self-sailors" and the rudder would not be fighting against the sails and the hull. The boat could be steered with the little finger.

Model Yachting an Ideal Hobby for Business Men

In cold or rainy weather there is endless work to be done on the drawing board with new designs, or in the shop with repairs to fittings, rigging, sails, or the building of new boats requiring metal work and woodwork. The majority of model yachtsmen are equipped with shops in their homes where they spend leisure hours in occupation which is a complete diversion from all other business. On racing days the sport is out of doors. The exertion required is much less violent than that of golf or tennis and yet calls for considerable walking, running, and bending. In a racing day on a pond one thousand feet long each heat to leeward and windward the skipper travels two thousand feet. If he races six other boats in a regatta he has walked twelve thousand feet and since there are many irregular steps he has traveled two miles and a half and been outdoors from four to six hours. Such an amount of exercise is well suited to the condition of the average business man.

Other Candidates for the Sport

High school boys who work in high school shops are all embryo model yachtsmen. The drawing boards are just the place for drawing yacht designs. The metal shops have all the equipment for making all the metal and casting the lead keels. The woodworking shops are the right place for making the wooden keels, the ribs, the planking, and the masts and spars. The paint shops furnish all the supplies for finishing the yacht with coats of varnish or paint. All boys and girls and men and women who like to work with their hands on drawing boards and in metal shops, and in wood shops, would find the building of model yachts of great interest. The existence of suitable sailing water in their neighborhood is a sure method of arousing their interest.

Public Interest

The fact that most automobile driving on holidays is aimless is shown by the speed with which a large gallery of motorists collects when model yachtsmen are sailing. The sport is attractive to all classes of spectators not only because sailing yachts are good to look at but because people like to watch racing. With a good wind competition is keen and exciting enough for any sportsman. It is common for spectators to leave their cars and crowd the shore line of ponds to see the finishes of close contests.

Women, as well as men, are interested in the sport. There is a thriving women's model yacht club in Detroit. In the eastern states girls are acting as very efficient crews for the skippers of several clubs. Women make most of the sails for model yachts. They preside at the lunch parties, always a feature of regatta days. They help keep the score books of the races and furnish much expert advice to the skipper.

Organizations

The Model Yacht Racing Association of America was organized in New York City, July 19th, 1921. Total membership of club sixty-eight, (other clubs—twenty). Model yacht clubs having a roster or not less than ten members are eligible for membership. Annual dues of clubs $10. Eugene L. Cheney, President, Box 582, Winter Park, Florida; Charles H. Farley, Secretary, 87 Quincy Street, Medford, Massachusetts.

There are four divisions, Eastern, Mid-western, Pacific and Canadian. The number of clubs in each division are: twenty-seven, Eastern Division; fourteen, Mid-western Division; seven, Pacific Division; and nine, Canadian Division. Each division has its own officers and its own regattas. There are national championship races by winners from each division.

In regattas all yachts start from scratch. They sail in pairs—once to windward and once to leeward. Each yacht meets each other yacht in turn. The points for the winner are—a windward leg three points and a leeward leg two points.

In the membership clubs there are 739 Marble-

(Continued on page 246)

Photo by Leslie C. Love

Model Boat Sailing in New York City's Parks

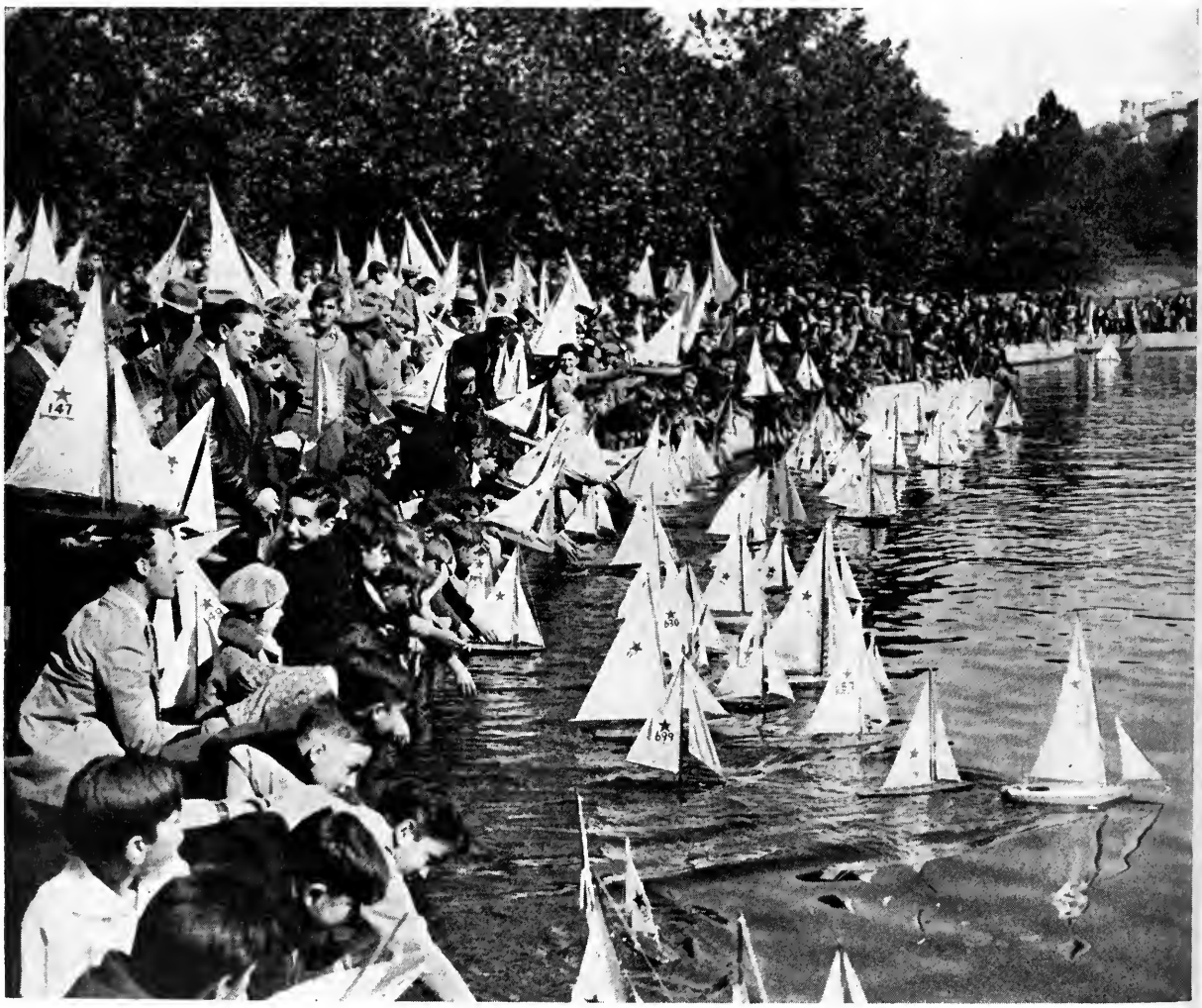
By JAMES V. MULHOLLAND
Director of Recreation
Department of Parks
New York City

THE SAILING of model and miniature boats still captivates the interest of many children and adults. Not only do recreation executives make provision for this activity in their recreation program, but commercial organizations, department stores and sporting goods companies, keenly alive to business opportunities, have manufactured component parts of models of large ocean liners and famous yachts for assembly by both enthusiasts.

In New York City there are located 200 models ranging from twelve to fifty inches at the Model Boat House located at the peninsula of the large lake, Prospect Park, Brooklyn. The opportunity to engage in this type of leisure-time activity depends to a large extent upon the facilities available for the models constructed.

The sailing of model boats is an activity in which the child of parents who can afford to purchase boats rubs shoulders with the child who makes his or her own boat. We have found in New York City that girls are also interested in this form of recreational activity. Quite often, the homemade boat has been victorious over the entries of the children possessing more expensive and elaborate craft. A special division for homemade boats is included in the program of events to encourage this particular hobby. The owner of a homemade

(Continued on page 247)



Wide World Photo

The Recreational Values of Water

By CONRAD L. WIRTH
Supervisor of Recreation and Land Planning
National Park Service

We are presenting a few extracts from an address given by Mr. Wirth at the meeting of the American Shore and Beach Preservation Association held in Washington, D. C., January 11, 1939. Mr. Wirth is a director of the Association, representing the District of Columbia. Much of the discussion at the meeting was concerned with the engineering and legislative problems of beach authorities, though most of the speakers frequently mentioned the recreational value of beaches as the dominant factor which makes them so valuable, and the prime reason why they must be protected from erosion and made available for public use.

THE NATION'S water resources constitute a heritage of every American citizen, and part of that heritage is the recreational value of water along our seashores, rivers, and lakes. We in the recreation field feel that the recreational value of water has been largely ignored in the past and that because it is so vital and so essential it should not be neglected in the future.

Provision for recreational use in the planning of water developments produces slight, if any, interference with transportation, industry, or other such projects. It is not necessary to give over our rivers, harbors, streams, canals, lake shores, and seashores solely to commercial enterprise. There are miles and miles of shore line that can be made attractive and very useful for recreation, and I feel that those handling the planning of seashore, river, and harbor developments should consult with those trained in recreational planning and make provision for swimming, for boating (all the way from canoeing to yachting), and for fishing for pleasure as well as for commercial purposes. I can assure you that it pays also not to overlook the scenic aspect of water development projects. Often it is less costly, and very seldom any more expensive, to develop our shore lines with an eye to beauty and recreational use than to develop them without regard to those particular phases of planning.

There are, in fact, times when recreational use is such an important aspect of water development projects that it becomes a serious factor in the economic justification of the undertaking. So important was the recreational aspect of the Boulder Dam project that management of the whole vast Lake Mead area for recreational purposes was assigned to the National Park Service. In the case of the proposed Ohio Valley flood control project, involving the construction of some eighty-nine dams, multiple use for recreation offers much greater justification of the cost than the flood control factor alone. Floods of disastrous proportions in the Ohio Valley are relatively infrequent. At present only fourteen of the proposed eighty-nine dams are considered economically justified for flood control purposes. Although the National Park Service has made no specific recommendations concerning this proposed project, we do point to the additional economic justification which provision for recreational use in the planning would offer. The Service is at present concentrating with the Army on problems of recreational development in this area, and it is expected that definite conclusions will soon be reached.

Our studies of the recreational use of parks show that water is a leading attraction where it exists, and that where it does not exist it nevertheless stands well up on the list of preferences of park users. A park use study was undertaken last summer of 292 state and local park and recreation areas throughout the United States by National Park Service, Civilian Conservation Corps, Works Progress Administration, state and local personnel, in connection with the Park, Parkway and Recreational-Area Study. The results of this study, which will be valuable in determining the adequacy of present facilities and the need for additional provisions, are now being tabulated and analyzed, and it is expected the information will be published at a later date.

A similar study was made in the summer of 1937 on eighty-six selected areas in the eastern and southeastern states, which revealed that scenic resources or exceptional opportunity for swimming appear to be necessary to draw any appreciable patronage from beyond a fifty

mile radius of a park. Another item revealed in this survey which may interest you was that less than fifty per cent of bathers at park beaches use bathhouse dressing facilities. It was shown that in general the activities of visitors to state park areas rank in the following order: scenic use, picnicking, swimming, hiking, boating, sports, camping, horseback riding, fishing, and nature study. These statements, while illuminating, cannot be considered conclusive since they are based upon incomplete data taken over a relatively short period of time.

I am happy to be able to report that from our observations there appears to be a quickening of interest of late in the recreational value of water, and that several new projects are under way both by the Federal government and the state governments for the preservation and development for recreation of several valuable coast and inland water beach and shore areas.

Millions of dollars are now being spent by the Federal government in cooperation with state and local authorities on flood control, water conservation, and power projects. In connection with the development of these areas the planning for recreational use is receiving increasing recognition, especially in the more arid sections of the country where water is at a premium. The National Park Service has been requested to advise on the recreational planning and development for a number of these projects and in every case has endeavored to correlate proposed developments with the state plan which is being developed under the Park, Parkway and Recreational-Area Study.

With those responsible for planning park and recreational facilities and programs, water must be kept in mind always as of paramount importance. With those responsible for waterway developments of any nature, the recreational value of water should be kept in mind for the producing of plans which will provide for the fullest use of this invaluable resource.

"Half the lure of sailing is adventure. Divide the rest between the two other universal human qualities—the desire for freedom and the urge to create—and you have that unshakable architecture that is often puzzling to laymen: a sailor's love of sailing."

—*Samuel Carter.*

More and more communities are making provision for swimming. Cazenovia Pool in Buffalo, New York, is one of a number provided by that city.

A Swimming Pool as a Recreation Center

By J. R. HORAK

THE GRANT Union High School Swimming Pool in North Sacramento, California, was opened in the early summer of 1934. Designed under official A.A.U. regulations, the pool is 120′ by 50′ with a depth running from 3½ to 9 feet. The pool contains about 300,000 gallons of water sterilized by the chlorine ammonia process.

The pool was completely paid for at the completion of the 1936 season. The proceeds prior to 1937 were used for maintaining the pool as well as paying off the indebtedness on it. The pool was constructed with the cooperation of the County Road Construction Fund, the Civil Works Administration, the State Emergency Relief Fund, and the National Youth Administration. Thus the cost to the student body and the district was very slight, consisting chiefly of the cost of filtering and locker room housing equipment.

An interesting feature of the administration of the pool is that at the completion of the second semester of the school year in June it is turned over to the Student Body Association which manages the pool for the benefit of the student body during the summer months. The Grant Union High School, with an enrollment of about 1,600 pupils, is one of the few high schools is the country which does not charge dues such as student body fees. Consequently the only means of revenue for the student body are the proceeds from charges at football games, basketball games, and other sports, and student card parties and dances. One of the chief sources of revenue for the student body is the money received from swimming pool charges. Adults pay a fee of twenty-five cents which includes the suit and towel and also a large bath towel used for sun baths. Children pay fifteen cents for suit and towel. The pool is open from 10:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M. throughout the summer. Free lessons are given in the mornings to all patrons desiring them.

The North Sacramento High School is the proud possessor of a swimming pool which combines with aquatic sports many other recreational features, including organ concerts. It is also unique in the fact that during the summer months it is managed by the Student Body Association.

Swimming Plus!

For those who enjoy other forms of recreation with their swimming there are facilities around the pool for table tennis, horseshoe courts, tennis, badminton, and softball games. These games are available to the public without charge from the time the pool is opened in the morning until it is closed at night, and the various game courts are lighted in the evening. There is no charge for spectators who may come in at any time to enjoy the cool re-

freshing atmosphere surrounding the pool. These spectators are permitted to use the picnic tables and chairs at no charge whatever.

Other recreational facilities include an annual water carnival with clowns, water stunts, water wrestling on a floating ring in the middle of the pool, diving and swimming exhibitions, swimming meets, and many other features.

Each day during the summer there are concerts on our outdoor electric Hammond organ. At the present time we are installing in our new cafeteria which will open onto the pool a beautiful pipe organ which will be played throughout the summer during the day and evening.

Another unique feature scheduled in the recreation program at the pool are the radio broadcasts given direct from the pool in many different forms. One outstanding broadcast of last season was an under-water broadcast accomplished through the means of a diving helmet and numerous microphones which the announcer took down to the bottom of the pool.

Regulations

In our locker rooms we use a hanger basket system which is manufactured by the American Wire and Form Company. This system has been very satisfactory, and it affords a very clean and neat locker room set-up. We have from twenty to thirty employees on duty on a busy day, many of them students who have attended or are attending the high school and are working their way through high school or college. We have on busy days from three to four certified Red Cross life guards.

We maintain very strict regulations in regard to the use of the pool by bathers with any type of disease or skin irritation, and we are careful to suppress any rowdyism and unnecessary roughness. We have made very strict rules regarding the use of soap and warm water in the nude in shower rooms. Footbaths are provided which the patrons using the pool must go through before entering the water or returning to the locker rooms.

The public, without charge, may use the game facilities, and the picnic tables and chairs

Calling All Landlubbers!

"Paul Parker Photo"

Even though your craft may be just a simple model sailboat you'll want to know the language of the sea and to understand its etiquette

By
OLIVE MCCORMICK
Mariner Adviser
Girl Scouts, Inc.

FROM THE GLEEFUL boy who sails a chip boat down the gutter after a heavy rain to the world traveler who thrills to see his ship plow from the sullen green of the North Atlantic into the Gulf Stream's blue, the moving waters of the earth lure us all.

The operations of a clipper ship are romantic mysteries to a landlubber. Even the passenger on a ferryboat, bewildered by bells and whistles and men busy at coils of rope, dimly understands that he is at the threshold of a strange, exciting new world.

It's easy to step across that threshold. For any one who learns the language of the sea and understands its etiquette, a ferry ride becomes a fascinating expedition and a vacation cruise can never be dull no matter how unpretentious the ship.

What is the language of the sea—of "ships that pass in the night and speak to each other in passing"? In darkness they may speak silently. Every seagoing vessel carries a red light on its left or port side and a green light on its right or starboard side. The arrangement of white lights can tell you the kind and size of boat, the direction in which it is going and whether or not it is carrying a tow. The long strings of barges that plod up and down our rivers in the wake of bustling tugs are clearly marked in the dark for the water-wise observer. Each barge carries red and green running lights and a white light on the stern (with the exception of the last barge which carries two white lights on her stern arranged horizontally five feet apart, four feet above her deck house, and showing all around the horizon).

Signals and Their Meaning

The "rules of the road" will guide the vessels in passing without the need of giving signals. A boat (not a sailboat) approaching from the right, unless she is more than two points abaft the beam (which means well behind the middle of your boat) has the right of way. Watch, next time you are aboard a boat, and see how this works out.

Whistle signals at sea are much more accurate than the honk of an automobile horn on land. Listen to what the navigator says: One blast means, "I am going to starboard." Two blasts mean, "I am going to port." Three mean, "I am backing," and four mean "Danger."

Bell signals from the bridge direct the engine room. When the engine is stopped, one bell means "Ahead slow." When running ahead slow, a jingle means "Full speed ahead." If you are running full speed ahead, one bell means, "Slow down,"

and once you are running slowly, another bell means, "Stop." There is a beautiful economy about the signals of the sea!

The road signs and silent policemen of the sea are the buoys that mark the channel. The law of the sea is courtesy and no seaman disregards the warning of the markers. A *nun* buoy (red, with an even number painted in black) says: "Leave me to port when you are going out of the harbor." A *can* buoy (black with odd numbers) says: "Leave me to starboard going out." Buoys with vertical stripes say: "Come close; we mark the center of the channel." White horizontal stripes say, "Stay away; we are covering a wreck." *Bell* or *whistling* buoys may mark the entrance to the harbor or other important locations. They are often lighted.

"Storm warnings are flying from Boston to Hatteras." Would you recognize one if you saw it? The cautious owner of a small sailboat will probably take you back to shore if he sees a red pennant flying from the mast at the yacht club or the Coast Guard station. The pennant is the small craft warning and it has told him that a fairly strong wind is expected.

The storm signal is a square red flag with a square back center. Flown in combination with the red pennant or a white one, it tells the seafarer not only that a wind is coming, but from what direction. At night storm signals are given by red and white lanterns.

And the dread hurricane warnings? Two storm flags, one above the other, or three lanterns, red, white, red. Hurricane, or whole gale warnings tell of a wind traveling a mile a minute or better.

There are other flags that supply nautical conversation—flags for every letter of the alphabet of the General Service Code (International Morse), pennants for numerals, and those fascinating yachtsman's flags that say "Owner on board," "Crew at meals" and other interesting gossip about the private lives of the vessel's inhabitants.

About the Weather

If you are water-wise you must be weather-wise. Do you know where weather comes from? That question is not as silly as it sounds. Weather comes from the west, as a rule, in the United States. Look at a map of the United States Weather Bureau and see how the high and low pressure areas travel across the country from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic. (For twenty cents a month the Weather Bureau in the nearest city will send you a daily map; or look for it in your newspaper.) How fast does weather travel? That's not a silly question either. It averages about 400 miles a day. Today's weather in the country 400 miles west of you is likely to be your weather tomorrow, subject, as the train schedules say, to change without notice. To seamen, however, the weather does give notice and some of the seaman's wisdom may be yours. Notice the wind and watch the western clouds!

Fair weather clouds are the cream-puff, or cumulus clouds. You can see them on bright sunny days, arranged in rows parallel to the western horizon. They are thick, flattish on the bottom and dome-shaped on top. On very hot, muggy days they may bring showers in the afternoon but nothing to alarm a sailor. The mackerel sky with its tiny cloud flakes lined up like the ribbing of sea sand or the scales of a fish, foretells winds or warmer weather.

Seamen watch for the high-riding feathery clouds called mares-tails. They are the cirrus clouds that some people call weather breeders—their appearance usually means that the end of fair weather is in sight; rain will fall within a day or so.

The mares-tails are light and so they travel fast, ahead of the storm. Close on their heels, sometimes overtaking them, are the puffy, often grayish strato-cumulus clouds. They confirm the message of the first couriers.

The thin milky sheet of clouds that sometimes covers the sky in the morning means nothing, as a rule, for the sun may burn through by noon. If the clouds arrive in the afternoon or persist until then, they mean rain within twenty-four hours. Storm coming closer!

The low-lying cloud sheet whose rolling surface covers the whole sky is made up of stratus clouds. When they appear, get ready for rain in seven hours or less.

Everyone quotes proverbs about the weather but how many of the proverbs are true? Here are a few that the Girl Scout Mariners quote because they are borne out by fact:

Mackerel skies and mares-tails
Make lofty ships carry low sails

Red sky at night, sailors' delight
Red sky at morning, sailors' warning.

When the sea gulls fly inward uttering sharp, shrill screams, a storm may be expected.

A ring around the moon is a sign of rain.

What weather do *you* predict for tomorrow?

Identifying Boats

But there's more than weather to interest you in the never ending pageant of the sea and sky. When the moon rises over the water and a tall-masted ship sails silhouetted into the circle of light, do you say, "Oh, look at the boat"? Or do you know (by her size and her three headsails) that this lofty beauty is a cutter, one of the fastest modern sailing vessels? Can you tell a gaff-rigged sloop from a jib-headed sloop, and would you mistake a ketch for a yawl in broad daylight? In the words of a recent advertising campaign, "It's fun to be fooled but it's more fun to know!" The rigging of a ship can tell you a great deal about the work she does, how far and how fast she travels. Her canvas spread in a high wind will tell you something about the wisdom or the foolhardiness of her owner, too.

The fascinating terminology of boats is too long to go into here. But you might like to remember that both yawls and ketchs are two-masters, having one large mast forward and one small mast aft. The small or mizzen mast of the yawl is farther back than that of the ketch—almost at the end of the boat (aft of helm is the technical way of saying it).

The little one-mast, one-sail boats that dot the harbors of our seacoast and our inland waters are catboats. Their masts are stepped well forward and they may be gaff-rigged, jib-headed, or sometimes, even smaller, with a lug sail or sliding gunter. Look at the pictures in a dictionary or nautical reference work if you want to see what these are.

Being able to recognize the type of boat your friend possesses is one of the finest courtesies a landlubber can pay an owner. And it doesn't do you any harm with other landlubbers' either!

Marvels of Marine Life

Mermaids, dolphins, Mother Carey's chickens, and Davey Jones' Locker have passed from sea lore to every day conversation. Some of them are real and some are not, and the amazing thing about marine life is that reality is likely to be as unbelievable as legend.

What is the mysterious force that makes clouds of gorgeous Monarch butterflies gather at the shore and fly resolutely out to sea until they are destroyed by wind and wave? Who could trust his own eyes when he sees an animal that does not bother to swallow his food, merely throws out his stomach and surrounds it! (That's the starfish.) Why does the wood duck, which nests in a hollow tree, always carry its young, one by one, to the nearest lake or river? Once you have made friends with the sea you can never escape it. The skeletal remains of prehistoric fish have been found in the mountains of Bavaria and in our own deserts. Perhaps that is why sea lore is so fascinating. It reaches back into the very beginnings of all life and is touched with the glamour of a day when all the world was new and infinitely mysterious.

New Interest Guaranteed!

There is no end to the new interests that will come into your life if you take watermanship as your hobby. It makes no difference what your age or sex may be. Women and children first — and not to the lifeboats either. They're more likely to man the halyards or holystone the deck. More than 2,603 girls, for example, in the Girl Scout Mariners are learning how to go down to the sea in ships (including the items mentioned in this article and many more). They are enjoying shanties and stirring tales of yachtman's exploits, the world's navies and merchant marines.

(Continued on page 247)

"Paul Parker Photo"

What They Say About Recreation

"I KNOW of no better way of expanding one's opportunity for real pleasure than in the cultivation of one's tastes for beauty and art. As a matter of fact, no life seems quite complete, be it ever so useful or successful, that has not felt the thrill that comes with such appreciation or creation. Thousands of young people toil during the day whose lives are unavoidably cast upon a background of routine and sameness — the world's work must be done—to them should be offered pastures where beauty and inspiration may be gathered, places where rich and poor alike may give expression to their finer emotions — playgrounds for the soul."—*Samuel Fleisher,* Founder, Philadelphia's Graphic Sketch Club.

"The rootage of much that man has done and thought is found in the field of the arts. Commerce itself and trade, whether national or international, depends on developments in these fields. In a casual survey of the history of man there seems to be ample evidence that developments in these fields have gone hand in hand with the rise of civilization; where creative genius in the arts and crafts has been stagnant, civilization seems to have made little progress." — *Dr. George M. Wiley* in *School and Society.*

"The best teachers, in my observation, are those who contribute by a subtle process of contagion a joyous attitude toward life."—*Henry A. Wallace,* Secretary of Agriculture.

"We are no longer so sure of stocks and bonds, but we are more sure than ever of the carry-over values of reading, nature, hobbies, music, art, drama, crafts, camping, and activities in the fields of social recreation and sports. All of these, with proper guidance, will aid greatly in rounding out the education of youth and in bringing about a better interplay of leadership, facilities and services, not only among individuals but also among schools and municipal governments serving the people recreationally."—*G. W. Danielson,* Director of Recreation, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

"A full arsenal of recreational resources should contain more than one type and should furnish activities for different seasons. They might well come in pairs like animals into the ark, one for summer and one for winter. Thus golf and bowling may lie down together, or tennis and skating or swimming and volleyball."—*Dudley R. Reed,* M.D., in *Keep Fit and Like It.*

"Recreation is not merely amusement. It is expressing, creating, daring, adventuring. It is putting life together in trial patterns and new designs. It is subjecting imagination, courage, resolution, and our whole range of skills and creative capacities to the test. We don't really live in the things we *must* do. We live when released to follow the beckonings, the lures and enticements of freedom. That's when life mounts to high tide. That's the stuff we are dealing with in recreation."—*V. K. Brown,* Chicago.

"It is the community's job to re-create the spirit of the neighborhood, to see to it that individuals do not remain 'lost souls' in the city. Unless we are prepared to accept as desirable the corporative State, which I trust we never shall, where each individual is assigned a particular function and station in life, we must restore to society opportunities for voluntary association where the instinct to want to be a neighbor and to have neighbors will be gratified."—*Dr. Harold W. Dodds,* President of Princeton University.

"Those who are interested in directing the uses of leisure time into desirable channels are increasingly interpreting the social objectives of leisure in terms of enriched personalities and abundant living. Personality enrichment includes the development of the body, the equipment of the mind, the control of the emotions, the growth of character, the acquisition of skills and efficient social expression, and the art of living together." —*Martin H. Neumeyer.*

Swimming Pool Construction and Operation

An informal chat on aquatic recreation and a few suggestions for the construction and efficient administration of swimming pools

By DAVID MCCARY
Superintendent of Recreation
Beverley Hills, California

THERE IS NO physical activity, sport or recreation that can be compared with swimming, nor one from which the participant derives such benefit; and for those who have enjoyed this sport, nothing revives more pleasant memories.

The history of aquatic recreation goes back beyond the time of the Roman Empire, with some interesting relics such as Assyrian carved stone tablets dated 800 B.C. showing a soldier swimmnig toward a fort, and, surprisingly, with a well defined "crawl" stroke.

The all-time aquatic record probably goes to the Roman Emperor Caracalla. This man has little claim to fame except that he built a public bath which covered four hundred thousand square yards, required forty thousand workers in its construction, and accommodated three thousand bathers. Of these baths an encyclopedia says, "We have only to gaze upon the ruins of Caracalla at Rome to see how utterly words fail to describe the vastness of this glorious and luxuriously adorned edifice."

Be that as it may, it has been left to America to reach the greatest development of aquatic recreation. Today we construct an elaborate swimming pool, press an electric button, set in motion a score of devices, filtration and sterilization equipment, produce thousands of gallons of pure sparkling water, and accommodate thousands of swimmers.

Having brought the construction and operation of pools to a point of technical perfection, the problem now is: What shall we do to promote this fascinating sport and make it a national recreation for the greatest number — a recreation that will develop healthy bodies, clean minds, and save lives?

Among the most important things to be considered in the interest of patrons of swimming are the following: the enforcement of regulations dealing with public health and the particular needs of the individual at both private and public pools, and the development of a standard of aquatic etiquette to protect the swimmer from his own violation of personal cleanliness and give decent preparation to the swimmer about to enter the water of a public pool.

Compulsory shower lanes and antiseptic foot baths are not the solution. While construction of proper showers and other necessary sanitary conveniences are a beginning, other necessities include privacy combined with fairly luxurious construction, proper heating, good ventilation and supervision of the shower rooms.

The construction of a modern swimming pool cannot be appraised in dollars and cents; it is a matter of service. Today such an institution should include refinements and color schemes that approach the inspirational.

The Beverley Hills Pool

In planning and construction, the city of Beverley Hills set a high standard in community effort when it built its municipal pool at La Cienega Park, cost of which was defrayed by an appropriation of $85,000 from the city's general fund. The pool, opened to the public in 1929, has been improved from time to time, one interesting addition being a steel sash and glass surrounding wall. Another improvement has been the creation of a one hundred per cent slip-proof concrete deck surrounding the pool.

Two pools are provided — a shallow pool for small children, and the main pool, 150′ x 45′, containing 280,000 gallons of water, with a filtration turn-over of 900 gallons per minute.

The pool is located at the entrance to a nine acre recreation center developed by the city. This playground is beautifully landscaped and provided with improvements such as thirteen standard championship concrete tennis courts, a lighted softball field, putting greens, volley ball and croquet courts and other recreational facilities as well as beautiful picnic grounds.

Construction Features. The entire pool is enclosed with a solid glass wall windbreak twelve feet high connecting with the men and women's locker rooms, which are constructed parallel and on opposite sides of the pool. This attractive glass enclosure prevents prevailing cool winds from the ocean from chilling the bathers, and debris from blowing into the pool from the surrounding park. It is a great factor in maintaining a clean pool in such an open location.

In designing the main building and locker rooms, a combination of Moorish and Spanish architecture was followed, giving the pool the atmosphere of an estate or country club. It has often been used by motion picture studios in the production of pictures.

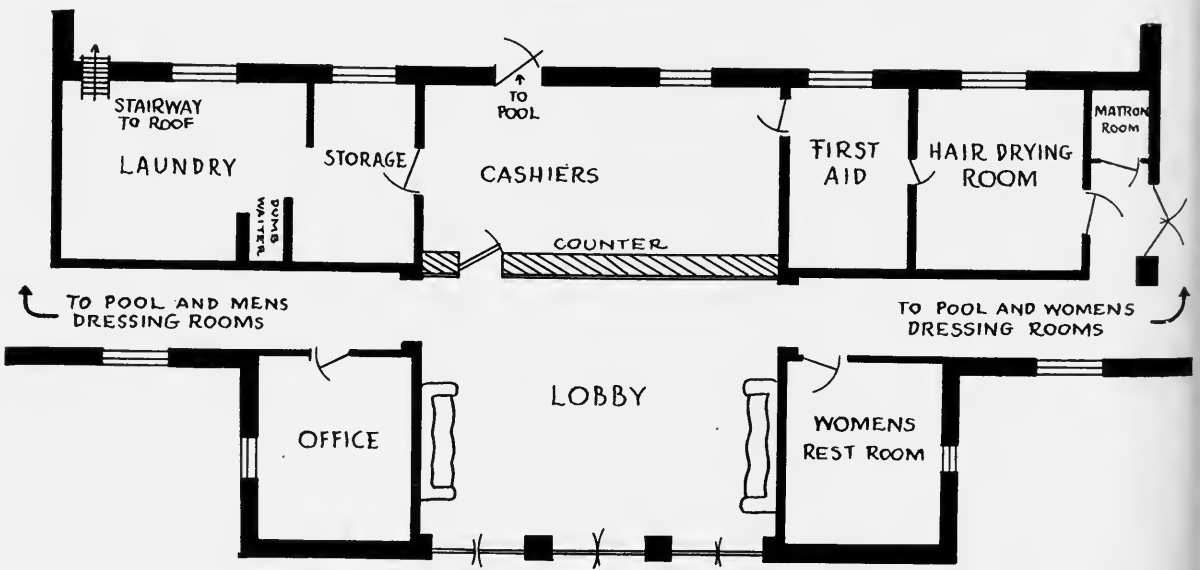
The second floor is designed as an apartment for the superintendent of recreation, who is responsible to the City Council for maintenance and successful operation of the pool as well as other recreational activities.

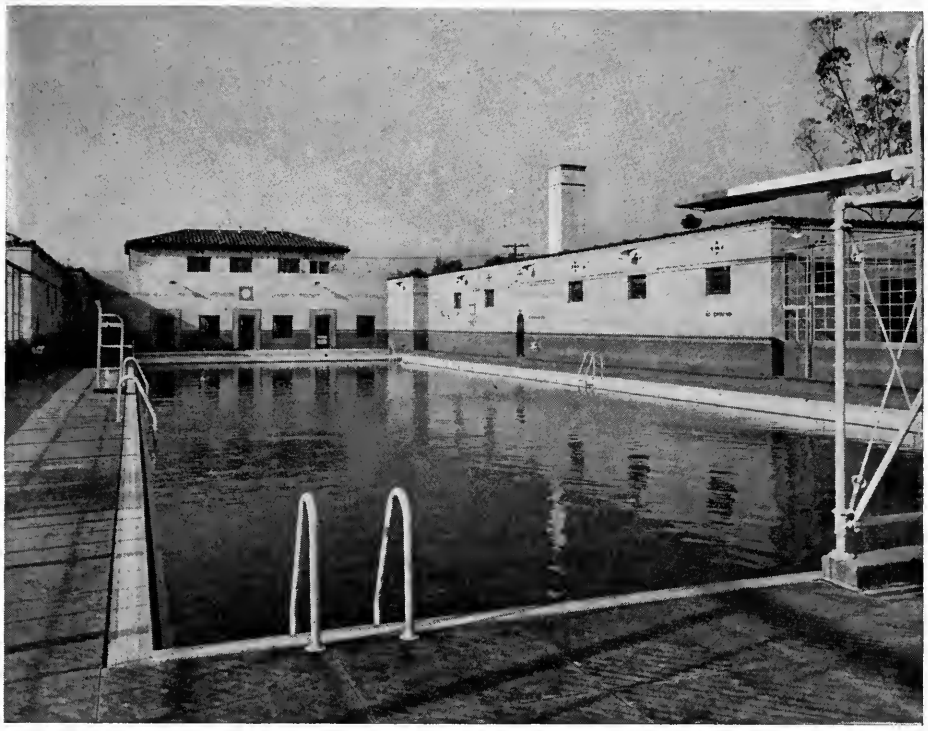
The doors and windows of the first floor are bordered with green, blue and gold glazed tile. This color scheme and material is effectively continued in the lobby and along the locker room walls and around the deck of the pool, and permits a wainscot color scheme of sea green with sky blue on the walls surrounding the entire pool. Flooring in the main lobby is of twelve inch square dark brown Spanish tile, with walls and ceiling finished in a two-toned brown, and counter of mahogany.

The bottom of the pool is of smooth white medusa cement, with drains provided under expansion joints converging into an inspection pit in the filtration room. The sides are part tile and part a special smooth white plastic.

The deck of the pool has been made exceptionally slip-proof. This feature has attracted much attention and has been used in the construction of other pools. This slip-proof deck has been produced by

Arrangement of lobby, office and other service rooms greatly facilitates supervision





In this picture will be seen a section of the solid glass wall windshield which protects swimmers from the prevailing winds

the use of a grinding machine with a carborundum wheel. Cutting into the cement surface one-sixteenth of an inch, grooves three-sixteenths of an inch wide are produced two and one-half inches apart, parallel to each other and at an angle of forty-five degrees to the edge of the pool. In addition to its safety features it is attractive in appearance, and accelerates drainage of the pool deck.

The edges of the pool are bordered with one inch square blue and white tile construction which also forms the gutter and continues two feet down the side below the surface of the water. The bottom of the pool slopes very gradually from a depth of three to nine feet. This construction has proven satisfactory. It gives both the non-swimmer and the beginner a large play area without the danger of suddenly stepping off into deep water. It is also good for the purpose of instruction in swimming.

Locker and Shower Rooms. Locker rooms are flat roofed with massive beams and equipped with 500 individual steel lockers 36″ x 18″ x 10″. The lockers are located in the center of the room with private dressing rooms along the walls. Rest rooms and showers are located at the exit from the locker rooms to the pool, and are finished in white and black tile with partitions of marble. The showers are thermostatically controlled by pressing the foot on a chromium button, and there are individual liquid soap dispensers directly under each shower.

In the construction of modern pools, greater consideration should be given to accommodations in the locker rooms and shower rooms. If proper facilities are provided the requirements for a high degree of personal cleanliness will be met by most persons using a swimming pool. There should be full-length lockers, with separately divided accommodations for adults and children. Clean, dry, sanitary floors, and air conditioning to the right temperature are among the requirements of the locker and shower rooms.

The Water Supply. The water used in the pool is secured from the city's water treatment plant located 500 yards from the pool. This arrangement is an ideal one, for in addition to furnishing the pool with filtered water of high quality it permits frequent bacteriological tests of the pool water to be made in the laboratory of the plant. At no time is green water added to the pool, all water added to the pool being first filtered. The importance of this cannot be overemphasized.

The circulation of the water in the modern pool should be so arranged that the water will flow into the pool from the bottom upward, and out over beautifully constructed gutters covered with appropriate decorative grating, and back to the purification plant. Such a system of circulating the water would revolutionize conditions in the swimming pool, because all debris and other matter that contaminates a swimming pool floats on top of the water until it becomes water-logged, when it seeks a lower level, mixing with the water until

all bathers are out, then settles to the bottom where it remains until vacuumed out.

Filters are the horizontal pressure type and are backwashed by taking the water from the pool, and in addition means are provided to add to the backwash pressure of the domestic water supply, if desired. This is arrived at safely, and in compliance with the law, through the installation of check valves and a vacuum breaker attached to the water main before it connects with the filters. It permits the operator to add make-up water, fill the pool and frequently overflow the pool through the filters.

The temperature of the pool water is thermostatically controlled. All other equipment, such as heating units, pumps, chlorinators, alum and soda-ash feeders, is automatic, or manually controlled. The pool is vacuumed and brushed daily, thereby eliminating the algae problem.

Notes on Facilities. Facilities provided should include a laundry room, first aid room, and a modern hair drying room equipped with six hair dryers of original construction. The air is controlled through flexible rubber tubing; all electrical apparatus is placed out of the reach of wet hands and hair. Make-up tables and mirrors surround the room.

Life guard chairs in the modern pool should be at least nine feet high, in order that the guards not only be separated from the patrons, but to facilitate observation of submerged persons and more efficiently carry out necessary safety measures and supervision.

Some Hints in Administration

Sixteen employees are required for the operation of the pool: six life guards, four locker attendants, two cashiers, one operator, one laundryman, a bicycle checker and supervisor. Four or five guards are on duty during busy hours, they change their stations every fifteen minutes, rotating clockwise around the pool deck. Discipline is maintained through dignified, courteous service, with familiarity between employee and patron prohibited. Locker attendants lock and unlock lockers for patrons and enforce necessary precautionary measures to insure compliance in connection with all rules of health and conduct in the locker rooms. These employees are selected upon evidence that they have good judgment and ability to handle a difficult situation.

Persons coming to the pool on bicycles are required to park them under the supervision of an employee who devotes his time to caring for thes prized steeds while their youthful owners are b coming Helene Madisons or Johnny Weismuller

Eating and smoking on the premises are not a lowed, and foodstuff cannot be sold, either d rectly, or by slot machine on or near the premise Carefully selected bathing caps are sold to pa trons, and all women and girls are required t wear caps while swimming. Boys and men ar permitted to wear trunks only.

The price of admission is fifteen cents for a persons under sixteen years of age, and twenty five cents for all persons over that age. A privat dressing room costs ten cents additional, an rental of a suit is ten cents. Reduced rates of ad mission are allowed Boy Scout troops and othe organizations attending the pool in groups.

Swimming hours are from 9:30 A. M. to 5:3 P. M. with a half-hour period of free instructio in swimming to boys and girls from eight t twelve years of age at 9:00 A. M. The first ste in this instruction is a lecture, then a demonstra tion which shows the meaning of all the term used in swimming. The American Crawl is "take apart" for the beginners bit by bit, then recon structed by the demonstrator, first showing th float, next the flutter kick, then the arm strok and breathing. The group is cautioned concern ing the disadvantages and possible hazards o some activities which are really acrobatics, such as walking on the hands in shallow water, jump ing into water feet first, swimming under wate and any unusual activities which might caus water to be forced through the nose and into th inner ear.

It is surprising how quickly children from eigh to twelve years of age will learn to swim throug the method described, especially when the in structor goes into the water and gives each chil individual attention during the first lesson. Th classes are limited to twenty pupils.

Swimming and playing in water are refreshing and vitalizing for a certain length of time, varying with the individual, but it is doubtful whether any child should be permitted to remain at a swim ming pool more than two hours under the usua conditions, where rest periods in a wet suit ar followed by violent exercise with little supervision

Looking Ahead

The 1939 aquatic recreation center should b built to fulfill a useful community purpose. In i

(Continued on page 248)

Courtesy Public Recreation Commission, Cincinnati, Ohio

A Regatta of Their Own!

By WILLIAM BLISS STODDARD
Redondo, California

A BLUE SKY, with gulls flying overhead; a white, sandy beach; rippling waves; a breeze which filled the sails of countless gallant yachts, and a horde of youngsters, clad for the most part in bathing trunks, with the light of conquest in their eyes!

This was the picture presented at Mission Beach, several miles from San Diego, California, one morning last June, when 750 boys ranging in age from twelve to fifteen years, gathered to compete for a series of silver trophies and certificates of merit. The occasion was the fourteenth annual model yacht regatta sponsored by the Manual Training Department of the San Diego Junior High Schools. Boys from ten schools met for the event.

Every boat was designed and built by the boy who sailed it. The teachers gave instruction, supervised and made suggestions, but all of the actual work was done by the boys themselves. Moreover, if a boy had any original ideas regarding the construction of keel or sail which he thought would make for greater speed or staunchness, he was permitted to try them out. For weeks the boys had spent all their spare moments working on their yachts, adding little touches here and there to increase the efficiency of their boats, and today, before a throng of several thousand admiring friends and relatives, came the great test.

There were two general classes of boats, wooden and metal, with a great preponderance of the former type. The wooden boats were of two different kinds: the hollowed out (cut from a single block of wood), and the built-up (after the fashion of the modern yacht). Each general class was divided into four sub-classes — the one, two, three and four footers. Competition in the one foot yachts — and there were more of these than in all the other classes together—was limited to boys of the seventh grade. The course was shorter fifty yards, while for the larger boats it was seventy-five yards. The wooden and metal boats did not compete against each other but ran in separate classes.

The entire morning was taken up with the one-foot class, as it was necessary to run sixteen heats and four semi-finals before eliminations permitted the sailing of the final race. And when the last little fleet had sailed across the water, watched by thousands of eager spectators including schoolmates of the entrants who formed enthusiastic rooting bands, and the winners had been picked up by the motor boats stationed just behind the fifty yard line, it was found that a little Japanese lad had outsailed all of his schoolmates and had won the coveted prize. The young commodores all along the shore cheered the winner and almost overwhelmed him with congratulations.

Although fewer in number, the two, three and four foot entries commanded the keenest interest of the spectators because of the impressive picture they made, as with sails set to catch the rather stiff breeze they glided majestically across the water.

An innovation this year was the introduction of power boats—a symbol of modernism to which the manual training directors gave heed. These boats were of two classes — the simpler boats worked by rubber bands or clock springs, and those with tiny electric motors. Interest ran high

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Recreational Aspects of Stream Pollution

In connection with the bill now before the Congress for the control of water pollution through the creation of a Division of Water Pollution Control in the United States Public Health Service, Hudson Biery, Chairman of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati having the subject under consideration, calls attention to some of the implications for recreation which are involved. We quote a number of extracts from Mr. Biery's statement on the subject.

THE RECENT report of the Water Resources Committee to the President states that while public health will always be the basic consideration in pollution abatement, nevertheless the relative importance of wild life, recreational and aesthetic considerations seems likely to increase. Following a discussion of the difficulty in evaluating wild life losses on a regional or national scale Mr. Abel Wolman, Chairman of the Committee, makes the following significant statement:

"Recreational values which have depreciated or failed to materialize as a result of water pollution are even more elusive to measurement. They are affected by bacterial pollution which renders water unfit for bathing, and by solid or dissolved substances which cause obnoxious odors, taste, and color and produce unsightly conditions that make the water unattractive to the angler, swimmer, or summer cottager. Pollution has caused the decline in recreational use of some water and land areas, particularly in metropolitan districts. It has been more influential in limiting new recreational development in such districts and in forcing public and private agencies to seek more distant locations for park and resort facilities. A clear stream has aesthetic value which is real but intangible, and its restoration or preservation may yield large community benefits.

"The Committee wishes to emphasize the importance and the intangible character of the wild life and recreational effects of water pollution in comparison with its other effects. As the public health hazards are eliminated or minimized, and as that abatement which patently is feasible from the standpoint of reducing water treatment and corrosion costs is accomplished, the justification for a greater degree of abatement will rest in considerable measure upon the values assigned to wild life, recreation, and the aesthetics of clean streams."

In discussing the effect of pollution on recreation before the Rivers and Harbors Committee, Mr. Bleecker Marquette, Executive Secretary of the Public Health Federation of Cincinnati, filed a series of photographic exhibits relating to the problem and made the following statement:

"The condition of our streams is a serious detriment to recreation possibilities in this area. In a climate such as ours, with high humidity and intense heat during the summer months, water sports, including swimming, form an especially desirable form of recreation.

"Unfortunately there are no natural lakes in the Cincinnati area, the only bodies of water being rivers. The excessive pollution of the Ohio River makes it so dangerous for swimming that the Board of Health has for several years had to notify the inhabitants of this area of this danger and warn them against swimming in the rivers. The minor streams, now contaminated to a lesser degree, are year by year becoming more dangerous for swimming. It is fully established by medical science that there is great danger in swimming in a polluted stream. Any of the raw water may contain the bacilli of typhoid fever, dysentery, or other diseases.

"Organizations conducting health camps in this area have found it necessary at great expense to construct pools, largely because of the fact that the adjoining streams are unfit for swimming purposes.

"The pollution of the Ohio and its tributaries to a larger degree restricts water sports. Even the use of boats is rendered undesirable by the odors arising from filth constantly dumped into the river. There is no fishing in the Ohio and little in the smaller streams because fish cannot live in highly polluted water.

"In communities adjoining rivers elsewhere in the country the banks are developed for parks and recreation purposes to the great advantage of the health, comfort, and pleasure of the people of the community. Such a program is envisioned for Cincinnati by the Cincinnati Planning Commission and the Recreation Commission, but the fulfillment of their hopes in this direction is

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Courtesy Hirz-Graf Studios

Games and Stunts for Water Play

MANY PEOPLE prefer to take their swimming "straight"; others like to introduce a little sauce in the form of games and stunts. So here are a few fun provoking activities to give your program added zest.

Games Adapted to Water Play

There are many games played on land which may be readily adapted as water sports. A few of them follow:

Cat and Rat. Cat and Rat is an activity for the smaller children. Half of the group grasp hands and form a circle in water from waist deep to shoulder deep. One individual is selected to be "it," or in this case, the cat. A second individual, who is to be chased, is designated as the rat. The group holding hands will allow the rat to pass in and out of the circle at will, but will impede the progress of the cat at all times. When the rat is caught by the cat, both may select other individuals from the group to take their places and the game continues as before. A game of this type is excellent in helping smaller children overcome fear of the water.

Bull in the Ring. Children hold hands, forming a circle in water about waist deep. One individual, known as the bull, is chosen to stand in the center of the circle. He will charge the circle, trying to break through or swim under or over the hands of the players in the circle. If he succeeds in getting out of the enclosure, the entire group will drop hands and swim after the bull. The first one to tag him becomes the new bull in the ring and the game proceeds as before.

Crows and Cranes. Choose two teams, one to be known as Crows and the other as Cranes. Each will have a safety zone in which they cannot be tagged. The leader lines up the teams which face each other at a distance of about six feet and calls either "Crows" or "Cranes." If the Crows are called, the Cranes try to get to their safety zone without being touched by the Crows, who tag as many Cranes as possible. All of the Cranes who are caught automatically become Crows and must go to the opposite side. After playing the game in this way two or three times have the players, when they line up, turn their backs on their opponents and then call either "Crows" or "Cranes."

Water Volleyball. Select two teams of equal number. Designate an area in the center of the pool as a neutral zone. This corresponds to the net in volleyball. Play starts with one team tossing the water ball to

These water games and stunts have been assembled from a number of sources. A bulletin on the subject issued by the Chicago Park District has been particularly helpful in preparing the material.

its opponents. If opponents catch the ball, they receive one point for their team. The person catching the ball then throws it back into the opponents' territory. He may pass it to another member of his team who is closer to the neutral zone than he is at the time. If the ball is dropped by a member of his own team during the play, the opponents receive one point. If the player in trying to throw the ball into the opponents' territory fails to get it past the neutral zone and into the opponents' area, his opponents receive one point. Twenty-one points usually constitute a game.

Pom Pom Pullaway. This is one of several games of the same type that can be used. The doggerel for the game, Pom Pom Pullaway, is: "Pom Pom Pullaway, come away, come away." Other games of practically the same order are Hill Dill and Red Rover. In playing the game one player enters the water while the others line up along the bank. The player in the water shouts the doggerel and all the players on the bank must dive in and swim to the other side. If the player in the water can tag any of the other players, those who are tagged stay in the center and help catch the rest of the players as the game continues.

Tag Games

There are many forms of tag games which may be played in the water.

Under Water Tag. One player who is "it" chases the other. A player must be under water when he is tagged. "It" must also be under water before the man he tags can be made "it."

Cross Tag. The player who is "it" designates one of the boys in the group and starts chasing him. The player chased must keep out of his way, for if he is tagged he becomes "it." Should a player dive between the boy being chased and the one who is "it" he becomes the one to be chased.

Ostrich Tag. The players are bunched together in one end of the pool, preferably the shallow end. One player is designated to be "it." He starts chasing the others until someone is caught. To keep from being caught a player must have one of his arms under one of his legs and must be holding his nose between his thumb and finger. The player tagged becomes "it" and the game progresses.

Ball Tag. This game is played in a limited area in water waist deep for non-swimmers or in deep water for swimmers. A player who is "it" tries to tag someone by hitting him with the ball. The player tagged becomes "it."

Japanese Tag. The leader announces a certain part of the body which must be tagged by "it." Those who are tagged must join "it," and try to tag the remaining players.

Third Frog in the Puddle. Players form in a double circle with couples facing each other in the shallow end of the pool. They choose one of the players to be "it" and one to be chased. The player who is to be chased may walk or swim around or between the two players of any group. "It" must try to tag the player toward whom the chased player turns his back. The player tagged becames "it" and should if possible tag the one who caught him. Short and quick changes are necessary to make the game exciting.

Tread Tag. One player is selected to be the tagger; the others swim around the pool. To escape being tagged a player must tread water. The tagger tries to touch a player before he can stop swimming and begin to tread. A player who is tagged changes places with the tagger.

Handicap Tag. From five to fifteen players may take part in this game. The player who is "it" tries to tag the other players as they swim around the pool. He must, however, tag them about the arms, or legs. When a player is tagged he continues to swim but cannot use the arm or leg which was tagged. When he has been tagged several times and can no longer swim at all he is out of the game. The player keeping in motion longest wins.

Hair Tag. The player who is "it" must touch another on the head who in turn becomes "it." Any number may play. Swimmers dive or jump from sides and climb out on opposite side usually. "It" chases the players until he can touch another on the hair. No one may run around the corners of the pool but must jump or dive in the water at every corner of the pool. After "it" has tagged a player he cannot be tagged again until another player has been made "it."

Flashlight Tag. The pool is darkened and all the players chase "it" who has a flashlight.

Games Which Introduce Floating

Log. From five to twenty players may take part in this game. A space is marked off at the opposite end of the pool for the two goals. One player becomes the log and floats on his back in the center of the pool midway between the two

goals. The other players swim in a circle around the log. Without warning the log suddenly rolls over and gives chase. The players try to reach one of the goals without being tagged. Any player caught becomes a log and floats in the center with the first log. The last one to be caught is the log for the next game.

Still Pond. There may be from twenty to fifty playing this game. One player who is "it" stands at one side of the pool and covers his eyes with his hands. As soon as he is blindfolded, all the other swimmers start to swim the length of the pool. "It" counts from one to ten, then says "Still Pond — no more moving," and opens his eyes. When he does this everyone must be floating motionless. Anyone seen moving is sent back to the starting point. The game is continued until all have swum the length of the pool. The last one who arrives becomes "it" for the next game.

Games Which Introduce Treading Water

Count Ten and Stop. Five to twenty players. One player who is leader stands with his back against the wall at one side of the pool, all other players being lined up in the water at the opposite side. The leader covers his eyes and counts aloud slowly from one to ten. He then says "Stop" and looks up quickly. When he begins to count, all the players start to swim toward him. When he says "Stop" they stand up if in shallow water; if in deep water they tread. Any who are still swimming when the leader looks up are sent back to the starting place. The game proceeds until all have reached the side on which the leader stands.

Broncho. Any number of players must take part. Players stand in couples with the one representing the broncho directly behind the player who is to be the rider. The rider stands with his feet wide apart. The broncho bends his knees and places his head between the legs of the rider. The broncho then straightens his body and carries the rider up on his shoulders. With a toss, the broncho flings the rider backward into the water. Broncho and rider then change places.

Acrobatic Swim. Any number of players may take part in this game. They start from the deep end of the pool and finish in the shallow end. The object of the game is to see how many stunts can be executed while swimming the length of the pool. The players begin with a fancy dive. For example, a player begins with a jackknife dive, swims a few strokes under water, executes a porpoise, then the rolling log sculls, and finishes by standing on his hands in shallow water. The player who presents the greatest variety of stunts is the winner.

Swimmers' Games

Follow the Leader. One player acts as leader and the rest follow. The leader demonstrates all kinds of strokes and does all kinds of stunts. The boys following must do everything the leader sets for them to do. When the majority of the crowd can stay to the finish in a match of this sort they can be rated in the human fish class!

Swimming the Duck. The teams are divided and lined up on both ends of the tank. A wooden decoy duck is placed in the center of the tank. The side designated starts for it on the signal to go. The first who reaches it swims in toward the opponents' goal, and, if blocked, can pass it by handing it to a member of his team. The other team is on defense and it counts a block when a member of its team secures the duck. The first team has three trials to swim the duck through the

Canoe tilting has long been a popular stunt. But be sure you're a good swimmer before you attempt this stunt!

enemy lines to safety and the other team takes the duck. Should the duck be thrown into the air it is called a "fly" and the opposing side wins a point. It is a strenuous game and is good practice for water polo.

Stunts, Races, and Relays

Crocodile Race. Two teams of even numbers line up behind their captains, each keeping his hands on the hips of the man in front, and, with the exception of the first man, all swim with the power of the leg kick. The person with the strongest kick should be at the end so as to keep the line unbroken, or each man can lock his legs around the middle of the man behind him, and then each can use the arms, either crawl or breast, the last man using only the kick.

Scramble Ball. Twelve floating corks or balls are required. Players are divided into two teams, with team "A" on one side of pool, team "B" on other. (It is advisable for players to be in water and hang to side of pool.) The director stands on spring board, tosses balls into water, and at command "Go" players try to get as many balls for their team as possible. Balls are then collected and teams are credited with number of balls obtained. Games continue as above until one of the teams has secured fifty balls or any other number decided upon.

Potato Relay Race. Twelve floating corks or balls are required. Equal teams lined up at end of pool (as for shuttle relay). Floating corks thrown in water to represent potatoes. At "Go" one player from each team dives in, secures a potato, returns and deposits same in gutter or box, then next man goes, etc. Team through first wins.

Animal Race. Animal heads are cut out of wood or cardboard and attached to sticks carried by swimmer swimming under water.

Obstacle Swimming

Swimming in the Rain. Each player swims carrying an umbrella and using a side stroke with one arm.

Prisoner. Each swimmer has his hands behind his back or swims with both hands and feet tied —either hands in front or in back.

Towel Race. Players swim, crawl, or backstroke, a large towel held in each hand by one corner.

Plate Swimming. Players swim with large plat or shell in each hand. As a variation a paddle ma be strapped to forearms and hands.

Paddle Race. Swimmers paddle through wate with regular size canoe paddle.

Obstacle Race. Various obstacles are arrange in the path of the swimmers and special difficul ties are prescribed. Canoes, boats, or logs hinge together are used. The swimmers go over o under as instructed.

Stunt and Comic Diving

Torpedo. With a running start, the swimme springs from dock or end of pool and plunge feet first into the water with arms extended ove head. He sculls with hands pushing body, fee foremost under water, and then comes up fee first together with toes pointed.

Diving for Accuracy. Player dives through in flated inner tube with body in different position such as plain dives, feet foremost dive, sailor div and jackknife. The valve stems should be taped t avoid injury.

Chinese Dive. The swimmer places his hand together and moves them up and down as though praying. He squats and rises, springs high into the air with legs drawn up as in the frog kick recovery, then plunges straight down. He come up holding pigtail in self-rescue attempt.

A Simple Carnival Program

The following program is suggested for a winter carnival:

1. Burlesque style parade—Craziest swimming suit wins.
2. Twenty yard free style—Boys 12 years and under.
3. Twenty yard free style—Girls 12 years and under.
4. Getting watermelon from greased pole—Boys must stand on feet 6 minutes.
5. Girls obstacle race. Changing clothes (2 teams, 4 on each shuttle).
6. Forty yard free style—Boys 14 and under.
7. Forty yard free style—Girls 14 and under.
8. Pie Eating—Eating while swimming—Girls (8 small pies).
9. Pillow fight on greased pole. Boys (4 minutes).
10. Forty yard back stroke. Boys open division.
11. Forty yard breast stroke—Girls open division.
12. Chinese Life Saving.
13. Fancy Diving. Open division.
14. Obstacle race. Boys.
15. Tug of War. Boys.
16. Lighted Candle Relay. Girls.
17. Water Basketball Game. Boys.
18. Greased Watermelon Fight. Boys—15.
19. Sixty yard free style—Girls open division.

A City-Wide Swimming Program

By MAX FARRINGTON

THE MOST extensive public swimming program ever staged in Washington, D.C., was conducted during the summer of 1938 when, for the first time, the facilities of all organizations operating pools in the District of Columbia were combined under a single authority. This program included a large and very successful swimming instruction and free-swim campaign; a series of city-wide competitive meets for both boys and girls in which particular attention was paid to beginners; supervised activity for younger children in wading pools and street showers; a schedule of advanced life saving classes conducted by Red Cross experts, and, finally, as an appropriate close to the entire program, a colorful water pageant which featured the special work accomplished under each of these details during the summer.

It is estimated that an aggregate of more than 600,000 persons were in attendance as participants in this varied and extremely interesting program. The oft-told story of Washington's sweltering summer heat is no fable, and last summer was certainly no exception. During July and August, those who are not able to escape the heat by leaving the city, "dunk" themselves almost to a man in one of the public pools! For this reason, the coordinated swimming program put on by the Public Recreation Committee struck a most responsive chord. The newspapers and radio stations cooperated most generously, and news of the program was kept before the public throughout the summer. It was no effort to sell this program; it sold itself. Once under way, the swimming instruction and free-swim campaign, which of course had the greatest popular appeal, attracted more persons each week until late in August the classes fairly bulged with those anxious to learn to swim or to take advantage of the one and a half hours when the pools were open without charge.

In 1938, for the first time, all water sports facilities in Washington, D. C., were unified under a single head. For the first time all organizations in the National Capital worked as a unit to present an extensive program of swimming and water sports. The Municipal Department of Playgrounds, the National Capital Parks, the Welfare and Recreation Association, the Community Center Department of the Public Schools, the American Red Cross and S. G. Loeffler Company pooled their resources under the Public Recreation Committee to make the program an outstanding success. Each agency was represented on a central committee. Max Farrington, Executive Officer of the Men's Physical Education Department of the George Washington University, served as pool and swimming supervisor for the Department of Playgrounds and was in charge of the city-wide program.

Facilities Available

Eight public pools, six for white persons and two for colored, were used during the campaign. Five of the eight, Anacostia, McKinley, Takoma, Banneker and Francis, were operated by the Welfare and Recreation Association for the National Capital Parks Office. Two, Georgetown and Rosedale, were in charge of the Department of Playgrounds. The eighth was the East Potomac Park Pool, operated by the S. G. Loeffler Company. All of these pools, except those at Rosedale and Georgetown operated by the Department of Playgrounds, charge an admission fee during their regular hours from 1 to 10 P. M. Georgetown and Rosedale, the municipal pools, operate without charge from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. It was, therefore, something of a concession for the other six pools to be used from 9 A .M. until noon each day for the swimming instruction and free-swim campaign.

A Learn-to-Swim Campaign

The "learn-to-swim" drive was opened on June 23rd and conducted for a period of ten weeks until September 3rd. Instruction, supervised by the Red Cross staff, was given without charge for 1,600 persons per week throughout this period. New classes opened every Monday morning at each pool. They were limited to 200 in each of the eight classes and were open to boys and girls and men and women of all ages. Official Red Cross cards were provided at each of the eight pools, and enrollees were required to register on these cards the week prior to the start of instruction. No additions or changes were made in the classes for the week after they were started on Monday morning.

The classes were conducted from 9 to 10:30 A. M., Monday through Friday. Boys and girls were instructed separately in three groups—beginning, intermediate and life saving — particular attention being paid to the first two groups. Fol-

Washington's experience last year conclusively demonstrated that by coordinating their efforts the various agencies concerned with the operation of public swimming pools can vastly improve their services. Our National Capital, determined to raise up a generation of swimmers, believes it has found the way.

lowing the instruction period from 9 to 10:30, the period from 10:30 until noon was devoted to free swimming at each pool. At this time the pools were open to the public as well as to the class members. The latter were given individual instruction and informal tests by the instructors, who remained on duty until the free swimming period closed at noon. In this way considerable application of the lessons learned in the early instruction period was at once available. It was an ideal set-up. Public Recreation Committee officials estimated a total of over 400,000 visits to these pools during the free-swim period.

Meets for Boys and Girls

The program of meets was unusually successful for both boys and girls, and 7,500 took part in the individual pool, sectional and city-wide meets. In the boys' class, city champions were selected in each of six weight divisions, starting with the 70-pound class and extending through the unlimited divisions. The boys engaged in varied and spirited competition. Teams from each playground battled eagerly for pool honors. In the girls' class, however, competition was restricted to individual pool and section meets. The girls had colorful and interesting programs. They are more restricted in their choice of events, but their novelty races, such as the fan race, the balloon race, the life preserver relay, as well as the night shirt races, more than make up for these restrictions!

Approximately 3,800 boys turned out for the sectional qualifying meets which were held at seven pools throughout the city. First, second, and third-place winners in these meets advanced to the city finals which were held August 5th in the McKinley Pool. Each contestant was limited to participation in one event and a relay, and each playground to three entries in each event. About 375 survived the qualifying competition and became eligible for the city championships.

A large, lively crowd was on hand for these finals. The McKinley Pool was beautifully decorated with American flags and with the pennants and banners of the various playgrounds throughout the city. It was a colorful occasion, and there was great enthusiasm as the youngsters splashed their way to various titles. Presentation of awards was made at the conclusion of the meet, with the winners receiving "gold" medals for first place, silver for second, bronze for third.

The classes and events follow: 70-pound class; 25-yard free style, 25-yard side stroke and 100-yard relay; 85-pound class: 25-yard free style, 25-yard side stroke and 100-yard relay; 100-pound class: 25-yard free style, 25-yard breast stroke and 100-yard relay; 135-pound class: 50-yard free style, 50-yard breast stroke, 25-yard back stroke and 100-yard relay; unlimited class: 50-yard free style, 50-yard breast stroke, 50-yard back stroke and 100-yard relay.

Sectional Meets for Girls

The girls had no city-wide meet, but confined their competition to individual pool sectional meets. These were held at all eight pools, and each was a decorative and competitive success. The girls naturally go in for pageantry, and the colorful decorations that surrounded each pool on the day of the meet made each program a gay, attractive affair. The list of events and exhibitions was specially made up to demonstrate the program of instruction carried on throughout the summer, as well as to determine the oustanding competitors in the orthodox swimming events.

As has been suggested, the novelty races drew great applause and proved most popular with the contestants. The night shirt race, for example, held for the first time in Washington, proved a quite popular innovation. In this unusual contest, the swimmers donned large, white shirts, swam the length of the pool, jumped out at the end and exchanged shirts, then swam back, amid the laughter of the spectators. The feet-tied race in which the girls swim with both ankles securely bound was also an interesting novelty.

The girls were limited to two events in the following classes and events: 10 to 12 year class: 25-yard free style, floating demonstrations, fan race; 13 and 14 year class: 25-yard side stroke, feet-tied race, balloon race; 15 to 16 year class: 25-yard free style, life preserver relay, back stroke swim; 17 year and over class: 25-yard free style, feet-tied race, butterfly breast stroke demonstration, night shirt relay.

The girls' swimming program was supervised by Miss Maude Nelson Parker, director of girls' and women's activities in the Department of Play-

grounds, assisted by a capable corps of instructors and playground officials.

Showers for the Tiny Tots

The facilities for keeping the younger children cool and giving them an opportunity to swim were provided in the large wading pool and street shower program. Fourteen playground wading pools were maintained under trained supervisors. This gave the small children two hours of welcome play each morning and afternoon. In addition to combating the heat, the program eliminated fear of the water, thus making it easier for the children to learn to swim.

The Department of Playgrounds, in cooperation with other recreation agencies, maintained twelve street shower routes numbering about eighty showers in all. With the cooperation of the Metropolitan Police Department streets were blocked off from traffic each day at the same hour. Attendants turned on hydrants and the children were allowed a half hour's play at each shower stop. This schedule, maintained during July and August, and did much to provide recreation and a cooling dip for those unable or too small to attend pools. Playground officials reported that an aggregate of over 150,000 children visited the wading pools during the 1938 season, and more than 200,000 visited the street showers.

And at the End, a Pageant

The summer swimming program was climaxed in two beautifully staged, colorful water pageants at the East Potomac and Banneker pools. Both were open to the public and attracted capacity crowds of more than 3,500 each. The East Potomac pageant was titled "Navy Day." It featured formation swimming of more than a hundred children from playgrounds and pools throughout Washington. There

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This picture shows a section of the audience which witnessed the pageant "Navy Day," presented at East Potomac Pool, Washington, last August. A team of expert swimmers maneuvered the giant star.

Romper Day's Silver Anniversary

By IRENE WELTY
Superintendent of Recreation
Allentown, Pennsylvania

In August, Allentown, Pennsylvania, will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of Romper Day—a day which is marked in red on the calendars of the playground children of that city!

IT WAS THE second season of Allentown's playgrounds, and the interest of Allentown's leading citizen, General Harry C. Trexler, had been attracted to the program being conducted for the little people and youth of his city. When an outing at the close of the play season was proposed to him, he agreed at once to sponsor it and to assume the expenses connected with it. The General himself set to work to organize a staff of his friends and business associates to carry out the idea and to take charge of the many necessary details involved in providing refreshments and in transporting and caring for the children during the day.

That was twenty-five years ago. Our playgrounds have grown from nine to twenty-one; the number of children attending from 4,000 to 10,000. General Trexler was with us for twenty of the twenty-five Romper Days, and Mrs. Trexler for twenty-one of them. Throughout their lifetime there was never any question about its perpetuation. Years before they passed away, in the preparation of their wills Romper Day seemed to have been first in their thoughts in their long list of charities. In fact, the General had arranged that should it happen that the earnings were insufficient from the money set aside for Romper Day, it can and must be replaced from any other funds. Thus Romper Day will be the last of his many bequests to disappear, because as long as there is any money in the estate it must be used for this purpose.

"Romper Day" got its name from the fact that twenty-five years ago the children wore rompers or bloomers in participating in the program. Each playground had its own color, and the rompers and caps were of the color of the playground. Today the colors still remain, but shorts have taken their place.

The affair immediately became a local city holiday. It was held at the Fair Grounds, with the program conducted around the track. The grandstand seating 12,000 people, and the paddock providing standing room for another 5,000, were always filled to capacity. It was reminiscent of Harvest Days in Slovakia when the land owner has a feast and party for the entire population of his city.

The children, with their playground leaders, are transported in trolley cars to the Fair Grounds. They assemble in the grove and march to band music to their places on the track. After all are assembled, the program becomes a mass exhibition of games, dances and skills which had been learned during the summer months. The program has always ended with the May Pole dance by each playground, and the spectacle is a colorful and beautiful one.

The first year that General Trexler was not with us a memorial song was written, which is sung by the entire assemblage of children and spectators. The children face the west and sing:

Our Romper Day

1. Lehigh County, we salute thee
   Land of hearts e'er brave and true
   May thy hills and vales with beauty
   Lead us on with hopes anew!

Chorus:

So we'll sing a song of good old Romper Day
Allentown we'll love and praise
And we'll ne'er forget our dear old school and home
No matter where we roam
And General Trexler's memory
To us shall ever sacred be
Sing all! Sing all! Proclaim our festal day
And cheer our Romper Day.

2. Ever forward! ever learning!
   Let there be no word as "Fail"
   Ever onward! ever yearning
   God and country may prevail!

The singing is concluded with taps.

Usually about eighty children are selected from each playground to participate in the program, but every one enrolled on playgrounds receives free transportation and tickets for refreshments.

After the program the eating begins! Food stations are set up at six different houses on the Fair Grounds, and two hundred school teachers volunteer their services to help serve the food. The children report to their places on the ground and then proceed in single file to their stations.

(Continued on page 250)

Picnic Services

By CLARK L. FREDRIKSON
National Recreation Association

Picnics do not run themselves! On the other hand, careful planning is necessary. So here are a few hints on handling some of the preliminary details which help make picnics so much fun for everyone who attends.

IN RESPONSE to many requests received from community residents and organizations for suggestions and help in planning and handling picnics, a number of recreation departments, park departments, and other agencies have made provision for special picnic services which in most cases may be had for the mere asking. Religious, fraternal, social, employee and other community organizations, are being helped through these services. The addition of such services provides the possibility of drawing in many people who may not be fully acquainted with the recreation program and strengthens ties already established.

Bulletins issued some years ago by the Cleveland Recreation Council contain interesting information about their picnic services and plans for handling picnic kits and programs for activities which are appropriate for these special occasions. We include a few of the suggestions as outlined in material received from the Council.

Objectives

To take the "nick" out of picnic. Many picnics are a failure because of the lack of an interesting program and proper leadership.

To demonstrate the values of directed play. There are still many people who do not believe that leadership is essential. A good time at a directed picnic under qualified leadership and a planned program is convincing.

To effect a personal contact between various groups of adults and the recreation department. The interviews necessary for the planning of the picnic afford an excellent opportunity for the representative of the recreation department to sell his department to the group and to give to its members the objectives of the recreation movement and problems, judiciously soliciting their cooperation.

Publicity

Letters to churches, industrial concerns, lodges, clubs and other community organizations. Lists of many of the organizations can be obtained from the city directory and the local Chamber of Commerce. A short, snappy letter explaining the offer of assistance in planning and conducting picnics is all that is necessary.

Newspaper articles.

Addresses. When making addresses, such as all recreation leaders are called upon to make, do not fail to mention the picnic service.

Picnic leader identification. Have the picnic leader wear some insignia of the department, such as an armband. It will attract attention, curiosity, with resultant questions.

Council Assistance

Selecting a place for the picnic. Many organizations have gone to the same place for years, and wish advice on other possible places.

Arranging a program.

Providing data on prizes.

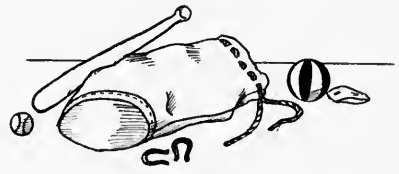
Loaning play material and furnishing a list of play

material to be bought by the picnic group.

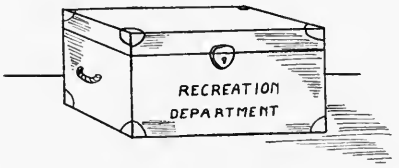
Supplying play leader, if desired. If no play leader is wanted, assistance is given the picnic committee on how to plan and successfully conduct a picnic.

The Picnic Kit

Usually one of the more common services is the picnic kit. It is one of the first necessities of a picnic and is essential to a successful program. It usually includes baseballs and bats, volley balls and nets, horseshoes and stakes, tug-of-war rope, and other equipment needed for picnic races and novelty events of all kinds. Additional equipment which might be included is listed in a request form which follows. Application forms for the use of kits should include information as to the individual and group presenting the request, equipment wanted, when received and returned, and other rules and special regulations relating to the conditions of the loan. Such an application might be similar to the one outlined on this page. The articles listed are some of the more common equipment included in picnic kits.



For transporting your picnic game supplies you will find it helpful to have a heavy canvas bag or a wooden "treasure" chest, which is even more durable than the bag.



In order that there shall be a minimum loss and expense in connection with the loan of these kits, some person representing the organization, in making the request, must sign for the articles borrowed. This person should be authorized to assume every responsibility for the replacement of equipment which is lost or unnecessarily damaged.

In order that their limited amount of picnic equipment is properly taken care of, the Department of Recreation at Reading, Pennsylvania, requires a deposit of $5.00 on the loaning of a kit, one dollar of which is kept by the Department for maintenance of the kit and its equipment, the remainder being refunded when the kit is returned. A fine of $1.00 is charged if it is not returned at a designated time.

A satisfactory bag for carrying the equipment and supplies can be made of heavy brown canvas, about 3½ feet high and 18 inches or more in diameter, with a draw string at the top. Boxes representing treasure chests also make excellent containers and are often more durable than canvas bags. Hinged tops, locks, reinforced corners, and leather handles for carrying, add to their attractiveness and serviceability. Sides and tops can be constructed from three-ply wood; the bottom of one-inch material. The size of the kit will, of course, depend upon the equipment one intends to put in it. However, bear in mind that it should be of a size that can be conveniently carried in an automobile and is not too clumsy to handle. The name of the department supplying the kit could be either stencilled or painted on the outside of the canvas bag or wooden box.

Picnic Equipment Kit

To: (Stock Clerk, Caretaker, etc.)

.....

.....

Address .....

.....

.....

Please check out to M .....

.....

.....

whose address is .....

.....

.....

..... and who represents

....

(organization)

.....

Picnic Kit No. ..... containing the following equipment:

Activity	Article	Value	Number (Checked Out)	Number (Checked In)
Baseball (regular)				
	Balls	$	( )	( )
	Bases		( )	( )
	Bats		( )	( )
	Catchers' Chest Protectors		( )	( )
	Catchers' Masks		( )	( )
	Catchers' Mits		( )	( )
Softball				
	Balls		( )	( )
	Bases		( )	( )
	Bats		( )	( )
Horseshoes				
	Shoes (large)		( )	( )
	Shoes (small)		( )	( )
	Small sledge		( )	( )
	Stakes		( )	( )
Track and Field				
	Batons (relays)		( )	( )
	Start and Finish Tapes		( )	( )
	Stop Watches		( )	( )
	Tape Measures		( )	( )

Activity Article	Value	Number (Checked Out)	Number (Checked In)
Volley Ball			
Balls		( )	( )
Nets		( )	( )
Standards		( )	( )
Equipment for Other Picnic Games			
Basketballs		( )	( )
Bean Bags		( )	( )
Bean Boards		( )	( )
Burlap Sacks		( )	( )
Cageballs		( )	( )
Paddle Tennis Kits (4 paddles, 3 balls and net)		( )	( )
Quoits			
Rope Quoits		( )	( )
Rubber Quoits		( )	( )
Standards		( )	( )
Ropes for Tug-of-War		( )	( )
Soccer Balls		( )	( )
Miscellaneous			
Alphabet Cards (2 sets)		( )	( )
Balls (Rubber)		( )	( )
Blocks		( )	( )
Clotheslines		( )	( )
Clothespins		( )	( )
Hammers		( )	( )
Jump Ropes		( )	( )
Lacing Needles		( )	( )
Megaphones		( )	( )
Pumps (Inflation)		( )	( )
Song Sheets		( )	( )
Straps, Leather		( )	( )
Swatters		( )	( )

The Stock Clerk will check the articles when the kit is returned and list any missing articles. The depositor will be charged with their value. Minimum deposit of $..... is required.

By.....
Picnic Bureau

MEMORANDUM

Equipment Received	*Equipment Returned*
Date	Date .....
(Signed)	(Signed) ..... (Checker)
Deposit fee of $.....received	Deposit fee of $.....returned
by	by ..... (Checker)
Date	Date .....

NOTE: The kit may be picked up any week day between ..... A. M. and .....P. M. It should be returned on the day after use if borrowed during the week. If borrowed on Saturday, return on Monday morning.

Responsibility for the pick-up and safe return of equipment rests with the organization holding the picnic.

Picnic Leader

In some instances recreation departments have provisions whereby experienced directors are available for large community picnic gatherings. Sometimes these services are free but more often it is imperative that a charge be made. The Department of Playgrounds and Recreation, Los Angeles, handles picnic programs at a nominal cost of $2.00 for the first two hours, and $1.00 for each hour thereafter.

A suggested request card for picnic leadership follows.

Request for Picnic Leader

Organization ..... (Name)

Address .....Telephone.....

Time .....Hours.....

Place .....

Type of Picnic .....

Estimated Attendance .....

Ages and Sex of Participants .....

Requested by .....

Address ..... Telephone.....

Picnic Leader Sent .....

Estimated Attendance .....

Remarks .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Where a specialist has been detailed to meet by appointment with picnic chairmen or committees a charge is generally not made, providing the meeting is held at the leader's office or some place convenient for him.

In every case where help is given to individuals and organizations, it is advisable that some record should be made of any important conferences, and if at all possible, copies of the final picnic program should be secured. Such material will always help in meeting similar requests. It may also be studied to avoid certain duplications in arranging programs in future years for the same organization.

If a picnic leader is assigned to an outing it is highly important that he has an opportunity to see the information on the leader request card. No doubt he will want to call the picnic chairman for further instructions and to check on certain details. When he has the needed information he can then proceed in outlining the actual picnic program, arranging for needed supplies and equipment, including material that is to be bought by the organization sponsoring the outing. A few such supplies which are more widely used in picnic programs are listed in the chart suggested here.

(Continued on page 251)

"Old River"

By ANDY WEAVER
Recreation Director
The National Cash Register Company

THE NATIONAL Cash Register Company at Dayton, Ohio, has under way a comprehensive recreational project which will eventually provide facilities for outdoor sports and recreation in an ideal setting for thousands of the company's employees and their families. Situated immediately adjoining the factory buildings, the development is taking form on 205 acres of company-owned ground called "Old River."

The ultimate program calls for a gun club, for trap and skeet, a rifle range, picnic groves, lagoons for boating and canoeing, athletic fields for baseball, recreation ball and tennis, a wading pool, several playgrounds for children, a swimming pool and a recreation building for winter activities. Ground work for most of these activities is well under way, with the gun club already in use.

The company's purpose in clearing this land is two-fold: to provide recreation for the thousands of workers, and to beautify this unused property which lies at the southern gateway to the city of Dayton.

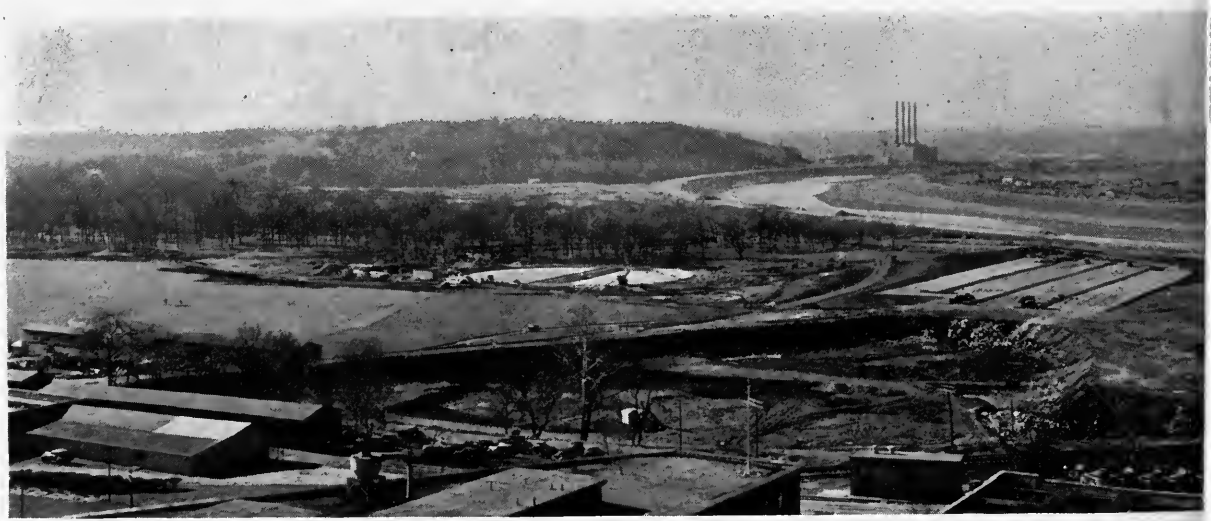
Although the company had been planning for some years to make practical use of this extra acreage, about a year ago conditions arose that made it advisable to begin development of the tract. Patterson Boulevard (otherwise known as U. S. Highway 25) adjacent to this property, was to be widened, parked, and corrected as to curvature, thus beautifying the entrance into Dayton from the south. The company felt that this would be a highly economical time to clean up and beautify their own "front yard" and at the same time inaugurate their long planned recreational development.

Preliminary surveys supported the belief of the officials that this area of ground formed a natural setup for a recreation center or park. A prominent landscape architect was called in and, following numerous conferences and surveys of the "Old River" area, the company decided to begin work.

Initial activity involved clearing out the weeds and underbrush in the area of the old channel of the Great Miami River. The State and Federal Highway Departments needed approximately 153,500 cubic yards of fill for the new Patterson Boulevard construction, and the National Cash Register Company consented to give them this, provided it was scooped out of the old river channel. As a result, the company's plan for a beautiful lagoon entirely surrounding the "Old River" park area, took form at little cost to the company through this method of clearing out the channel.

The wooded areas have been cleaned of undergrowth and road-

(Continued on page 252)



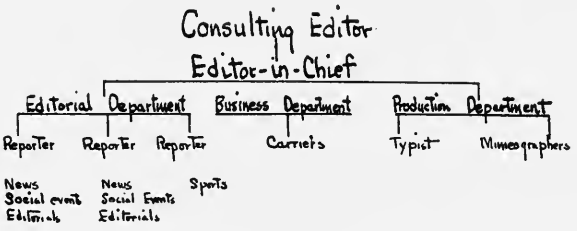
In the center background a swimming pool is under construction. The woodlands beyond will contain the picnic groves. The small building in the extreme background is the NCR Gun Club building.

The Playground Newspaper

A playground paper stimulates interest in the activities of the playground, gives children a variety of enjoyable experiences, and is great fun!

THE PLAYGROUND newspaper kills a number of fine birds with one stone. Not only does it stimulate interest in playground activities among playground children and their families and friends but — if the paper is gotten out by the children themselves in so far as possible — it gives them a variety of highly valuable and enjoyable experiences.

The worst kind of a playground paper — the kind prepared wholly by the directors — may be the handsomest to look at. The best kind of a playground paper may evidence occasional departures from adult standards, but if the true playground spirit is there, if the editorials show that the children are learning sportsmanship and cooperation; if the news stories reveal happiness and growth in skills and sports — the paper is a success.



One method which is sometimes followed in organizing the staff of a playground paper

Three Methods Possible

The playground paper may be handled in three ways: (1) it may be one general paper to which the various playgrounds contribute their news; (2) each playground may have its own paper on which mimeographing or other typographic work is done at a central office; (3) the entire production of the paper may take place at the playground itself.

One General Paper. By the first method, the paper is usually issued weekly or bi-weekly. Sometimes it is a special sheet in one issue of a city newspaper. This method requires a joint staff of representatives from the different playgrounds. There are various ways of appointing this staff. One way is to have each playground represented by a playground editor, with the office filled anew every two weeks on the basis of highest amount of accepted material. These playground editors constitute the staff of the paper and are responsible for preparing copy and editing it. They meet regularly in a central place. The general staff elects, every two weeks, its editor-in-chief and assistant editor. (In order to start the season, the first playground editors may be appointed by the directors.) For this type of paper, illustrating by half-tones is often possible. All playground children are invited to contribute articles which go to the current playground editors of the respective playgrounds.

Paper Centrally Printed. By the second method of publication, each playground may have its own paper, on which mimeographing or other typographic work is done at a central office. The editorial board or the production department from each playground paper goes to the central office, taking along the stencils, and runs off the copy on the machines there. This method effects economies, in many cases, which make it advisable to use it.

Each Paper Produced on Its Own Playground. By the third method, the entire production of the playground paper takes place at the playground itself. This method — from both the educative and interest angles — is usually the most worth while if it is at all practicable. It heightens the children's interest and understanding by enabling them to see each step of the entire project and to participate in larger measure in the actual work. There is time enough later on in life for the efficiency that results from industrial mass production. Creative experience through acquired skills is what the children need now. Let them have the fun of experimentation even if results are not perfect. The home-grown paper may be handwritten and posted on the bulletin board, or it may be typewritten; or a secondhand, hand-power mimeograph or a hectograph may be secured inexpensively. Type printing will be, in most cases, out of the question. But in playgrounds where typesetting is a year-round activity, this method

may be employed. This rather informal playground paper will probably not come out very often—twice a season is a good objective. Try to have it come out on the occasion of some festival or gala event at which parents and friends are present. It can be passed around them.

Organization Hints

In organizing the board of editors it is a good plan to designate a member of the playground staff as consulting editor. He exercises the directional function and final authority. This individual should use his power lightly and should not quench the literary spark too readily even if it seems to burn, at times, with a peculiar gleam. A good consulting editor will try to preserve intact the always precious spirit of a contribution. Don't blue-pencil too quickly such pleasant vagaries as the following superscription to a poem by a Rome, New York, child:

written by Dominic Rossini
for the first time in his life

The consulting editor himself may prepare occasional announcements, editorials and news material.

Under the consulting editor comes the editor-in-chief (elected by the playground members for each issue of the paper), who presides over three departments: editorial, business and production. The names of the entire staff should be printed in the paper if space permits.

In the editorial department are the reporters and the art director, who may be appointed by a committee consisting of the consulting editor, the editor-in-chief and the assistant editor. General contributors, too, are encouraged to write for the paper. Their names are signed to contributions and those who do outstanding work may become, in the course of events, reporters. There should be a special sports reporter; the rest of the reporters—and their number is determined by the size of the playground—cover news, social events, and sometimes editorials. If desired, special reporters may be assigned to certain groups like the boys' harmonica band, nature club, and girls' dramatic club. Reporters may enjoy having press badges. The art work, if any, of the home-grown playground paper, will be confined to line drawings which can be reproduced on the hectograph or on the mimeograph. Children will enjoy making amusing sketches of Bill Jones knocking a homer or of Jim Bonczak in the pie-eating contest. They can also draw the ornamental headings for columns such as Sports.

The function of the business department of a playground paper is perhaps not so large as that of the other departments. It is not advisable to try to make a playground paper self-supporting by sending out children to solicit advertisements. Nor is there a circulation to be built up, since the paper should be distributed free. The expense of the playground paper should be taken care of along with other operational expenses. The business department is really no more, then, than a distribution department, but it can do its work efficiently. The business manager heads a corps of carriers who distribute the papers at the entertainment or festival, or stand at the playground gates handing out the papers to children as they leave the playground. Younger children may serve in this department.

The production department sets the paper up in type, if printing presses are used. Cutting a mimeograph stencil, which is difficult work, is probably beyond the ability of the average playground child. The work will usually have to be done by a staff member. The children may run the copy off on the mimeographing machine. If a hectograph is used, the entire production may be done by the children, under supervision.

Helps for Editorial Staff

To help the editorial staff along its way to glory we are adding a few suggestions adapted from records of various playgrounds. The general duties of the staff are as follows: Each editor-in-chief makes assignments of stories to reporters: he keeps a record of all stories handed in, with name of writer and title. The editor-in-chief posts notices on bulletin boards inviting all children to contribute material, telling where to turn copy in, stating the dead line. He also has charge of making up the paper. The assistant editor aids in the above work and may take one or more of the jobs under his charge. The editor-in-chief and the assistant editor confer with the consulting editor before copy goes to press. Reporters gather news items, write them plainly and correctly, putting a title or "head" of not more than five words on each story and turning in copy before the designated dead line. Have a dictionary on hand, if possible. There's nothing like editorial responsibility to drive even a child to the dictionary!

Meetings are held of entire editorial staff once when plans are talked over; once when the copy is in and paper is being made up; oftener, if desired.

The consulting editor at each meeting when a new staff comes in may discuss the following points:

1. What is news? Any unusual thing that happens that is of special interest to a large group. In the case of a playground paper, news is confined to subjects concerning the playground and those who attend it.

2. Contents of paper: A playground paper will have some or all of the following parts: calendar of events; editorials; special news stories of coming events, past events and other timely material; sports; letters to editor; personal column (one-sentence news items about members of the playground. One playground paper titles this department "The Snooper") cartoons; humor and riddles.

3. Headlines: They tell specifically one story. Use the active voice, with strong verbs. Example follows:

(weak) Szotak is First in Contest

(strong) Szotak Wins Short Story Contest

The articles (a, an, the), the verb (be) and conjunction (and) are omitted sometimes. Do not end a line with a preposition or break a word at the end of a line. Avoid negatives and repetition.

4. Reporting: The A B C's of good reporting are accuracy, brevity and clearness. Get all possible information about your subject, then get it into your story. Put the esssentials (who, when, where and what) in first paragraph. In giving names of children, use both first and second names. Give two initials or first names of adults. Write on one side of the paper only.

5. Editorials: Editorials can do four important things: teach, attack, defend, and praise. Have one at least in each issue and make it a good one.

6. Definitions of common reportorial terms: Story —any news item. Lead — first paragraph in a story. Head—the title of a story as it appears in print. Copy—the written story as it comes from the reporter. Deadline—the final time up to which copy can be put in the paper. Dummy—a set of pasted-up sheets showing final arrangement for printing.

7. Format: While a playground paper may be produced in various styles, the most practicable is usually the typewriter-size page with two columns separated by a ruled line. Covers or entire paper may be of tinted stock. Heavy enough stock is selected that both sides of the paper may be utilized. At the top of the front page is a decorative heading with the title of the paper. At the bottom of the heading is the volume number, date and number. The copy is typed in the proper width, then a dummy is made, pasting the typed copy where it will look well (do not begin an article too near the bottom of page) and allowing spaces for drawings. The stencil is then cut by the typist following the dummy. Sheets are stapled together.

Visits to City Newspapers

A trip to one of the local newspapers will be a treat in which the entire staff of the playground paper should participate. Most city papers are prepared for visits of this sort and make them very enjoyable. Where a joint paper is published by all playgrounds, or the paper is published as a part of a city paper, a member of the newspaper staff will sometimes meet with the children's staff to assist and instruct.

Getting Out a Paper Is Fun

The playground paper should be fun. It should provide a major thrill to many a youngster in whose veins the printers' ink will begin to rise as soon as he feels in his hand a stubby pencil and a grimy sheet of ruled paper. Don't mar this joy by being too serious about things. There should be no regrets over errors after everyone has done his best.

The following poem by Anna Radliniski of Cranford, New Jersey, shows perhaps certain lacks. But do not famous poets lapse occasionally, too? It's the spirit that counts and we would say that Anna has it. What do you think?

THE LINCOLN SCHOOL PLAYGROUND

A POEM

School is ended, happy are we
Now for Lincoln Playground we go free.
Now we are happy once more
For know of the fun we have in store.
Big John is ready for a game of tether ball.
Little Jane is thinking of building a sand wall.
Many are ready for the fun of flower making.
Everyone for a swing is waiting.
Why is that boy looking so happy.
Oh Boy! isn't that home run snappy
The girls are making pocketbooks
Many there are that are snapped with hooks
Now for the tournaments, 1-2-3.
There are jack stones, horseshoes, hop scotch, see.
Miss Wheeler is our leader, the best yet.
She is always happy and for everything is set.

Larks in Latimer Street

Experiments in sharing aesthetics and in discovering neighborliness

By JULIA ANNE ROGERS

A SUCCESSFUL bazaar is not news. But a successful bazaar that has definite beauty and style is news. And an open-air bazaar held in the heart of a large city is, at least, uncommon. So we consider the Larks in Latimer Street, Philadelphia, worthy of mention.

Too, too often a bazaar or fair presents a melange of palms, bunting and the inevitable crêpe paper—thrown together according to the fancies of the chairmen of the various booths. This hodge-podge is obviated, in the case of the Larks, by the domination of one organization—the Cosmopolitan Club, whose membership bulks large in artists, writers and such creative folk. It is a committee of this club which dictates one general, original scheme of decoration. Lest this be interpreted as usurpation of power (in view of there being other cooperating groups) it should be mentioned that this club assumes most of the risks, does most of the work and in return takes the gate receipts. The other organizations involved furnish booths or special features.

The set-up of the Larks is rather unique, both as to background and participants. First you have Latimer Street, a charming narrow brick-paved street, lit at night by the gas lamps of old Philadelphia. On one side are quaint old-fashioned entrances, high arched doorways, paned glass windows; on the other side, picturesque gateways and brick-walled backyards. These facades and backyards appertain to select clubs; and to shops, studios and organizations of uniformly high standard.

The idea of the Cosmopolitan Club to unite all of these groups in a street fair was a rather brave one. The majority of bazaars of any importance are held indoors or on the lawns of suburban estates or public buildings. The club took a chance on the weather, and a further chance in plumping the fair right down in the center of Philadelphia — among the apartment houses and rows of brick dwellings, a stone's throw from the commercial arteries.

Tickets for the Larks were made available to the public and charges were made for each special attraction.

Success of the Larks may be attributed, concretely, to the decorations and to the entertainment. In 1935, the colors chosen were red and white. Aides were dressed as Pierrots and Columbines. Barkers were in pink hunting coats. In 1936, the Lark took the form of a Mexican fiesta. The high, arched doorways were wreathed in foliage and flowers, in imitation of the decorations on Mexican churches. The old iron balconies were hung with vines. One of

(Continued on page 252)

Playground Beautification

Long Beach is enthusiastic over the results of its four-year planting campaign, a successful adventure in community cooperation

By LLOYD A. ROCHFORD

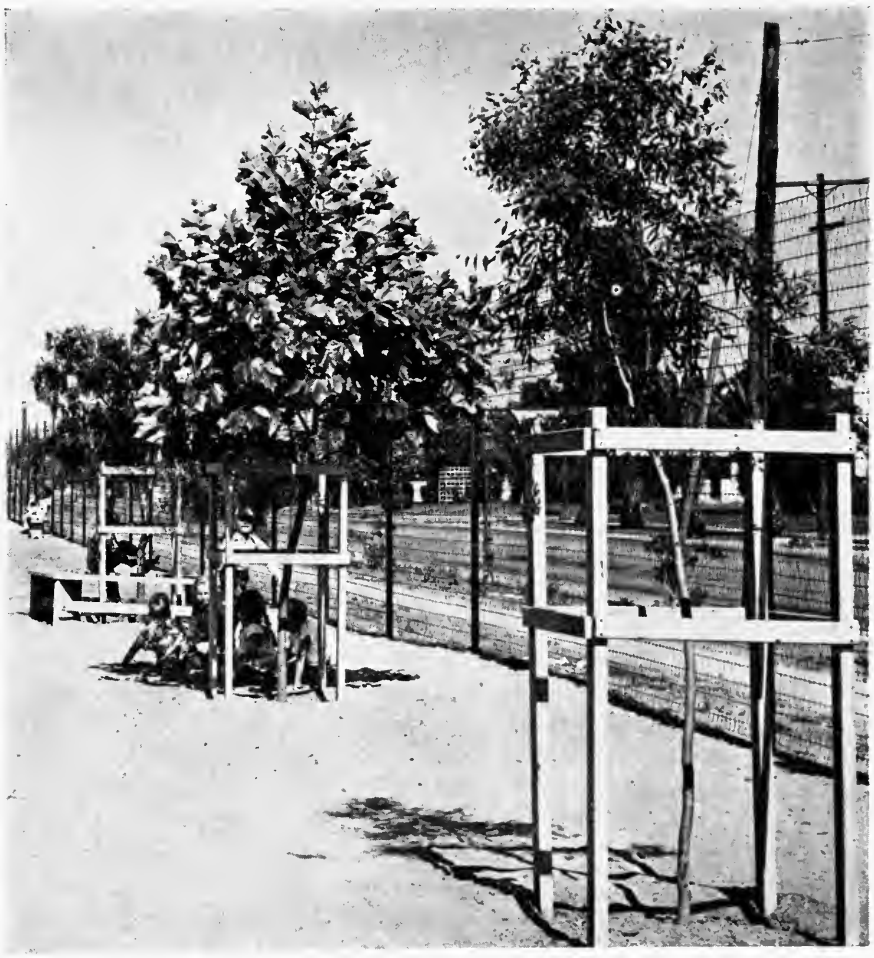
GONE ARE THE DAYS in Long Beach when children's playgrounds were only shadeless expanses of dusty ground and the only grassy plots bore the sign "Keep Off." Playgrounds have come to mean far more than ball diamonds and athletic fields, although these indispensable facilities for modern youth have not been omitted. A four-year planting campaign is already showing noticeable results, and hundreds of trees and shrubs are growing luxuriantly in the typical California manner.

Sheltered spots for table games and study, shaded lawns where outdoor pageants and dramatic festivals may be held, arbors where lunches may be eaten under pleasant and restful conditions are provided. The lines of the beloved Longfellow come to mind with a slightly new twist: "Beneath the spreading chestnut tree the village children play," although the tree is apt to be a California pepper, sycamore, or eucalyptus, and perhaps the word village should be changed to avoid offending the dignity of this community of about 180,000!

The Long Beach Council of Parents and Teachers, which had previously sponsored several memorial tree-planting exercises on school property, decided that school playgrounds offered a fine field for a general beautification program, so this organization, in the spring of 1936, purchased, planted and dedicated eighty-six trees. The following year, encouraged by the success of the first campaign, the P.T.A.'s enlarged their program and planted almost two hundred trees and many shrubs.

In 1938 interest in playground tree planting reached a high point when trees planted on every school ground in the system totaled 320 — more than the combined total of the two previous years.

(Continued on page 253)



This picture, presenting a view of a Long Beach playground, shows a number of newly planted trees and the way in which they are protected

The Man Back of the Park Executives

He serves park executives through their professional organizations, edits their magazine, and helps them in innumerable ways. We introduce Will O. Doolittle!

By THEODORE WIRTH

WILL O. DOOLITTLE is the Executive Secretary of the American Institute of Park Executives and the American Park Society, which will hold its fortieth annual convention September 18-21, in Philadelphia. He is also the Managing Editor of that organization's monthly publication, *Parks & Recreation.* This magazine has at all times conducted an aggressive policy of constructive park and outdoor recreation expansion and conservation of nature and wild life. It has as its literary contributors many of the leading professional men actively engaged in park building and management in all parts of the country, embracing all classifications and branches of park administration. During the twenty-two years of its existence, *Parks & Recreation* has been an instructive medium for the exchange of ideas and experiences among park men in all phases of that large field of public service, and its informative, inspiring, and beneficial influence may well be credited in conjunction with other similar publications as being at least in good part responsible for the progress accomplished in the park and recreation movement which has made such tremendous advances during the past decade or two.

Mr. Doolittle was born in Painesville, Ohio, and while absorbing the teachings of the local public schools and special studies in forestry and ornithology, his natural literary facility and inclinations found exercise and experience as the young editor of a local daily newspaper. After four years of service to his native community as City Forester and Superintendent of Parks, he went to Northern Michigan to pursue further studies in forestry and landscape work. In 1913-14 he taught silviculture, dendrology, and economic ornithology in the Forestry School—then located at Munising, Michigan. We next find him in Minot, North Dakota, where he established and administered that northern city's well-conceived park system from 1915 to 1925.

It was at the Louisville convention in 1920 that Mr. Doolittle became identified with what was at that time the American Association of Park Superintendents, and assumed the duties of the management of the Association's quarterly publication. In 1921, at the Detroit convention, a reorganization was effected changing the name to the American Institute of Park Executives and creating the American Park Society. Under his ambitious, efficient, and untiring leadership and perseverance, *Parks & Recreation* has weathered many storms and financial embarrassments — which would have brought about a foundering under a less experienced and optimistic helmsman.

After resigning the Superintendency at Minot, Mr. Doolittle was in Rockford, Illinois, where *Parks & Recreation* has since been published. From 1926 to 1937, he held the office of Superintendent of the Tulsa, Oklahoma, park system from which he resigned to give full time to the office of Executive Secretary of the Institute and his editorial work. He has therefore been an

(Continued on page 254)

Nation-Wide Interest in the National Recreation Congress

NATION-WIDE INTEREST is now being centered on the coming National Recreation Congress in Boston October 9-13. Seldom, if ever, has there been such a deep sense of the importance of dealing with the leisure of the American people on an adequate local, state and national basis.

The cooperative nature of the Congress is clearly indicated by the individuals and organized groups that are participating. A number of college presidents have agreed to share, in panel discussion, their concern and best thought on the larger problems of a growing leisure. Recreation executives from all parts of the country have sent questions for discussion and suggestions for Congress procedure.

Industrial leaders, management and labor, are cooperating in enlarging this phase of the program. Three full periods will be devoted to industrial recreation. Publicists, government officials and educators have sent helpful suggestions. A Youth Section will emphasize the needs of youth and methods which they and others are using to meet those needs. A Model Yacht Regatta in the Charles River Basin, put on by Congress enthusiasts, will be a novel event.

It is significant that such organizations as the National Industrial Conference Board, the research body for American industry, and the Office of the Kiwanis International will have special representatives in the Congress to study the whole field of recreation in relation to special new developments within their own organizations.

Those expecting to attend the Congress should give notice at the earliest possible date. Hotel arrangements should be made direct with hotel authorities and as soon as possible.

Topics for Group Discussion

The major subjects for discussion in the Congress are indicated in the following outline:

From the point of view of subjects or problems

What are the foundations for belief in recreation?
What is the relation of recreation to democracy?
Training recreation workers.
Use of Federal and state facilities and leadership by local communities.
Agency relationships in serving community recreation needs.
Clubs and their problems in the recreation program.
Planning and designing recreation areas and facilities.
Progress in the wider use of schools for recreation.
Seminar on administrative problems in recreation.
Public relations in recreation.
Pet Ideas of 1939.
Recreation problems of smaller cities—5,000 to 30,000 population.

From the point of view of special groups

Recreation boards members look at their job.
What youth wants and how they can help to get it.
Providing recreation for rural America.
How can we better meet the recreation needs of girls and women.
Industry faces the recreation needs of workers.
Recreation and the churches.
Recreation planning and housing developments.

From the point of view of the recreation program

A series of meetings to discuss progress, method, and plans for further enrichment of the recreation program through:

Music	Arts and Crafts
Drama	Winter Sports
Nature	Co-Recreation
Gardening	Day Camps
Boating	

Over forty different meetings

(Continued on page 254)

Topics and speakers for the general sessions of the Congress will be announced in a later issue of *Recreation*. The August number of the magazine will tell of some of the many places of historic interest which those attending may visit in Boston and its environs.

You Asked for It!

Question: Will you give us suggestions for events for special days on the playground, including some novelty events which will attract outsiders who may be reluctant to enter into the regular playground program? What preparation is necessary for these events?

Answer: On some playgrounds an entire day is set aside for a major project. Often several days or weeks are necessary for the preparatory work; on the other hand, for some of the events little or no preparation is needed. As far as possible the children on the playground should have a share in the planning.

Pirate Day

Costume effects: eye patch, bandana for head, belt sash, wooden sword.
Pictures of pirates and ships to cut out and color.
Games and athletic contests between rival pirate bands.
"Capture the Flag" may be played.
Treasure hunt.
Song such as those in Gilbert and Sullivan's "Pirates of Penzance" and sea chanteys.

Indian Day

Costume effects: feathered head-dress, bow and arrows, inner tube moccasins, burlap outfit, tomahawk, wigwams.
Parade with tom-toms beating (use gasoline cans).
Selection of chief by skill contests.
Inter-tribal races, games.
Indian dances and songs.
Bow and arrow shoot at enlarged picture of bear pinned to baseball backstop.
Bead making, basketry and pottery making by handcraft classes in costume.
Tell Indian legends and dramatize them.

Wild West Show—Cowboy Day—Rodeo

Costume effects: chaps, spurs, hats, bandanas, wooden guns, rubber holsters, covered wagons.
Parade with covered wagons.
Hobby horse races, roping, lassoing.
Cowboy songs. Each team or group of children should have its own ranch name, brand and song.
Activities to represent bulldogging, bronco busting, racing.

Target Day

All sorts of targets—things to aim at, areas to bat to, circles to throw at, and holes to roll balls into — may be used in a Target Day. Each child's score should be recorded for each event and the scores be totaled to determine the high-point winner of the day. A good target event is a small alley where balls may be rolled to knock down blocks of wood (as nine-pins) that are dressed up like dolls.

Special Events (requiring little preparation)

Treasure Hunt

(*a*) Scatter papers of several colors, each color with a different score value. The person getting the highest score from the papers which he finds, wins. Also scatter five to ten special shapes of paper (as stars) to be exchanged for treasure.
(*b*) Clues are posted at various locations, one clue leading to another and finally to the treasure. Have two teams, each following a different line of clues if the group is very large.

Peanut Hunt

While children are assembled in a room, peanuts or colored papers are hidden about the grounds. Children are divided into teams each having an animal name, as cow, dog, etc. The captain of each team is the only one who may pick up the papers or peanuts but the team members can find them and call the captain's attention to them by making the sound of their animal. This creates much noise and keen excitement.

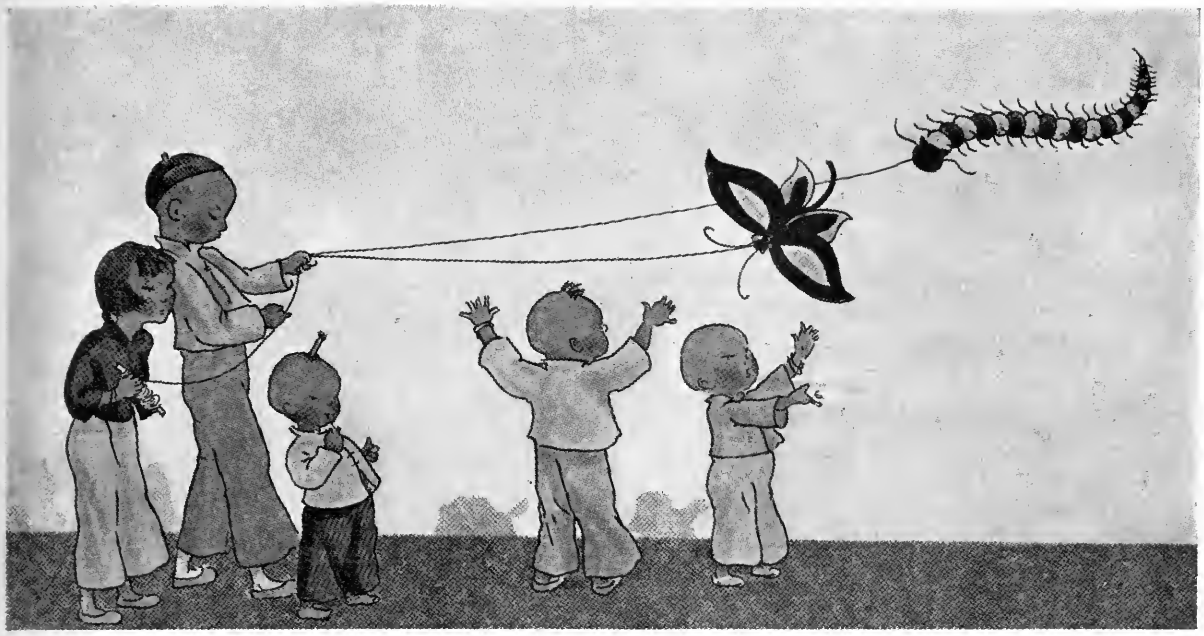
Girls' Newspaper Party

Provide plenty of pins and newspapers. Girls work in pairs, one acting as model while the other fashions a paper dress on her. Choose a best costume.
Millinery fashion shown: each girl makes a hat out of newspaper and pins. Paper plumes, flowers, ribbons may be made.
Games with newspaper:
(*a*) Each child with a sheet of newspaper and a pencil tries to find all letters of the alphabet, circling them as she finds them.
(*b*) Blindfolded, two girls sit on floor grasping right hands. Each has a roll of newspaper with which she tries to swat the other girl.

Paper Turtle Race

Cardboard turtle figures, 12 x 8 inches, are strung on separate pieces of string, 10 feet long and attached at one end to the lowest rung of a chair. The player tugs at the end of the string which movement causes the turtle to advance along the string. The turtles are raced to

(Continued on page 254)



Picture by Evelyn Young in "Chinese Babies," Tientsin Press

WORLD AT PLAY

A Library Service for Playgrounds

THE Playground Library Service of Harrisburg, Pa., is cooperating with the Department of Parks and Public Property in offering to the children of the city as part of the summer playground program a book-loaning service. Three visits weekly are made by a librarian with a truck. Books may be borrowed by any child who is a member of the library. Those who have not joined before are able to do so at the playgrounds. Notices telling when the library truck will visit the playgrounds are posted on the bulletin board.

For the Hikers of Great Britain

WORD has been received from William Arthur Ward of Liverpool that if "the Access to Mountains Bill" becomes a law it will bring to an end a half century of agitation and struggle on the part of ramblers and other outdoor folk of Great Britain for the right to walk on the uncultivated mountains and moorlands of their native land. Many of the ramblers' clubs are greatly opposed to a clause in the bill which makes it a criminal offense for people to be found walking intentionally on land to which access has not been granted, whether they commit any damage or not. As the law now stands, a person cannot be prosecuted for the mere act of trespass, i. e., walking on someone else's land "for air or exercise" unless in the course of such trespass he wittingly or unwittingly damages property such as game preserves, crops, and hedges. In spite of the new penal clause, which ramblers claim will create a new criminal offense where none existed before, the general feeling is that the bill represents the best possible compromise at present available between the interests of the landed proprietors and the general public.

Dads' and Mothers' Clubs Are Helpful

THE dads' and mothers' clubs, it was stated in the 1938 annual report of the Recreation Commission of Alton, Illinois, did excellent work last summer in making many improvements on the playgrounds. Retaining walls, bleachers, floodlights, score boards, shelters, and other facilities were erected and special equipment was purchased such as chairs, fans, and tables.

Harmonicas Popular in Dayton, Ohio

ABOUT 250 boys and girls are receiving instruction in harmonica playing through the program of the Bureau of Recreation of Dayton, Ohio. In addition to regular class instruction, the

Civic Harmonica Band has been enlarged to seventy members. During the year this group gave fifty-one concerts before local groups. Instrumental instruction has been broadened to include ocarinas and celestephones. Students have been taught to make these instruments. It has been found that in casting ocarinas it is possible to secure a very true tone. The celestephone, which is a glass xylophone, is an experiment in which the children have been greatly interested.

A Toy Loan Library at Wichita Falls—The large second floor of a downtown building in Wichita Falls, Texas, has been turned over to WPA, which is opening some of the rooms for recreational activities and others as offices. The space is also taking care of a new toy loan library in operation for a number of months which has the support of the various women's clubs which with the Boy Scouts helped to bring in about 1,800 toys. On April 1st 745 children had registered as borrowers.

British Youth Hostels—In the nine years of its existence the Youth Hostel movement in Great Britain has made remarkable progress, according to Mr. William Arthur Ward of Liverpool. There are now approximately three hundred hostels in England and Wales and about sixty in Scotland, with a smaller number in Ireland. The membership has reached the 100,000 mark and is growing daily. The movement has its national headquarters, but the management is in the hands of regional organizations with well defined areas which cover the entire country. To meet the needs of the constantly expanding membership, new hostels are being opened in localities not already provided with them whenever suitable sites can be secured. The hostels are usually located in the most picturesque parts of the country where walking can be freely indulged in, as well as at the seaside and in cities with special historic associations such as Chester, Stratford-on-Avon, and Winchester. Those in Scotland are located amid the finest scenery of the Highlands, and in North Wales there is a notable group of seven hostels forming "the great mountain circle" round the Snowdon massif.

In August an international conference and youth rally will be held in Britain's first national forest park at the head of Loch Long on the Firth of Clyde.

Career Museums—John W. Higgins of Worcester, Massachusetts, an honorary member of the National Recreation Association, has suggested that industries might well institute trade museums in their plants which young people may visit who are choosing their life careers as well as employees with their families. First-hand information regarding trades and working conditions in factories, he points out, will raise the standard of workmanship and pride on the part of both the visitors and the factories of any community. Such an industrial museum at the plant of the Worcester Pressed Steel Company has attracted 10,000 visitors a year for the past decade.

Chicago's Spring Festival of Music—On May 7th, six hundred children took part in the annual spring festival of the Civic Music Association of Chicago. All winter these children had been studying folk songs and a festival cantata by Mozart, and with but one joint rehearsal, accompanied by the Civic Orchestra, they sang the entire program from memory. The festival program is a concrete demonstration of what is being accomplished in the children's singing classes maintained by the association.

Suggestions for Playground Scrap Books—

Friendship, memory or autograph book, picture books.

A collection of drawings, paintings and mounted cut-out pictures, jokes and funny stories.

The imaginary history of a friend told by the arrangement of magazine pictures.

A model home made from magazine furniture pictures.

Game books, cook book, animal book.

Nature book with mounted flowers and leaves; bird feathers, pictures.

The days we celebrate; sport clippings; interesting costumes.

From "Our 1939 Children"; Department of Parks and Public Property, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

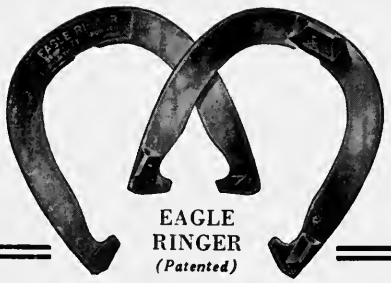
A Recreation Center for Wichita Falls—Plans have been made for the construction of a community center in Wichita Falls, Texas, to cost $60,000. Of this amount $15,000 was raised by public subscription to serve as the city's tribute to a WPA project. Most of this money was given by one public-spirited citizen.

Some of America's New Recreation Facilities—From July, 1935 through June 30, 1938, according to a report issued by WPA workers enrolled in this department of the Federal government have through their labor made important additions to many fields of recreation. They have constructed 5,486 recreation buildings, built additions to 296 more, and improved 3,546 existing buildings. Of these new structures, 215 were auditoriums, 974 stadiums and grandstands, 497 gymnasiums, and 3,800 miscellaneous in type such as pavilions and bathhouses. A total of 1,787 new athletic fields were built and 1,504 were improved. No fewer than 1,067 new parks with a total acreage of 32,559 were constructed; 4,232 existing parks were improved, and 110 were enlarged. Playgrounds to the number of 1,594 were constructed, while 5,010 were improved.

Another important phase of the program was the provision of safe and sanitary bathing facilities. During this period WPA workers constructed 471 new swimming pools and improved 225, while for small children 440 wading pools were built, and 60 more improved. For the golf enthusiasts WPA crews built 143 new courses and improved 214 existing courses. Other additions to the nation's recreation facilities included 4,582 tennis courts, 728 handball courts, 1,142 horseshoe courts, 1,037 ice skating rinks, 41 ski jumps, 62 ski trails, 73 outdoor theaters, and 116 band shells.

Junior Olympics at Norwalk, Connecticut—Seven hundred boys and girls from the city playgrounds took part in the Junior Olympics program held last summer in Norwalk, Connecticut. The program consisted of chinning the bar, slow jump, potato races, dashes, target throwing, and similar events.

Community Theaters in Austin, Texas—The plan evolved for the Community Theaters embodied setting up organizations in each community of Austin where a sufficient interest was displayed to give persons in the community an opportunity to work in the field of drama. Each Community Theater had a workshop division for those interested in the technical angle of set building and design, lighting, make-up, properties and costumes; an experimental division for those persons who wanted to perform for their personal enjoyment rather than for an audience, and a radio division for those who were interested in the field of radio drama. Each Community Theater elected the Board of Directors and selected its own director from persons who were interested in directing without salary. All of the theaters sent three delegates to the Central Community Theaters Council which met once every three months to give aid in solving problems which arose and to schedule those activities of the separate theaters so as to prevent conflict of dates.



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Church Recreation Institute—Over 500 Dallas County Baptists were enrolled for a Church Recreation Leadership School held in Dallas, Texas, January 30—February 3, 1939, under the sponsorship of the Dallas Baptist Association, according to Miss Uleta Ray Williams, a recreation leader in that city. Ten courses covering a wide range of recreational activities were offered at each evening's session, including such topics as the planning, financing and promotion of church recreation programs.

Camp Fe-ne-ho—Underprivileged children of Toledo were given a chance to enjoy a real camping experience last summer by the coopera-

tion of the Federation of Neighborhood Houses, the Rotary Club, and the Works Progress Administration recreation workers. The initiative was taken by the WPA leaders. The Rotary Club contributed $400 to make the camp possible. Each of four participating neighborhood houses contributed $20 toward the salary of the resident WPA worker who was also a trained nurse. Each neighborhood house also agreed to pay 50¢ per day for each camper and leader present in the camp. Children who were able to do so paid $4.00 per week. Each participating organization provided its own transportation and leadership for the groups it sponsored. Liability insurance for campers and workers was shared by the various organizations. The WPA provided two senior recreation instructors and two recreation attendants. Very attractive camp awards were made by camp instructors and campers from scraps of felt fabric.

This was a unique form of cooperation made possible by the fine camping experience for a considerable group of children who would otherwise have been deprived of such experience.

A Strange Hobby! — One of the strangest hobbies in the land is that of Paul Domke of Ossineke, Michigan who, in his spare time, is building a life-size menagerie of the monsters that roamed this continent before the dawn of history. His "prehistoric garden" is located on U.S. 23, ten miles south of Alpena, on the shores of Lake Huron. One of his "pets" on which he is now working is the Tyrranosaurus, a kind of lizard, which lived 50,000,000 years ago and measured fifty-three feet from his snout to his tail. These creatures are being built in the midst of a grove of hardwood trees and occupy only the spare time of the creator. From *I.M.A. News,* Flint, Michigan.

Students' Hobbies Win School Credit—The Superintendent of Schools in Dundee, Michigan, states that with increasing leisure time for men and women of the coming generation, instruction in how to use this leisure becomes a function of the school. "Accordingly," says the Superintendent, "we require that each student join some school club — travel, camera, home economics, handicraft, outdoor study, radio, dramatics, or music study. Then each student is allowed about a school hour a day to read about or practice his hobby. The students are developing some worthwhile interests which reflect in some cases increased interest in other school studies, such as the study of chemistry with photography. Parents are particularly interested in the fact that students amuse themselves at home with hobbies instead of going out at night." From Detroit *Free Press.*

A New Arboretum

THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON is to have an arboretum of 260 acres made possible by the leasing of Washington Park to the University in perpetuity by the city of Seattle. The city reserves the right to the arboretum as a park and agrees as funds are available to furnish water and lighting, to police the area, and maintain the roadways. The University has accepted administrative control and will have complete supervision of the area, furnishing the technical staff for carrying on scientific study and experiments. The Works Progress Administration will furnish labor, a Federal grant of approximately $800,000 having been allotted as a relief measure. Fifteen per cent of this sum will be used for necessary materials. The Arboretum Foundation has been organized by an advisory board appointed by the Governor, the University of Washington, and the Mayor of Seattle to promote the arboretum and to raise an endowment, as well as funds for immediate use. This is a nonprofit organization, state-wide in scope, and open to all interested in the project. Thus far over $11,000 has been furnished by the Foundation to date.

Some of the outstanding features planned for the arboretum include an Azalea Way, a sixteen foot wide turf trail three-quarters of a mile long, to be massed on either side with rhododendrons and azaleas; alpine gardens consisting of ten acres of ledges and alpine meadows; a two acre shady dell comprising woodland gardens with a series of small pools and cascades; a lilac collection and a system of four lagoons which will afford an excellent opportunity for the development of water gardens with an extensive collection of aquatic plants. There will also be extensive collections of magnolias, camellias, flowering cherries, and tree peonies and exotics collected from other lands.

Model Yachting

(Continued from page 207)

head boats and two hundred A Class boats. If the boats in the twenty independent clubs are added, there are considerably over one thousand

models. Over one hundred new boats are being built this year.

There is also an International Association of Model Yachtsmen called the "International Model Yacht Racing Union." It includes: Great Britain, France, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, Germany, and the United States. The officers are: President, John Black, 65 Pine Ridge Road, West Medford, Massachusetts; Secretary-Treasurer, William M. Carpenter, 65 Forest Road, Birkenhead, England.

In New York City there is a Metropolitan Association of nine clubs. The regattas are of several kinds:

1. Home club races between members of home clubs for club championships; weekly, Saturdays, and Sundays, and holidays. The average is ten races in spring and ten in the fall.
2. Interclub races between nearby clubs — a limited and equal number of boats from each club. Special races.
3. Official regattas for championship of each division at dates fixed by officials of division.
4. Invitation races—for special cups.
5. National championship regatta—yearly.
6. International championship regatta yearly.

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"Marine Models," 59 Fetter Leave, London, E. C., England.

"Model Sailing Craft," W. J. Daniels and H. B. Tucker, Marine Models, 52 Fetter Leave, London, E. C., England.

NOTE: Model yachting is to have an important place at the Boston Recreation Congress. The Montclair Model Yacht Club in cooperation with the Boston Model Yacht Club will stage an invitation regatta on the Charles River Basin, Thursday afternoon, October 12.

Hundreds of yachtsmen will sail their personally built models in a special demonstration for Recreation Congress delegates. This is an unusual opportunity for model yacht enthusiasts to demonstrate for recreation officials a fascinating leisure time activity that is rapidly developing in America.

A consultation service on model yachting will be available at the Congress.

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Model Boat Sailing in New York City's Parks

(Continued from page 208)

boat, however, is permitted to compete in any one of the other subdivisions of the contest, and often triumphs over the more elaborate craft.

Another indication of the interest in model boat sailing contests is the formation of children's clubs. In addition to these clubs there is an organization in Brooklyn for men from twenty-one to seventy years of age whose chief hobby is the sailing of model boats. Each day members of this club can be found at the Prospect Park Lake sailing their models. For these men a special contest is held annually at which prizes are awarded to all winners. For successful model boat sailing, the boy, girl or adult must consider wind conditions and be able to properly adjust the helm and set the sails to obtain the full value of the wind. The events in the sail boat contests, which are conducted in twenty designated locations in New York City, include the following:

SAIL BOATS

Classes	*Classes*
A—From 12″ - 18″	D—From 32″ - 40″
B— " 18″ - 25″	E— " 40″ - 50″
C— " 25″ - 32″	F—Constructed models to 30″

MOTOR BOATS

Classes

G—Electric and spring powered

H—Steam and gasoline driven

Calling All Landlubbers!

(Continued from page 215)

On their summer cruising the Mariners are frequently offered the hospitality of friendly yacht clubs or have the opportunity to visit on board other boats. One of the first things they learn is

University Athletics

PRESIDENT DODDS of Princeton, in speaking at the annual football banquet at the close of this year's season, made some pointed comments on the place of athletics in the intercollegiate world. As quoted in the *New York Times*, he said:

"Athletics have a place in a university only under two conditions. The first is that the opportunity to participate be extended on equal terms to all undergraduates under scholarship requirements applying uniformly to all. This implies a broad program of both intercollegiate and intramural athletics. Every university which supports an intercollegiate program is dealing unfairly with the less gifted athletically unless it provides a comprehensive intramural program as well.

"The second requisite which must be fulfilled to justify intercollegiate athletics and football in particular is complete absence of commercialism. This condition is violated when athletes are subsidized either by the university or by the misguided supporters of the university. When subsidies are paid the attempt is always made to keep them secret. This fact alone is a confession that something dishonorable has taken place. When one is proud of such acts he does not go to such pains to cover them up.

"It is not necessary that our teams win all their games. The Princeton family does not demand undefeated seasons. Fundamentally they demand that you play your games as intelligent sportsmen and that places on the team shall always be won in fair competition among amateurs playing not for money but for sport." — From *New York Times*, December 11, 1938.

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the etiquette of such visits. Since even a casual ferryboat rider may some day find himself a visitor on a launch or yacht, it's well to learn the vocabulary and behavior of the perfect nautical guest.

Suppose the hearty host exclaims, "Let's go below; stow your things in the starboard bunk. The head doesn't work very well. Then come topsides and we'll splice the main brace."

A well-informed guest would go downstairs (a phrase you'll never use on shipboard), put his things on the built-in bed at the right side of his stateroom, and note that the door leading into the bathroom (head) was closed. Then he'd go into the main cabin and join his host in a drink (splice the main brace).

If the party goes ashore in the dinghy, the owner will direct the seating of his guests and then get aboard himself. Landing, the guests leave the boat first. And on your return, remember that owner and guests board the yacht from the starboard side, crew use the port side.

If you can't go a-sailing, you may take land cruises in your imagination as the Girl Scout Mariners do, planning your visits to strange ports, deciding what you'll see and buy, and scudding homeward at last in a spanking salty breeze of your own conjuring. But you won't stay. You'll be off again on another jaunt, real or fancied. The spell of the moving waters will be upon you and you'll go!

Are you water-wise? Try your knowledge on these true and false statements.

1. Dog Watch—the period in which the watch dog is the only member of the crew on deck.
2. Pipe down—keep quiet.
3. Dinghy—Ship's mascot.
4. Charley Noble—Stove pipe.
5. Captain's gig—is a dance aboard ship.
6. Painter—is a marine artist.
7. Brig—is the ship's prison.
8. Galley—is the ship's kitchen.
9. Foc's'l—is the captain's quarters.
10. Yawl—sailor's southern accent.

Answers

1. False. A dog watch is one of two watches extending from 4 to 6 P. M. and from 6 to 8 P. M.
2. True.
3. False. A dinghy is a small rowboat.
4. True.
5. False. A captain's gig is the captain's own boat.
6. False. The painter is the rope in the bow of a boat for towing or making fast.
7. True.
8. True.
9. False. The foc's'l is the raised deck of most merchant steamers in the forward part of the vessel.
10. False. A yawl is a kind of sailboat.

Swimming Pool Construction and Operation

(Continued from page 220)

intelligently planned and conducted instruction play, and healthful exercise and recreation shoul replace horseplay and rowdyism. With Americ now leading the world in the number of pools i use, with federal funds making it possible fo many municipalities to own and operate their ow pools, it would seem an opportune time for cer tain educational institutions to add courses i modern swimming pool operation and sanitatio to their curricula, thereby helping to ensure pro

If You Remember

the story Grandma used to tell about Uncle Silas, who was such a character, if you remember that story and love it . . .

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321 Park Square Building, Boston, Mass.

per administration of pools, and maximum opportunity for the many thousands who find in aquatic recreation great enjoyment and benefit.

While the baths of Caracalla did not save Rome, the modern pool undoubtedly will go a long way toward disproving the ancient adage that history repeats itself, and will aid materially in building up rather than destroying this most enjoyable and beneficial recreation.

A Regatta of Their Own!

(Continued from page 221)

in this latter class, especially. Among the crowd massed in one spot on the shore was a family group, eagerly watching the entry of their son and brother. "Bobby has been working on his motor boat for four months," said his sister. "He can't think of anything else. And last night he actually said his prayers—a thing he hasn't done for months." It is good to record that faith and works were rewarded, for Bobby's trim little motor boat darted out from the fleet that made the start and shot through the waters, almost running down a competitor, to cross the line to win second prize.

The making and sailing of boats gets into the blood, and many who for several years have competed in this big model yacht regatta were loath to give up the sport. So a special open class was held for boats built in previous years, and thus high school boys were permitted to compete with their old rivals. Only boats that won prizes in the past were eligible to sail in this class, probably the most keenly contested of any. These yachts, mostly of the larger size, have had the benefit of thorough seasoning. Schooled by their performance in previous races, correction of any minor defects have been made, and it was a truly impressive sight when the big, white sailed boats, as though guided by the hand of the builder, floated across the sunlit waters.

Doing their part to make it a perfect day, the owners of the big bathhouse on the beach distributed to all of the 750 boys who had entered boats tickets entitling them to ice cream cones.

Late in the afternoon, when all the heats had been run, the crowd adjourned to the beach pavillion where the awards—sixty silver loving cups —were given in the various classes.

After this came the inspection of all the prize winners and runners-up to determine the best

constructed boat in each class. For these additional trophies were awarded—a difficult task indeed, as all the shop instructors agreed. Last of all, a group picture was taken, and as the sun sank into the waters of the Pacific, carloads of tired, happy and excited youngsters, most of them carrying their own yachts, boarded the electrics, or were picked up by the family car, eagerly talking of the events of the day and planning improvements that would make their boat a winner in next year's regatta.

Recreational Aspects of Stream Pollution

(Continued from page 222)

greatly retarded by the condition of the water."

Another significant statement has been placed in the public record by Representative A. Willis Robertson of Virginia, Chairman of the Select Committee on Conservation of Wild Life Resources, in the report of his committee to the Seventy-sixth Congress:

"Much is being said today of the strain under which we are living in this age of high speed, and the fact that people do not take necessary time to rest and relax taut nerves; that our pleasures and pastimes are too artificial and we are too dependent upon mechanical devices for happiness. Much unrest and unhappiness could be alleviated and quiet, wholesome minds developed for more efficient discharge of daily duties by a fuller knowledge of and closer contact with the great outdoors and nature's children."

Recreational benefits of a broad national program of stream pollution abatement are so vast and so far-reaching that they challenge imagination to the limit. When we think of the countless thousands of miles of native streams into which cities and industries dump their filth and wastes and what it would mean to the people of America to restore these streams to some semblance of their natural beauty and usefulness, we begin to visualize what pure streams would mean to this country.

There is much misunderstanding about the stream pollution problem. Many people think that it is necessary to reroute a river through some mysterious process and purify its waters. Of course, this is all wrong. The way to purify a stream is to stop putting filth into it, and the stream quickly clears. The problem is largely one of finance and education. Further scientific research is necessary to enable certain industries to deal with their wastes. Both cities and industries need money to finance disposal works. And th country needs education on the barbaric practic of dumping our filth into the water we use an drink. Friends of pure streams who want action a the present session might well communicate thei views to members of the Congress.

NOTE: A compact commission has been formed of rep resentatives of the states of New York, Pennsylvania West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana providin for cooperative action on the part of these states i cleaning up the Ohio and its tributaries. The West Vir ginia and Indiana legislatures have already enacted th necessary legislation to put the compact into effect. Ohio according to a statement recently received, will soon pas the necessary legislation.

A City-Wide Swimming Program

(Continued from page 229)

were twelve acts depicting a day on board ship Each group was colorfully attired in dress an uniforms that took full advantage of the great op portunity to use color. The Banneker pagean was a water circus featuring formation swimmin of boys and girls costumed as seals, beavers, an sea horses, in many interesting and difficult fig ures. Featured also were the colored A. A. U fancy diving champions of the United States Each act was presented by a different playgroun or pool under the direction of Mrs. Katherin Ladd of the Department of Playgrounds, in co operation with the Welfare and Recreation As sociation and the Red Cross.

The experience of last year demonstrated tha by coordinating their efforts the various agencie concerned with operation of public swimmin pools can vastly improve their services. In Wash ington we are determined to raise up a generation of swimmers, and we think we have found the way.

Romper Day's Silver Anniversary

(Continued from page 230)

This has been so thoroughly systematized and can now be executed with such precision that the ten thousand children and the adults present receive in one hour's time paper bag containers with a delicious Trexler orchard apple, a hot dog, lolly pop and ice cream popsicle.

Many enterprising boys would scheme, as boys always do, for extra refreshment tickets and the General's eyes would twinkle and he would chuckle in amusement when he found a boy in line the second time. His usual comment was "No one will have to take care of that fellow. He'll take care of himself."

As long as there are youths to play, so long will the children of our city have one day of the summer set aside when they gather together to pay tribute to the joy of living and to the memory of the man who cared about their happiness.

Picnic Services

(Continued from page 233)

Supplies Needed

Articles	Description	Number
Balloons		
Barrels		
Blindfolds		
Brooms		
Candles		
Candy kisses		
Clothesline		
Clothespins		
Eggs		
Fans		
Hammers		
Hoops		
Kiddie Cars.		
Lemons		
Lollypops		
Marbles		
Matches		
Marshmallows		
Match Boxes		
Nails		
Needles		
Nipples		
Old Clothes		
Pans		
Paper Bags		
Paper Cups		
Paper Plates		
Peanuts		
Pennies		
Pins		
Planks		
Potatoes		
Rolling Pins		
Scissors		
Skipping Ropes		
String		
Tubs		
Umbrellas		
Wooden Blocks		

List prizes needed: 1.
2.
3.
etc.

Equipment needed for guessing contests: 1.
2.
3.
etc.

Treasures needed for hunts: 1.
2.
3.
etc.

Information Files

Printed material, including books and bulletins on games, stunts, other outdoor entertainments, and sample picnic programs, are on file in many recreation department and other agency libraries. These references are available to those planning outing programs.

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

Public Management, April 1939
"Taking City Government Back to the People" by Clarence E. Ridley and Orin F. Nolting

Camping World, April 1939
"Democracy in Camping" by Dr. Ira S. Wile

The Journal of Educational Sociology, April 1939
"Minorities, A Challenge to American Democracy" by Maurice R. Davie
"Culture Conflicts and the Welfare of Youth" by M. M. Chambers
"Culture Conflicts and Recent Intellectual Immigrants" by Clara W. Mayer
"Sharing Culture Values" by Rachel Davis-DuBois

School and Society, April 15, 1939
"Science Instruction in a Democracy" by Ordway Tead

Playing Fields—The Quarterly Journal of the National Playing Fields Association in London. Bound volume has just been received covering issues from October 1936 to July 1938

School and Society, April 22, 1939
"Objectives of a Program of Extra-Curricular Activities in High School"

Shore and Beach, April 1939
"Shores and Beaches in the National Scheme of Recreation" by Conrad L. Wirth
"Model Forms of Bylaws as to Seashore"

Child Study, April 1939
"When the Family Vacations Together" by James Lee Ellenwood

Safety Education, May 1939
"How Safe is Swimming?" by F. C. Mills
"The Bicycle and the Law"

The Womans Press, May 1939
"Adolescence Sans Religion?" by Hedley S. Dimock
"Modern Trends in Camping" by Mary L. Northway

National Parent-Teacher, May 1939
"The President's Message," Frances S. Pettengill, President, National Congress of Parents and Teachers
"Straight Thinking versus Crooked" by Holland D. Roberts
"Education for Civic Responsibility" by Clarence A. Dykstra

Journal of Physical Education, May-June 1939
"Suggested Minimum Desirable Practices in the Operation and Maintenance of Swimming Pools"

Youth Leaders Digest, May 1939
"If I Had a Magic Wand" by Robert Moses

Parks and Recreation, May 1939
"Schools Aid in Combatting Park Vandalism"

National Municipal Review, May 1939
"Planning for Seven Million: Year One" by Phillip B. Thurston

Beach and Pool, May 1939
"Modern Swimming Pools" by Walter J. Cartier
"Water Pageants and Stunts"

The American Observer, May 8, 1939
"Facts About Magazines—RECREATION"

School and Society, May 6, 1939
"Federal Aid to Education" by Charles H. Judd
"Democracy at Work in the Community" by W. Carson Ryan

The Journal of Health and Physical Education, May 1939
"Health Factors in Attractiveness" by Anne Schley Duggan
"How Is Your Professional Conduct?" by Harry A. Scott
"Planning an Elementary School Playday" by Florence Owens

The Camping Magazine, May 1939
"Miscellaneous Campcraft Hints" by Barbara Ellen Joy
"Fun in the Craft Shop" by Lester C. Smith

Scholastic Coach, May 1939
"The Country's Schools are Lighting Up" (Playgrounds) by Ralph A. Piper

PAMPHLETS

Community Recreation Program—Summary of 1938 Report Recreation Committee, Anderson, Indiana

Spring-Summer Program and Guide—St. Paul Playgrounds 1939 St. Paul, Minnesota

Report of Executive Secretary for the Year 1938, Annual Report of the Rosemount Community Center, Seventh Annual Report of the Community Garden League of Greater Montreal, Annual Report of the Parks Committee to the Montreal Parks and Playgrounds Association Incorporated
Montreal Parks and Playgrounds Association, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

Annual Report of Recreation Commission 1938
Norwalk,Connecticut

Annual Report of Recreation Commission 1938
City and County of Honolulu

Urban Government—Volume I of the Supplementary Report of the Urbanism Committee to the National Resources Committee, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price $.50

"Old River"

(Continued from page 234)

ways and footpaths have been completed. The picnic groves are already invitingly beautiful. Shelter houses and outdoor cooking facilities are being completed.

The Lagoon will consist of approximately two miles of waterways for boating and canoeing. It will be from fifty to seventy-five feet wide and will wind its way around the entire "Old River" groves. The water will attain a depth of nine feet, from a gradual slope on each side.

The dredging out of the old channel formed an island consisting of about forty acres of ground. Most of this island is wooded with sycamores, willow, poplar and other trees. It is here that the shelter houses, fireplaces and barbecue are being provided, while benches, chairs and tables will be scattered throughout the grounds. Practically all the wooded section faces the lagoon.

Along with these projects the athletic fields are being transformed. The plot of forty-five acres of land now needs little more than the charting off of the baseball and recreation ball diamonds.

One of the most popular spots for employees and their families in years to come will be the swimming pool, which consists of two units. One unit consists of an elliptical pool 80′ x 120′ which will provide enjoyment for smaller children. The maximum depth of the water in this pool will be eighteen inches. There will be a miniature playground connected to this area which will be fenced off so as to keep the little ones away from any possible danger while their parents are enjoying other parts of "Old River."

The second unit will be a large elliptical pool measuring 220′ x 280′ which will provide for adult bathing, swimming and diving. This pool will be divided into two section. One section, from four to ten feet deep, will be used for swimming and diving. This section will also contain a 220′ racing course. The second section, with depth ranging from two to four feet, will be for the use of those who do not swim or who do not care to enter the deeper water. Equipment of the most modern design will be used in and around the pool, and every precaution will be taken for the safety of the users. Six diving boards will be provided for those interested in this phase of water sports. The dressing and locker room facilities will be large enough to permit of 5,000 persons being in the big pool at one time.

Colonel Deeds, President and Chairman of the Board of the National Cash Register Company, much of whose personal time has been spent in the planning of this great unit, has this to say about the development: "By making intelligent use of everything nature and circumstances have given us, a good beginning is being made toward the creation of a beautiful and practical park at minimum cost. We will begin to use it in the rough. By adding improvements from time to time as we can afford them, we shall see our program gradually become a beautiful reality."

Larks in Latimer Street

(Continued from page 238)

these balconies formed a romantic setting for a singer in Spanish costume. And everywhere were

Spanish ladies, dons, and Mexican peons. The 1937 Lark was an Autumn festival, done in blue and yellow. Screens with bold designs of sunflowers on a dark blue background made an uninterrupted dado along the walls. Aides were in yellow cellophane dresses and blue ruffs, with yellow crescent moons on their heads. Yellow and blue lights and paper pumpkins dangled from the trees, braided corn stalks framed the doorways, and a great yellow cellophane moon shone beneficently.

Entertainment at the Larks has always been plentiful and in unexceptionable taste. Guests have been quickly initiated into the spirit of revelry by street singers and dancers. These have included costumed Irish singers with shillalaghs, Hungarian dancers in colorful native dress, a Spanish singer drawn in a donkey cart, and an accordion player. In 1937 an organ grinder with a talented monkey delighted the adults as well as the children. In 1936 there was a small horse-drawn merry-go-round for children. At the next Lark it is planned to have a good orchestra for street dancing.

Side shows offered by the various organizations have been of a highly amusing nature: a marionette show put on each year in Mr. Yarnall Abbott's studio; a variety show given by college students in 1936, by entertainers with special acts in 1937. At the Mexican fiesta, hot tamales were warmly welcomed, while the Autumn Lark saw brisk traffic in coffee, doughnuts and chestnuts. There were, naturally, the ever-beloved fortune-tellers' booths, and tea booths. Walled gardens were opened for tea or outdoor suppers. Some organization always provides games — shuffleboard, darts and the like. Many of the groups have booths with fascinating things to sell — among these, the flower booth and the Russian booth were especially colorful — and the social service organizations present very fine handcraft exhibitions.

Difficulties of putting on a street fair in the heart of a large city are not so numerous, we are told, as might be supposed. There's a certain amount of red tape to be gone through with with city officials. And of course the handling of admissions is important; gates must be efficiently manned and should admit one person at a time. But on the whole, Latimer Street people have found complications surprisingly few. The "bouncer" in his high hat is seldom, if ever, called into action. The worst obstacle is the chance of bad weather; it is possible to meet this—at least, to some extent—by the purchase of rain insurance.

Creators of the Larks in Latimer Street mention as one of the benefits of the affairs, the spirit of neighborliness engendered between organizations. The Garden Club, for example, gets to know the Print Club. The Women's City Club, Red Cross, Grenfell Association, the dentists' group and the Colonial Dames join hands cooperatively. All of which, Latimer Streeters agree, is a marvellous thing.

Playground Beautification

(Continued from page 239)

This year the work was continued, and for the first time the Board of Education purchased 218 trees, leaving to the P.T.A. only the work of planting and dedication. The result was to bring the grand total of planting for the four years to 814 trees and several hundred lineal feet of shrubs.

The planting has been carried on in a systematic manner. A technical committee on which the school landscape architect, the Department of Physical Education of the schools, the Recreation Commission, and the Council of Parents and Teachers were represented, provided tentative planting charts for each school ground, which were checked by the business office of the school district from the standpoint of future building construction plans.

The children of the several schools had an active and important part in the dedication programs which were arranged in each instance by the principal of the school, cooperating with the Parent-Teacher Association and the central physical education office.

In addition to the natural pride and pleasure which this beautification program brings to the schools and the city as a whole, keen interest and satisfaction is also felt by the Recreation Commission, for in this city a coordinated plan is effective, with the supervisor of health and physical education of the schools serving as director of school and municipal recreation under charter provision.

The planting project, which has added so much of beauty, safety, and comfort to the schools, has also enlarged and improved areas on which many of the activities of the Recreation Commission's broad program will be conducted. As would be expected, the entire achievement has had the active support and inspiration of the city's rec-

reation director who could foresee the great importance of the project from the community recreational standpoint quite apart from the element of simple beauty.

Another project which has just been started on the Long Beach elementary school playgrounds is the surfacing of the large open areas with bitumuls, an emulsified asphalt paving recently developed for playground surfacing. Special activity areas will also be treated with bitumuls in the secondary schools. With this, in addition to the trees and lawns, it will be "goodbye, dust and grime" from now on — an improved condition which will be a source of satisfaction not only to the children using the grounds but to adjacent residential areas as well.

The Man Back of the Park Executives

(Continued from page 240)

active guiding head and spirit of the Institute practically since he joined the organization. Mr. Doolittle's interest in the American Institute of Park Executives and the American Park Society is at par with his intense enthusiasm, constant teaching, and advocacy for the conservation of wild life. He is a most worthy, forceful disciple of the late Dr. W. T. Hornaday, that noble, courageous fighter for the conservation of wild life, whose intimate friendship he enjoyed for many years and whose teachings he successfully carries on.

Nation-Wide Interest in the National Recreation Congress

(Continued from page 241)

for discussion of these and related subjects will be held. Each person planning to come will receive in advance the Question Pamphlet containing detailed questions listed under each topic. The final programs giving time, place and personnel for all meetings and arrangements will be available at registration desk.

You Asked for It!

(Continued from page 242)

the chair. A mat or rough floor prevents slipping and makes a better race track. The back heels of the turtle must remain in contact with the floor throughout the race, and the player must stay in his starting position.

Special Contests

The challenge of competition creates much of the excitement and interest in many special activities. Although these events are being listed under contests, many of them are fine, informal activities that children enjoy playing again and again with no thought of formal contests or competition.

Jacks tournament
Top spinning contest
O'Leary tournament
Yo Yo contest
Marble tournament
Hopscotch tournament
Rope jumping contest
Pie eating contest
Seed planting or plant growing contest
Give each contestant a certain number of seeds, or a slip to plant and tend. Judge results after a period of time. (Beans grow rapidly.)
Fishing contest
Contest in sailing model boats
Ping pong tournament
Carrom tournament
Checkers and chess tournaments
Tetherball tournament
Whistling contest
Each contestant is required to whistle a certain piece of music which all must do, as well as one which he selects for himself.
Soap bubble contest
Judge the largest bubble, prettiest bubble, double or triple bubbles, longest floating bubble. Add glycerine to soap suds to make stronger bubbles. Besides the regular pipes, soda straws or empty thread spools may be used.
Model airplane and glider contests
Toy parachute contests
Tin can golf (9 holes)
Sink 9 one-pound coffee cans into the ground various distances apart. Game is played and scored like golf, using a flat board or bat as club, and a large soft indoor baseball for the ball.

Other Special Activities

Signalling with flags by codes.
Rhythm band
Any number of things may be used to mark a rhythm along with a melody instrument such as a harmonica, piano, accordion, etc. Wood blocks, railroad spikes, pot lids, tin cans, and bottles partly filled with water may add to the sound of a rhythm band.

A sandy city. Build a miniature city in the sand box. Make cardboard or wooden houses, stores, city hall, street signs, trees, etc.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Swimming Pool Standards

By Frederick W. Luehring, Ph.D. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $5.00.

THIS BOOK has been written to provide guiding standards which will be helpful to those charged with the responsibility for the planning, construction, and administration of swimming pools in educational institutions. In addition to the laws, rules and regulations for swimming pools, criteria for judging standards are offered as well as for the standards themselves as they relate to site, location and environment and to construction, equipment, and administration. There is an interesting chapter reporting an historical survey of the swimming pool made by Dr. Luehring, which in his judgment is the first time such an historical account has ever been published. The edition of this volume has been limited to a thousand copies.

A Marblehead Model Sailing Yacht

By Claude W. Horst. The Bruce Publishing Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. $.50.

COMPLETE DIRECTIONS and full-size station templates are given for building a 50-inch sailing yacht with a sail area of 800 square inches. Mr. Horst is known as the author of "Model Sail and Power Boats," and "Model Boats for Juniors," and he is an authority on boat building.

Puppets—A Handbook of Marionettes

By the Hamburg (N. Y.) Puppet Guild. Bacon and Vincent Co., Inc., Buffalo, New York. $.50.

A MANUAL OF PRACTICAL directions for the making of stringed marionettes with suggestions for their costuming, stringing and operation. A short chapter on the building of a stage, its lighting equipment, scenery and properties is included. To assist the beginner there is given a "chopping list" of all the materials needed in the construction of a single marionette. The authors describe in some detail directions for the making of a puppet head from craytonite, a new plastic modeling material developed by the Guild. They suggest, however, that heads can also be made in other ways — from wood, papier-mâché, molded of clay, and cast in plaster of paris. The book is illustrated.

Sports for the Handicapped

By George T. Stafford, Ed.D. Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York. $2.50.

"THE NEWER TREND in many schools is away from the correction of the physical defect by formal exercises and toward the provision of the advantages and opportunities available through games and sport activities properly supervised and adapted to the needs of the atypical student." With this principle in mind, Dr. Stafford has presented to the physical educator, the school nurse, the physician, the handicapped, the parent, and all who are concerned with the education of the handicapped, a method of teaching that will motivate the atypical student to improve not only his physical condition, but also his outlook on life. The book is exceedingly practical and makes definite suggestions for the activities suitable for handicapped individuals with different types of physical disabilities.

Photography as a Hobby

By Fred B. Barton. Harper and Brothers, New York City. $2.00.

IN AN INFORMAL, non-technical way the author discusses composition, printing, developing, enlarging equipment and methods, and many other subjects which will satisfy the veteran's quest for new ideas and at the same time help the beginner become a proficient and enthusiastic camera fan.

Dances of the Hungarians

By Elizabeth C. Rearick. Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City. $2.10.

IN PRESENTING the results of her careful research, the author has given us not only authentic dances with illustrated descriptions and music, but she has emphasized the social significance of folk dancing in the life of nations. Unusually attractive illustrations accompany the text.

Group Instruction in Tennis and Badminton

By Harry D. Edgren and Gilmer G. Robinson. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $1.00.

WITH THE INCREASING popularity of tennis and badminton has come the demand that these games be taught to young people of school age. Limited equipment, playing facilities, and the numbers involved make teaching individual activities a difficult task. Accordingly the attempt is made in this book to aid teachers of physical education and others in giving group instruction. Fundamentals of play in each sport are briefly described, and the playing strategy and other aids to play are given.

Promenade

By Lloyd Shaw, Superintendent of Cheyenne Mountain Schools. Entertainment Department. Woman's Home Companion, New York. $.10.

A COLLECTION OF SEVEN western cowboy square dances and variations with complete calls and full dance directions. Included are "Form a Star," "Ladies to the Center," "Lady Round the Lady," "Two Gents Swing With the Elbow Swing," "I'll Swing Your Girl, You Swing Mine," "Forward Six and Fall Back Six," and "Forward Six and Fall Back Eight." All of the dances start in square formation, and their success, according to Mr. Shaw, depends largely upon the caller, who must be enthusiastic enough to memorize the calls and to study

out the directions so that he can time them to the dance steps. The pianist who plays a good persuasive marching rhythm to such familiar tunes as "Turkey in the Straw," or "The Arkansas Traveler," is needed to accompany the dances. Music is not included in the pamphlet. Everyone will want to "dosey-doe," "allemande left" and "swing their opposites" to Mr. Shaw's interesting calls. This is a publication many will want to add to their recreation libraries. It will help one in planning evenings of fun and entertainment.

Know Your Community—Its Provision for Health, Education, Safety, Welfare.

By Joanna C. Colcord. Russell Sage Foundation, New York. $.85.

The expert "surveyor" of community life is warned by the author that this book is not meant for him. Rather it is designed to help local persons and organizations to become familiar with the health, safety, education and welfare of their communities. How and where to find the information desired, how to record it for most effective use, how to interpret the facts, and how best to prepare the material for public consumption are major phases of treatment.

Chapter XII deals with recreation—unorganized, public and private, commercial, and the planning of the community program. Other chapters of interest to recreation workers will guide the student to information regarding Foreign Born and Racial Groups, Clubs and Associations, Agencies for Community Planning, etc. The book, a substantial volume of 250 pages, will be an excellent guide to persons in the general social work field.

Silk Screen Stencil Craft as a Hobby.

By J. I. Biegeleisen. Harper and Bros., New York. $2.00.

A book that introduces one to a fascinating hobby through which a variety of colorful designs can be transferred in an interesting way onto paper, wood, textile, glass, etc. In the process, a stencil of a decorative or pictorial design is put on a silk or organdy "screen" that is stretched over a wooden frame. Colors are forced through the stencil onto the printing surface, thus giving a facsimile of the original design. Suggestions have been included for decorating such articles as lamp shades, posters, greeting cards, handkerchiefs, scrap books, favors. It is a practical handbook written in simple, non-technical terms for the beginner. Instructions are specific and illustrated with numerous diagrams and photographs. A printing unit consists of the screen, a flat printing base, and a squeege, which is a long narrow strip of substantial rubber belting sandwiched between two pieces of wood. The investment in permanent equipment amounts to less than five dollars.

Dances of Our Pioneers.

Collected by Grace L. Ryan. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $2.00.

With the return of the country dance have come a number of practical books to aid the social recreation leader in developing the art of old-time dancing. Miss Ryan, in her version, has traced many of the pioneer dances which are still found in the rural sections of our country and has recorded them so that many people can enjoy them. Directions are given with illustrations for a number of quadrilles or square dances, for contra dances, circle and couple dances. Music for the various dances is reproduced.

Fundamentals of Leathercraft.

By Ross C. Cramlet. Bruce Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wisconsin. $1.00.

The main purpose of the book as outlined in the preface is "to give fundamental information and instruction to the beginner in leatherwork, placing emphasis upon the types of materials to be selected for different articles and the simple tool processes necessary to make things desired." This purpose has been fulfilled. Mr. Cramlet tells very simply exactly what to do and how to do it. Every step in the leatherworking process is so clearly described and illustrated with clear-cut diagrams and pictures that the beginner would have little, if any, difficulty in following them. There are complete instructions for the making of eleven useful leather articles including book marks, key cases, coin purses, comb case, belts, book cover, and others. This is a publication that should be helpful to both the beginner and the experienced craftsman.

Schools in Small Communities.

Seventeenth Yearbook. American Association of School Administrators, 1201 Sixteenth Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. $2.00.

The Seventeenth Yearbook of the American Association of School Administrators of the National Education Association is devoted to the problems of schools in small communities. The book is the work of a special committee of which Hobart M. Corning, Superintendent of Schools, Colorado Springs, Colorado, was chairman. Practical treatment is given such problems as guidance, curriculum, public relations, schoolhouse planning, budgeting, finance, and leadership.

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Stanley Woodward, Washington, D. C.

Where Shall the Administration of a Recreation System Be Placed?

A RECENT report of the Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association proposes: "That communities supporting several unrelated recreation agencies establish a recreation commission in order to promote coordination of programs and use of facilities."

The Educational Policies Commission "foresees the ultimate unification of all school, library and recreation systems in communities or areas of appropriate size under the leadership of a public education authority."

The leaders in the National Recreation Association very much appreciate the fine spirit in which the whole problem of recreation administration is faced in the National Education Association report. There has been increasing evidence of more satisfactory progress in recreation development under the recreation commission. The Association has not itself discovered evidence which would point to an ultimate consolidation of school, library and recreation systems. Always the Association has urged the widest possible use of school grounds and school buildings for community recreation purposes, but it has also urged the widest possible use of park and other city property. It is essential to think in terms of the needs of the men, women and children of our communities and of what will in the long run, under the human limitations which prevail in our thinking, mean most for our communities.

Already our school systems have attained such tremendous size that a very considerable proportion of the money raised in the local community through taxation is turned over to the public school system. There is serious question whether the additional funds necessary to meet recreation needs would ever be made available adequately and continuously under the school board or under an educational authority. There can be no satisfactory unification of recreation administration in a locality except as thought is given to the park system as well as to the school system. Many park leaders are talking about consolidation of recreation interests and are urging that what is now being done in recreation under school systems and recreation commissions and park boards be consolidated under the park board. For many years park boards have, in a number of cities, been administering public recreation, even caring for recreation activities on school property.

The present financial value of the properties given over to public recreation uses, aside from the school systems, in the cities, counties, state, and nation is very great. The management of the recreation properties and the recreation systems is in itself a very big task and one that is rapidly growing. To give recreation properties as well as school properties, let alone library properties, to an educational authority would mean soon—if not now—practically doubling the property to be administered by educational authorities, would mean that a very high per cent of the tax rate was being turned over to a single administrative unit, that a considerable part of the city administration was being turned over to one authority.

Advocacy of a public recreation commission is, an increasing number of recreation leaders agree, a step in the right direction, though the National Recreation Association itself is waiting until certain studies have been completed before making a final declaration. But the leaders in the Association do not at present have evidence which would point the country over to the ultimate unification of the recreation system with the public school system.

Recreation is a part of religion, of education, of health, of industry and business, of work. There is evidence, however, that recreation, abundant living in the larger sense, has become and ought to be a great, outstanding, major interest, side by side with religion, education, business, and labor. Religion, like recreation, should permeate all of life. Recreation cannot permanently be made a subdivision of any one part of life.

HOWARD BRAUCHER

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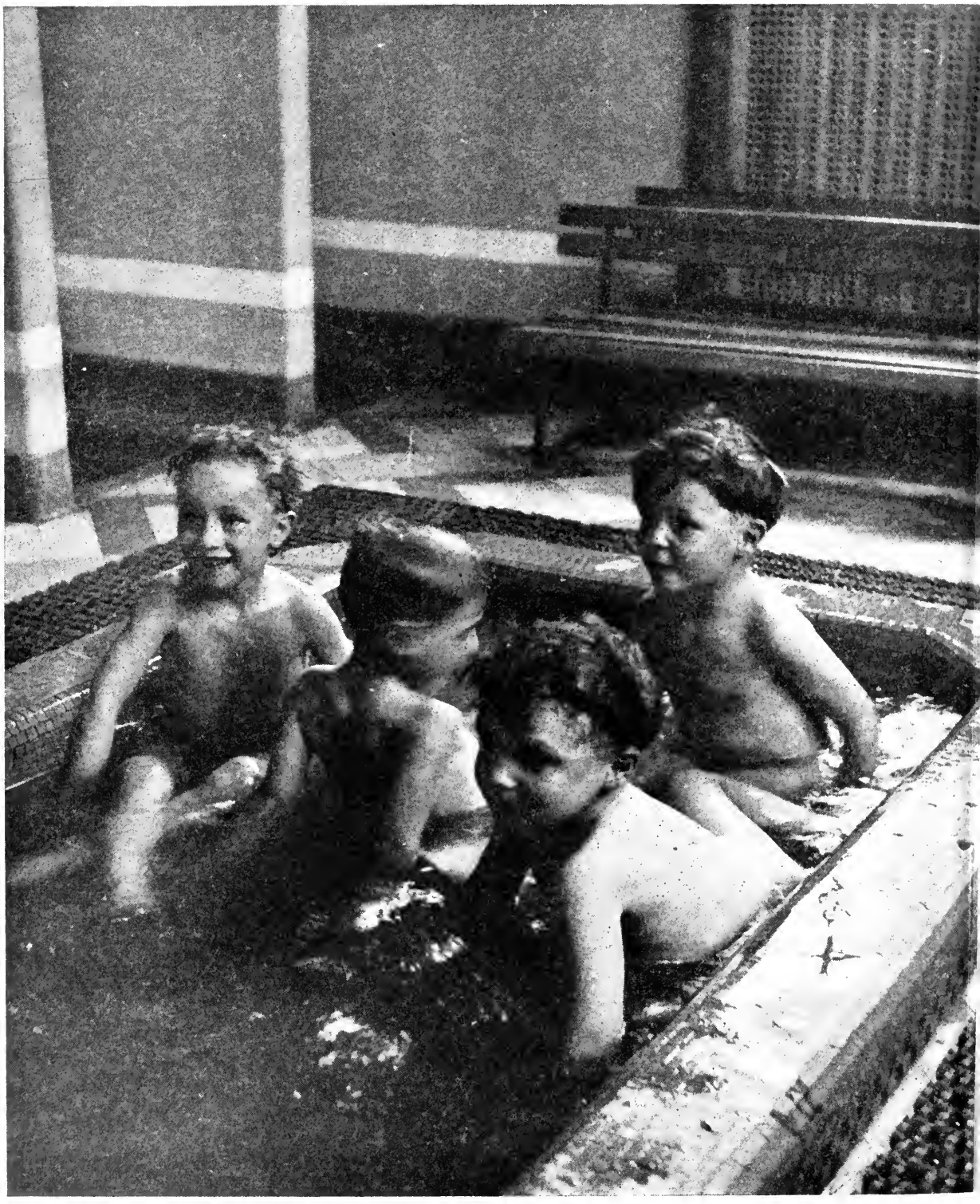


Photo furnished by M. Boulonnois, Suresnes, France. Used by courtesy of Health Section Secretariat, World Federation of Education Associations

The Trek Back to Che-Pe-Ko-Ke

Another episode in the series of fascinating events through which one public library each summer makes books come alive for children on vacation

By JANE KITCHELL
Vincennes Public Library

THE SESQUICENTENNIAL created by Congress to commemorate the passing of the Ordinance of 1787 and the establishment of the Northwest Territory afforded the Public Library of Vincennes, Indiana, the opportunity to combine education, inspiration and entertainment in its vacation reading project; to turn the pages and Trek Back to Che-Pe-Ko-Ke (meaning brushwood), the old Piankeshaw village which predated George Rogers Clark's capture of Fort Sackville (Vincennes) in 1779.

Once again CHE-PE-KO-KE had its portal open to representatives of various Indian tribes, and above the door of the council house (Public Library) was found the tribal totem of the turtle. Within its walls many conferences were held between the red and white men, as well as numerous secret meetings to which only Indians were admitted. The Warriors were divided into four tribes, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws, Shawnees and Miamis, tribes which had inhabited Indiana at some time.

At the time of registration each child was presented with a headband made to his individual measurements. For each book report he received a bright colored feather to attach to his head dress, a book scalp to dispel the spirit of ignorance, the scalp ceremonial being sacred with the Indian for it gave him control over the spirit life of his enemies.

When the project had been in operation for about two weeks the Indians started on the war path with a scalp raid, moving over the downtown streets just at twilight to inform the community that their intentions would be peaceable if they received no interference from the public, but that they intended to scalp books with a vengeance! Braves, squaws, papooses, chiefs, medicine men, ponies, bareback riders, war paint and feathers were much in evidence, all carrying prayer sticks.

A Pow Wow was held each Saturday, presided over by chiefs and medicine men of the various tribes. Long before the hour, the beat of the tomtoms could be heard outside the library calling braves to matters of importance. A study was made of customs, tribal fidelity, games, music, ceremonies and festivals of these primitive people. From the Lamp of Fortitude they learned an Indian must "Be Brave, Play Fair, Obey, Be Reverent, Worship the Great Spirit, Be Kind and Joyful." This they recited with arms folded. Trips were made to historic places, Indian mounds, and council places going over the trail of old Che-Pe-Ko-Ke. The Public Library was removed one block, but two schools were within its boundaries.

Governor William Henry Harrison and Tecumseh, famous Shawnee Indian Chief, meet in Council

On one occasion old Sugar Loaf Hill was again alive to the war whoop and the clang of the tomahawk, when some 300 braves assembled for their weekly Pow Wow, fathers and mothers doing their bit in transporting the children some few miles from the city. Each warrior brought his own lunch and the library contributed chocolate milk and graham crackers. After their hunger had been

satisfied the braves mounted the hill for a ceremonial, initiating a chief of the Kickapoos. They were told the history of the mound, which had no doubt been a temple three stories high, the vicinity being the center of a royal priesthood.

Chiefs and medicine men were elected each week on the basis of the most books read and the best reports. The medicine man was the most important man of the tribe. He was different, he carried a wand, a medicine bag presented by the library, and a tambourine, and sometimes he wore a mask. No one ever knew what was in the medicine bag. It was his most prized possession. Usually it contained dried grass and a charm which might be anything from a dried bee to a feather.

Attention was directed to the caravan of forty-eight men and an ox team which set out from Ipswich, Massachusetts, as a part of the Northwest Territory celebration, presenting "Freedom on the March," the second episode of which was the "Surrender of Fort Sackville." Its itinerary was to include Vincennes on September 12. Mayor Kimmell requested the float and children used in the parade staged at the beginning of the project to appear in parade of some sixty units.

The project culminated in the re-enacting of the famous Harrison-Tecumseh council of 1810.

History repeats itself. It is again August 10th, one hundred and twenty-six years later. The place, historic William Henry Harrison mansion; the setting, the banks of the Wabash. William Henry Harrison, impersonated by David Livingstone, aged eight years, and Tecumseh, famous Indian chief, played by Billy Eskew, seven years old, both sharing the honors for the number of books read, live again. Governor Harrison, judges of the Territory and a guard of twelve men from Fort Knox await Tecumseh, who has been summoned for a conference upon the veranda of the old mansion. Tecumseh approaches from the river, accompanied by about seventy-five warriors all in costume; he halts when within a short distance of the Governor. An interpreter is sent out inviting him to have a place upon the porch, saying it is a wish of the father. Striking a tragic pose, Tecumseh exclaims "My father, the sun is my father, the earth is my mother, upon her bosom I will repose."

The young Tecumseh gave a dramatic recital of the famous Chief's speech assailing the white men and Governor Harrison for their treatment of the Red Man. The council was held under the trees, the Indians sitting upon the ground. The grea Harrison arose with much dignity and pois using verbatim the famous speech defending th white man and rebuking Tecumseh. During Har rison's speech the Indians picked up their club with their eyes upon the Governor. General Gib son, fearing trouble ordered the guard to b brought up. Governor Harrison extinguished th council fire, telling Tecumseh that he had behave so badly that he would not sit with him again.

After a lapse of twenty-four hours Tecumse regrets his conduct, seeks another interview wit Harrison, which is granted, and apologizes for hi bad conduct, saying that he wished everything t be peaceable. The Indians then trail off, wrappe in their blankets, to the trees behind the mansio where an Indian ceremonial is conducted and th Peace Pipe is smoked. The ceremonial was con ducted by the Sun Woman (Ruth Hartzburg) who had scored the highest honors of any India but unfortunately could not portray Harrison o Tecumseh. The Sun Woman was always note for her wisdom, and many young squaws brough their papooses for her blessing. Ruth was cer tainly the wisest of all for she had read the mos books!

When all are assembled the Chiefs of eac tribe present their wands as a token of loyalty The Sun Woman accepts them, commending eac tribe, and adds her own staff to theirs as a symbo of her faithfulness to them, ever looking to thei best interests. She invokes the Great Spirit t make them true and noble warriors. The peac pipe ceremony by Seton is then used. The coun cil fire is lighted by rubbing two sticks togethe saying "This is a Council of Peace so we light th pipe of peace." Lifting the pipe toward the sk the Sun Woman invokes the wisdom of Wa konda, "Great Spirit," Mother Earth, Sunse Wind, Winter Wind, Sunrise Wind, Hot Wind— to which all the Indians reply "Noon-way ("Amen, or this is our prayer"). In closing sh tells the Chiefs to so lead their warriors tha loyalty will shine in the wigwams of every trib for "in union there is strength, in the bond o brotherhood there is peace. Go and the blessing of the Great Spirit go with you." The ceremoni was closed with the chanting of the Omaha trib prayer and singing of "From the Land of th Sky Blue Water."

As a Book Week feature diplomas were pr sented to 325 Indians at a joint assembly of a

(Continued on page 302)

Lantern Pageants in the Making

By JAMES MASIK
Boys' Supervisor
Park Board
Racine, Wisconsin

Lantern making and lantern parades are an old tradition on the playgrounds of Racine, Wisconsin. Each year for the past ten years candle-lighted lanterns have marked the climax of the summer season. The story of the development of the lantern tradition is an interesting one.

IN TRACING the growth and development of lanterns on the Racine playgrounds, one must go back many years to the time when the playground leaders taught children how to make candle-lighted lanterns out of old shoe boxes. These shoe boxes, with designs cut into them, and backed up with colored crepe paper, were illuminated by small Christmas tree candles. Then came larger lanterns made out of carton boxes. Following the era of carton boxes, larger lanterns, constructed by piecing together sticks covered with cardboard, came into vogue. The picture cut-outs on this particular type of lantern were placed on both sides of the box frame, brightened up by candles within.

In the Early Days

The city's first lantern parades were held on the individual playgrounds. Then, as the children's interests in lanterns grew, the making of extra lanterns for their younger brothers, sisters and for other youngsters soon became quite popular. The enthusiasm for lantern making and parading also captured the makers of larger lanterns. The workmanship of their original creations became so outstanding that an all-city playground parade was inevitable.

The delightful setting selected for the large gathering of lantern bearers was in one of the city's largest parks. The bowl-shaped park proved to be an ideal place, for it solved the seating problem. The time of the staging was shortly after twilight. The children, at a given signal from a gun, began marching around the grounds in single file. At another signal, each playground broke up into its own small circle. The final signal gave notice to fall in again for a grand march around the park. This march gave the judges and spectators a final chance to view the originality and workmanship of the pictured designs.

From a distance the scene resembled an invasion of glowing fireflies, but as one came closer the characters of comics appeared vividly in the glow of the burning candles. The pictures were colorful, accurate, and recognizable. Futuristic, modernistic, colonial, Spanish, Indian, and historical designs, as well as recent personalities and other picture cut-outs were used.

Year in and year out for the past eight years the annual parades have been held, until within the past three years the all-city parades were discontinued, primarily because of inclement weather. At present, playground parades are held, with neighboring playgrounds marching to a half-way mark and returning, or congregating at the most ideal playground for such an activity.

The newest lantern creation, which came into being last summer, is an indirect lighted lantern; it adds a thousand fold to color and beauty, reality and fantasy. The new lantern is just what the name implies—indirect lighting of the picture cut-outs by an arrangement of candle light on a blank piece of cardboard to reflect and illuminate the picture cut-outs. This modern lighting innovation made its first appearance in a Four-Part Lantern Pageant given by the children of two neighboring playgrounds. The lighted pictures were uniformly brilliant; the colors had greater richness, tone and quality; the designs were more exact and vivid.

A Four Part Lantern Pageant

The Four Part Lantern Pageant conducted by the two playgrounds was held in the open of a large wooded section of a park, and was conducted both on an elevated platform and on the ground. The pageant was divided into four parts: dramatization of Walt Disney's "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs"; "Circus on Parade"; "Lantern Varieties on Review"; and "The Parade of the Fireflies."

Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs

Synopsis. Snow White and Prince Charming meet in the garden. She flies from the wicked queen and is found in the Dwarf's cozy house by the little men coming home from work. The Witch pays Snow White a visit. Snow White takes a bite of the apple as the dwarfs come rush-

ing home to chase the witch. The dwarfs in their sorrow walk the floor to be confronted by a newcomer, Prince Charming. He revives Snow White by kissing her. Rejoicing follows.

Program.

Scene 1—Appearance of Snow White in the garden singing "Wishing Well." (Orthophonic recording.)

Scene 2—Appearance of Prince Charming singing to her.

Scene 3—Snow White is found in the dwarfs' cottage by the Seven Dwarfs. (Appropriate music to the arriving of dwarfs.)

Scene 4—Dwarfs going to their work next morning leaving Snow White alone. (Music "Off to Work We Go.")
The Witch enters.
Dwarfs return to chase the Weird Witch.

Scene 5—The Seven Dwarfs are prancing the floor.
The Prince appears.
Rejoicing on the arrival of Snow White.

Circus on Parade

The second part of the pageant was announced by a cut-out inscription, "Circus on Parade." The procession consisted of many animals and circus performers — monkeys, elephants, tigers, lions, clowns, and animal performers on blocks and balls. The parade was very picturesque, consisting of at least twenty lanterns or more.

Lantern Varieties on Review

The third part was announced as "Lantern Varieties on Review." This part of the pageant was devoted to all lanterns without a particular motif—those showing originality or intricate construction, or which were good in design. The most beautiful lanterns were found in this part of the program. The total number reviewed was thirty-five.

The Parade of the Fireflies

The climax of the pageant was the procession of small lanterns carried by the youngest children on the playground. The route of march of the children of both playgrounds took them throughout the woods that lined the edge of the park. The two groups, located across from each other, marched until they met, then separated and joined the crowd. The intermingling of the lanterns among the people in the crowd proved very effective, giving the impression of one mass pageant in which every one played his part.

Some Hints on Construction

The frame or the box skeleton used in the construction of a direct or indirect lighted lantern is made from plaster lathes, a standard lathe measuring one and a half inches wide, about three-eighths inches thick and 48 inches long. In the frame of both direct and indirect lighted lanterns, the plan of construction is identically the same except that in the old or the direct lighted lantern there were two candle shelfs supported by strips which are nailed on the sides of the lantern frame as seen in the diagram.

To construct one lantern frame, approximately 328 inches of lathing material and about three to four dozen lathing nails are needed. In the construction the skeleton is formed by taking four standard lathes for uprights, four twenty-four inch strips for vertical widths, four ten-inch strips for the vertical depth. The horizontal and vertical width pieces are nailed together to form two frames. The depth strips are then nailed to hold the frames together. This completes the box frame. Because the Manilla cardboard measures only 36″ x 24″, the frame openings, or the distance between the vertical width strips, are made 35 inches long, an allowance of half an inch on the top and bottom of the sheet for corner eyelets.

The skeleton must next be enclosed in such a manner as to keep the light from escaping through the frame. The texture of the material used for enclosing must be of a high reflecting quality so as to bring about a most desirable design illumination.

To cover the form or frame, it is estimated that about 1900 inches of cardboard are needed. The material used for covering the box is Manilla cardboard, which is yellow in color, making the cardboard fairly desirable. A cardboard that would be ideal is one of glossy finish with its brilliant reflection adding to the rich color of the designs.

In covering the lantern box, two pieces of 10″ x 36″ cardboard are needed for the sides, one standard size sheet 24″ x 36″ for the back side, while a small 10″ x 24″ piece is needed to keep the light from escaping to the ground. Tack all cardboard on the inside of the box, using small carpet tacks to fasten the Manilla cardboard. It

is very important to have cardboard taut in the process of tacking.

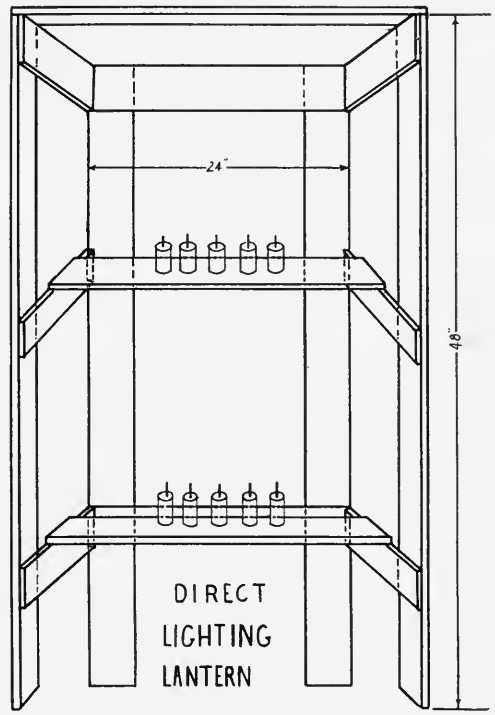
Lighting the Lantern

The source of the light which irradiates the lantern design is burning candles. The primary difference between the old and new type of lantern is the number of candles and their location in the box frame, as shown in the illustrations. The new type employs six candles, one candle in each reflector can, while the old type burns ten or more candles located on shelves within the box. The new method of placing candles in cans protects the flame from being blown out by winds and also tends to stop flickering of the candle light.

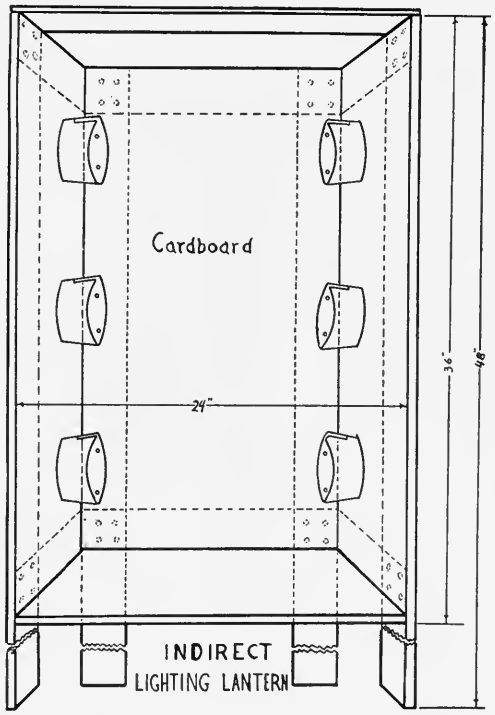
The size of the candles for the lanterns is determined by the type of program to be conducted. If a parade program is to be held, larger candles are needed. On the other hand, in case of a pageant program of shorter duration, a smaller candle is sufficient. It is estimated that candles one inch in height, one and one-eighth inches in diameter will burn from thirty-five to forty-five minutes.

The cylindrical-bodied tallow candles used in the cans are plumper candles that are purchased in three-inch lengths with a diameter of one and one-eighth inches. Two of three plumper wax sticks are sufficient for a long lantern program.

In the cutting of the candle care must be taken to see that the wax does not chip. A thorough heating will help to avoid waste. Better still, a jig-saw will cut the candle without chipping. After the cutting has been completed and the wicks are deeply gouged out, the candle is ready for lighting.



The diagram above shows the old type of lighting in which ten or more candles are used. The new type, which is shown below, employs six candles and provides for indirect lighting.



The six reflectors aid most in bringing about a strong, steady, and uniform illumination. These reflectors are nailed onto the back horizontal strips in such a way as to reflect all the candle-manufactured light onto the back sheet where the reflection agencies brighten up the design. The reflectors are made of materials that will bend easily and will not ignite. Tin is found to be a very desirable material because it is flexible, resistant to heat, and can be penetrated by nails and cut easily with tin snips. Coffee cans are found most suitable for the purpose because the cans have a highly polished inner surface which gives off the maximum reflection.

For the lantern, six cans, five inches in diameter and three and a half inches high, are sufficient, three cans being nailed on each side of the back frame.

There are four operations the can must go through to become a reflector. First of all, a slot one by two inches long must be cut on the top side of the can for ventilation, and the lip may be turned up; secondly, the can must be sheared on the side that is to be nailed onto the back frame (this shearing eliminates the direct reflection of light from reflectors to

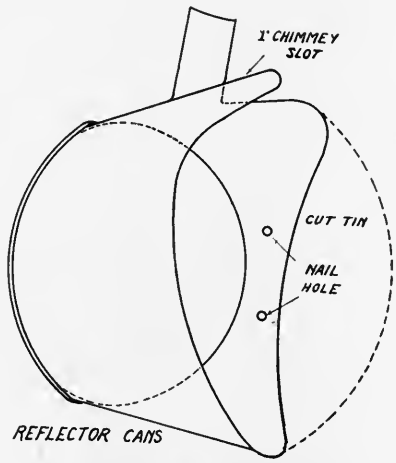
design); thirdly, the nail holes must be made beforehand; and last of all the can must be bent, making it oval-shaped to give off a wider ray.

The Problem of Decoration

The lantern pictures usually follow a motif as has been suggested, such as a pageant with separate parts, as in "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" or "Circus and Variety Lanterns." In making these larger lanterns the designing, cutting, and pasting are done by older children, fourteen years of age and up. Many lantern pictures are made at the children's homes with the aid of their fathers and mothers. A stronger bond is thus formed between the home and the playground.

A few tools and materials are needed before the construction of a lantern is begun. These include a standard size sheet of Manilla cardboard, a yard stick, assorted colored crepe paper, paste, a pencil, razor blades, juvenile picture books, scissors, and a large piece of corrugated cardboard.

In selecting the pictures for the designs, the child must bear in mind whether he wants a silhouette or a picture with all its characteristics defined. Silhouetted work takes only a short time compared to a pictured characterization. The latter consists of as many as five different colors of crepe paper while the silhouette needs no more than two.



Very important in the lighting of the lantern is the reflector

When the design or picture has been chosen, the drawing is sketched within a two-inch border of the entire sheet. After the designs have been sketched and the proportions checked, the cutting of the characteristics is next in order. Let us take for granted that a characterization picture of George Washington is ready for cutting. The borders of the hair, face, neck piece, coat collar and lapel, coat, and shoulder ornament are all cut out. But remember to keep intact a strip wide enough for crepe paper to be pasted on.

On the back side of the cardboard the crepe paper is attached. The first step in papering is to line the border of the characteristics to be covered with paste. Then the desired color of crepe paper is laid over that portion of the picture. A razor blade is used to trim off the superfluous crepe paper. This method is used for all papering. The contours, wrinkles, buttonholes, and the eye and eyelids are pasted on the crepe paper in their respective positions on the face of George Washington. With the cutting, papering, replacement of wrinkles, and other details completed, the picture should be examined before a light for any overlapping of crepe paper, and for color harmonies and escaping light.

There are two methods of hanging the lantern picture cut-outs—either tacking the cut-out to the frame, as in the method used in the old type of lantern, or hanging them, as in the new lanterns on hooks which are located at the corners.

On the four corners of the picture cut-out sheets, small one eighth inch holes, about one half inch from the outside edges are perforated. These holes fit over right-angle hooks that are screwed into the corners. It pays to be very accurate in having the holes and hooks match, as this helps in eliminating the escape of light. The advantage of this system of hanging lies in the rapidity with which lantern pictures may be changed. The reserve pictures that are to be shown next are hanging on hooks on the back of the box frame. Two sets of hooks may also be used to great advantage in the back of the lantern, one set being used to hold the new pictures, while shorter hooks are placed ten inches lower to receive the picture cut-outs that have already been shown. In staging a pageant, leaving the old picture cut-outs on the ground in a pile works out satisfactorily.

Pointers to Keep in Mind

In making an indirect lighted lantern there are many important pointers which should be considered. The main ones follow:

Nail the cans (reflectors) onto the frame before the box skeletons are enclosed with cardboard.

Sandpaper the candle spots to aid the candle wax in obtaining a firmer hold onto the metal.

Make all nail holes before nailing the can to the frame.

Have the center of the flame directly above the narrow slot in the can, otherwise the top of the can will become carbonized. This blackening is against all principles of good light reflection.

In case blotches of light are noticeable in the picture cut-out while in the frame, trace the source and bend the can accordingly so that the candle light in reflection does not show on the picture cut-out.

If the bending of the can, as in the above pointer, does not correct the flame glow, shear off more of the tin on the can causing the trouble.

Before placing the candles in the can, burn them first for thirty seconds.

One of the requirements of fine workmanship in a lantern is the ability to keep light from escaping through the corners of the lantern. This is accomplished by tacking long two-inch creased strips to each corner.

A long creased two-inch strip of this kind is advisable on the front frame of the lantern.

Running a knife lightly down the center of the strip will make for a good crease.

To add to the improvement of indirect lighting in the lantern, old sheets of photographs or tin foil stapled on the cardboard may be used to create a richness of crepe paper colors.

The lanterns can be carried very conveniently by older boys by grasping the lanterns on the sides from the rear of the lantern. Long handles are very easily put on the lantern in case smaller children are to carry the lantern.

Make sure that the front frames are according to specifications, rather smaller in dimension than larger; otherwise light will escape.

For cutting cardboard, the use of single edge safety razor blades is not injurious to the hands. When the corners of the blades are dulled, they can be saved by sinking the corners into wood and breaking them off to get a new corner edge.

Picture cut-outs of intricate designs are usually a waste of time because of the inability of the distant spectators to perceive fine work.

A color wheel offers an effective way of choosing crepe paper for the color combinations desired.

The larger the audience the larger the lanterns must be constructed.

The indirect lighted lanterns are very easily transported.

For dramatization of plays with lanterns a platform should be used.

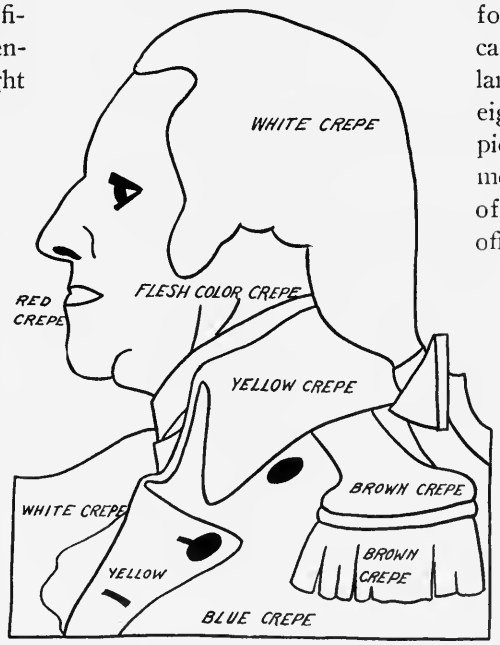
From year to year, Mr. B. A. Solbraa, Director of Recreation in Racine, has suggested a collection of these lantern picture cut-outs would constitute a good library to be used yearly.

Small Lanterns

Little has been said thus far about small lanterns which are made and carried by the youngest children of the playground. A few ideas for making small lanterns economically, conveniently and successfully follow:

The small lantern may be round, square, spherical, or triangular in shape. The easiest kind for the children to make is either a round or triangular one.

The materials necessary to construct a simple triangular lantern consist of a piece of 9″ x 24″ Manilla cardboard; 36 inches of thin wire; small thin carrying sticks 18 inches long; two or three brad paper fasteners; one short candle of not more than one-half inch; razor blades; a yard stick; assorted crepe paper; and a piece of corrugated cardboard to cut upon.



A triangular lantern, as shown in the illustration, requires one-fourth of the 36″ x 24″ Manilla cardboard sheet—the sides of the lantern triangle being a scant eight inches with a one-inch flap piece, and the height of the side measuring nine inches. The length of the 9″ x 24″ is first marked off in scant eight-inch segments, leaving a flap wide enough for paper fasteners. Across the pencil-marked segments run a razor blade very lightly. This serves as a cut score, or good fold. The base of the lantern, which acts as the candle support, is a piece of cardboard cut in the shape of a "Y," the arms extending through

(Continued on page 303)

What They Say About Recreation

"TO POPULARIZE the fine arts, to raise the everyday standard of appreciation of beauty, harmony, and emotion in all expressions of the various arts and crafts, should be the first mission of artists who have benefited by study and contact with the world's fine things. The fine arts fulfill and justify their elevation by their universal appeal and character, even though expressed in a language that may not at first be understood by all people." — From *Art in Industry,* by *John Woodman Higgins.*

"The art of successful living is to transfer more and more of our profit taking to the realm of the non-competitive. There is no competition in the creation of beauty or the interpretation of truth. Instead of counting so much on diplomacy, economics and governments to make peace, we should turn to the potential contributions of art, literature, science and religion." — *Dr. Ralph W. Sockman.*

"The need for participation with ensuing self-expression is universal to all mankind. It is the modern explanation of why we play and it accounts for the great popularity of play today when a large share of work is so mechanized that the spirit has all been squeezed out of it. This newer understanding has been instrumental in greatly widening the scope of the play curriculum, because the individual thereby has added chance to find some outlet for his talents and to achieve prestige in the eyes of his fellows."—*Elmer D. Mitchell* in *The Phi Delta Kappan.*

"Bring to your life the best which the world has to offer in appreciation of literature, music, dramatics, art. Be sensitive to the lovely things of life. Discover your abilities. Develop your assets. Practice your new habits until you achieve success. Acquire skills, interests and appreciations which will make you an interesting person. As you thus make life richer for yourself, as you also share with others the best which you have to give, you will gain self-confidence and know the full meaning of happiness."—*Ruth Fedder* in *A Girl Grows Up.*

"I may safely predict that the education of the future will be inventive-minded. It will believe so profoundly in the high value of the inventive or creative spirit that it will set to itself to develop that spirit by all means within its power."—*Harry Overstreet* in *American Childhood.*

"We don't have to sell recreation in terms of some extrinsic goal. We can interpret it as it is. What it is is something that meets the basic needs of human beings. And we are striving to see whether it can also meet the needs of a democratic society. That is all. The needs are psychological, the needs are social, and the needs are egointegrative, having to do with the integration of the personality itself."—*Eduard C. Lindeman.*

"Can we content ourselves with a superficial skimming over the surface in mere smatterings of group dabbling in art, or drama, or music? We think not. Just as our physical program has grown until it challenges to the development of the highest skills of which we are capable, so every field of effort, every art or hobby is entitled to specialized technical mastery in its leadership."

—*V. K. Brown.*

"If through recreation you can help to build up the morale and health and soundness of the social order in your community, you are doing your part toward the preservation and protection of the United States as truly as if you were a doughboy in the army, and more so because it is constructive and not destructive, and because it lasts not merely during the war but forever. . . . People are thinking, wondering, how they can serve America. This is one of the ways. It is an important one. It is worth doing. If you do it successfully within your area and within the sphere of your personal activities and responsibilities, you will have done your part to make this nation standing as a citadel of freedom in a world where freedom has come too much to be despised."

—*David Cushman Coyle.*

"The justification for park expenditures must be found in the conditions of modern city life,

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The Newark Museum Nature Club

Photo by Edward B. Lang

By EDWARD B. LANG
Science Department
Newark Museum

OUTDOOR NATURE STUDY is the interest of the members of the Newark, New Jersey, Museum Nature Club and the object of thirty or more outings that they take each year throughout New Jersey. With most of the outdoor areas of the state serving as their laboratory and classroom, they find that the first-hand study of natural history is a satisfying spare-time activity.

Representing many professions and economic levels, these residents of Newark and its suburbs have a common enthusiasm for putting on old clothes, packing lunches in knapsacks, and spending their leisure hours in tramping through the woods and fields with other people of kindred interests. All enjoy the exercise and companionship, but their greatest satisfaction comes with learning the names of the plants, the birds, or the rocks; with gathering specimens for their private collections, and taking nature photographs; with viewing the working of the laws of nature—the changes of the seasons, the migrations of the birds, and the metamorphoses of the insects.

The Newark Museum Nature Club is the outcome of an experiment by the Newark Museum, begun in 1933, as one phase of a spare-time activity program for adults that included painting, sketching, modeling, and stamp collecting as well as nature study. In organizing its nature group the Museum worked upon the premise that many people are strongly interested in natural history but need some help to follow out that interest. The accuracy of this theory was proved by the response of nearly a hundred people to the initial series of lectures and field trips that surveyed the popular nature hobbies. An informal group known as the Adult Nature Hobby Group resulted.

Many of the enrollees dropped out as their initial enthusiasm wore off, but enough returned week after week to encourage a program the following year. To satisfy the overwhelming preference of the members for outdoor study, as well as their many diverse interests, more than twenty trips were arranged by the Museum in 1934. By the end of that year the group was well enough established to adopt a formal organization and take over the planning of its program.

While essentially a field organization, the Newark Museum Nature Club meets frequently at the Museum and in other ways keeps a close affiliation with the parent institution. As well as incorporating the name of the latter into its own, the club has written into its constitution the Museum's original policy of helping the layman.

Any person over eighteen years of age may attend as many trips or meetings as he likes

without obligation. As a result of this policy most of the activities are attended by several visitors, some interested and some merely curious, but many of whom return and eventually become members.

The trips are held on Saturday afternoons or Sundays on most of the week-ends of the spring and fall, a few times in the summer, and once or twice a month in winter. Frequent trips have proved necessary to include the many interests of the members in every year's program and to keep attendance within reasonable bounds. Last year's average attendance was thirteen—about the maximum number of people that most leaders can take care of with ease. Groups larger than this are unwieldy, the members tending to wander off in small groups and miss the information that the leader has to give.

The leaders are men and women who are well qualified in one or more branches of natural history, and who take pleasure in sharing their knowledge with others. Many are members of the club, but the majority are not affiliated — college professors, museum curators, members of scientific and nature study organizations, and business men and women with nature hobbies. These professional and amateur naturalists of Newark and its environs have cooperated wholeheartedly with the club and given to its members an education in natural history that could not be obtained by formal study.

The trips are more or less specialized in character, the subjects as well as the leaders being chosen according to the season and the members' preferences. Birds and flowers are easily the most popular subjects, and each is the feature of several trips a year. A fresh water swamp that lies a few miles beyond the city limits is visited every spring when it contains a considerable variety of ducks. The upland birds are studied on a "big day" trip taken at the peak of the May land bird migrations. A trip may be taken to the shore in the late summer, coinciding with the southward migrations of the sandpipers and plovers, or in November when the waterfowl are moving again. The seasonal succession of the ferns and flowering plants are followed in a similar manner with trips in spring, summer, and fall.

Minerals follow closely in popularity, being collected once or twice a year at one of several quarries and mines that are near enough for one-day trips. Pond and stream life, including aquatic insects and plants, amphibians, turtles, and fish, is collected and studied at least once a year, while an insect collecting trip is an annual June event. Fungi, seeds, and fruits are popular as objects of research in the fall, and the identification of trees by bark and twig characteristics in the winter.

The unique attractions of winter make it possible to continue the field trip program throughout the year. Plaster casts of the tracks of raccoons, squirrels, and mice were made one snowy December afternoon along a frozen stream bank. Mosses, frozen solid by near-zero temperature, were collected on another occasion—with a geologist's pick! One of the most successful of the 1938 trips was a January outing for nature photographers. Twenty-eight people, carrying equipment ranging from box cameras to expensive miniatures, spent the day in Essex County's South Mountain Reservation photographing such diverse subjects as ice formations and insect galls.

Most of the club's trips are taken within a twenty-five mile radius of Newark. While this is a relatively small area populated by several million people, there is within its limits a wide variety of places of interest to the naturalist. There are two large parks within the city; a few miles outside are a state and a national park, several county reservations, extensive tracts of farm land, a drained salt marsh, and hundreds of acres of fresh water marsh around the head waters of the Passaic River. Together these areas contain far more plant and animal life than the members of one nature club could learn in many years.

Several favorite localities within a few miles of the

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"There are soul-stirring sounds in the spring. No mistaking them. The rustle of tiny animals building new nests or scampering out for a bit of food; the fluting of birds returned from their vacations, singing love songs, gossiping a bit, and house hunting. The waters, released from their frozen silence, now rush over stones and embankments, under bridges, over falls, telling a joyous story of freedom as they rush to the sea. The woods have a way of amplifying sound. There is, too, a deep, healing fragrance of the earth. Millions of buds are bursting to tell their story."—*Lillian Cox Athey* in *National Nature News.*

Music Forums

By MARGARET H. LETZIG
Secretary
Greater Little Rock Music Forum

ALONG WITH other progressive, urban centers of the nation's family, Little Rock, Arkansas, has of late been examining its "community consciousness" in several fields of activity — among them the development of a liking for worth-while and satisfying musical experiences.

Last spring, as a point of departure in the growth of its community music program, this southern city took an inventory of existing musical programs and opportunities for participants and on so doing, developed a highly acceptable and permanent contribution to the recreation field in the establishment of the quarterly music forums. So responsive has been the general public, as well as music lovers, to this new opportunity for self-expression and cooperative planning, that music forums are rapidly becoming a part of the community activity programs not only of the Capitol City of Arkansas but of communities in widely separated points throughout the state.

The Greater Little Rock Music Forum came into being in May 1938 through the efforts of the National Music Week Committee headed by Mrs. W. D. Jackson, Civic Music Chairman of the Arkansas Federation of Music Clubs and Chairman of the Steering Committee for the Little Rock Musical Coterie's National Music Week Celebration, whose endeavor it was not only to provide just a week of music" but, to quote the very able chairman who is also a member of the State and National Music Consulting Staffs of the Recreation Division, Works Progress Administration, to make a concerted attempt to integrate in the event, definite civic and philanthropic contributions to the musical life of the community."

As a preliminary to founding the forum, the National Music Week chairman listed all musical, civic, philanthropic, patriotic, educational, fraternal, religious and social agencies making use of music at any time. A survey, by questionnaire method, was conducted through key persons in each grouping. The information obtained from this survey was used as a basis for organizing the first music forum.

The organization of the Greater Little Rock Music Forum has provided along informal lines for the selection of a chairman to serve currently at each quarterly meeting. The only permanent officer of the forum is a secretary, a volunteer, who serves with the approval of the forum planning committee with sponsorship by the Civic Relations Committee of the Little Rock Musical Coterie, the oldest local musical organization and federated music club.

The governing or planning committee for the music forums includes members of the sponsoring Civic Relations Committee together with the presidents, chairmen or directors of all music clubs, departments or musical performing groups in the locality.

From many sections of the state came groups of music lovers to that first music forum, to band together for study of the community progress in music making, for mutual pleasure and advancement. "How to provide for musically and humanly more and more substantial and vital experiences by people" is the fine challenge to the music forum group, according to a recent analysis of the growth of the Little Rock Music Forum by Augustus D. Zanzig, Director of the Music Service of the National Recreation Association. Accepting as its special charge the guidance of similar group participation throughout the state, the Greater Little Rock Music Forum endeavored to start program planning and directing local talent from a point where the capacities and tastes of the community "already are."

Originating from the desire to foster a wider participation in community music as a fruitful form of group activity, and to increase that "liking" under the nurturing of fine, though however simple music, to the end that even with an inevitable and keen realiza-

OBJECTIVES OF THE FORUMS

To discover, foster, and give direction to local talent in the field of music;

To correlate musical activities of existing organizations and agencies;

To extend musical opportunities to talent in the community—through festivals, concerts, radio programs and auditions;

To take music "around the year" in the calendar of community recreation — through increased community participation.

tion of the shortcomings of the existing community programs they might endure, these music forums have resulted in the correlation of activities of the established programs and in the initiation of new and enlarged programs of musical activities, not only within the confine of Greater Little Rock but also within the areas of nearby State Parks and several surrounding counties of Arkansas.

The recreational music program in Arkansas as early as 1936 had the consulting services of Mrs. Florence H. Botsford, internationally known for fine folk song collections of all nations, who reminded the southern group that "the promotion of recreational music is a task requiring a knowledge of music science, and ability to stimulate in laymen a desire for good music. Since music ranks high as an industry in the United States, it is very important to cultivate this market through an intelligent program rather than through the desultory methods usually followed. We have watched the results of the program as carried out in the eastern states and have been gratified by the general cultural uplift, among thousands of people."

Courtesy Little Rock Recreation Commission

The dancing of the Swiss Weggis was one of the numbers on a local program

Profiting by this and similar advice, the community music leaders of Arkansas have endeavored to keep their standard high, not sacrificing ideals for the easier but more superficial work in program planning or talent selection.

National Music Week in May 1939 will witness the organization of numerous music forum groups fostered by the Civic Relations Committee of local clubs affiliate with the Arkansas Sta Federation of Mus Clubs. Out of thes music forums, held fir as discussion, and the as planning groups, is expected that the will grow the Summe Music Activities Com mittees, just as the grew that voluntee civic committee in th Capitol City of Arkan sas, which, during th summer of 1938, und the auspices of the Li tle Rock Recreatio Commission, sponsore four major summe music festivals and closing summer play ground festival bring ing together voluntee professional and am teur talent in the field of music and dancin enhanced by bits of ou door pageantry, to en tertain large and en thusiastic outdoor aud ences at the City Par Band Shell and the Li tle Rock High Scho Stadium.

For years there ha been a series of ban concerts each summer at th City Park, but the Mus Activities Committees e larged the additional five programs to outstandi proportions. Orchestra and band music, fo dancing, community sings, specialties, novel acts, solos and stunts, together with especial organized choruses from industrial, choir an spirituals singer groups, crowded the programs.

Agencies which became enthusiastic over t summer music festivals through participation the Greater Little Rock Music Forums include Civic Music Association; Civic Relations Com mittee, Little Rock Musical Coterie; Civic Com mittee, State Federation of Music Clubs (al Radio, Philanthropic and Music in Industry Com

mittees); Division of Recreation, Works Progress Administration; Federal Music Project, Works Progress Administration; Little Rock Recreation; Directors of High School Bands; Teachers of Public School Music; Private Music Teachers; Choirs and Choral Groups; Arkansas National Guard Military Band; Musicians Union; Woman's Chorus, Rural Home Demonstration Clubs; Music Committee, Little Rock Council Parent-Teacher Associations; Community Center groups; Music Committee, Young Women's Christian Association; Leaders Association, Little Rock Council of Girl Scouts; Quapaw Area Boy Scouts; Boys Glee Club, Young Men's Christian Association; Music Departments, Little Rock and North Little Rock Boys Clubs; Orchestra groups; Arkansas Amusement Corporation (commercial motion pictures); Artists Series Concerts; Federal Forum Project; press and local Radio Stations.

Local business firms and merchants generously contributed decorations for each entertainment held during the summer. The musical instruments, street car advertising, printed programs, screens and projectors for community sings, special lighting effects and public address systems, transportation and refreshments for performers and other aids were contributed by dealers.

Supervision of the facilities were provided by the WPA recreation leaders, assistants to the Little Rock Recreation Commission. The City Police and Fire Department and the Parks Committee of the City Council gave valuable assistance.

During the extremely hot summer months, four of these evening music festivals in the cool outdoor setting of the City Park Band Shell, invited the attention of thousands of Little Rock's citizens who came afoot and by motor to applaud the efforts of that small group of enthusiastic committee members who were striving to develop a community taste in music which will demand that the technical quality of its programs be constantly improved in order that they may not become too feeble or mediocre to survive the competition with innumerable other pastimes that attract the public notice.

The summer music festivals, each with a special chairman, gave opportunities for a wide variety of local talent under the able chairmanship of Mrs. Dot Kennan, Director of Service and Professional Projects, Works Progress Administration of Arkansas, with supervision of the Federal Music Project; Mrs. R. E. Overman, wife of the city's mayor, 1939 State Civic Music chairman of the A. F. M.C. and long a director of the Little Rock Civic Music Association, and Mrs. Bertha Kirby Nelson, president of the Little Rock Musical Coterie, who is herself an accomplished pianist and assistant to Mrs. Frank Vaughan in her local booking agency for Artist Concert Series and other current musical attractions. These capable community leaders gave tireless efforts to putting across the summer music program, and literally "rolled up their sleeves" and went to work not only to secure professionally recognized artist numbers, but community choruses and folk dance groups as well.

Proof of the local interest in the summer music festival was attested by the capacity audience which crowded the July program at the Little

Some of the recreation leaders at the music institute held at Onachita National Forest

Rock High School Auditorium. This presentation, scheduled for the plaza of the Arkansas State Capitol building, was, due to inclement weather, removed indoors, where despite the mid-summer heat the seating capacity was exhausted and more than 2,000 persons from all walks of society were turned away.

Increased attendance was recorded also at the already established series of eight summer band concerts, arranged by the Little Rock Civic Music Association to employ local musicians from funds contributed annually by local business firms.

Since Arkansas embraces a large part of that national playground, the beautiful, scenic Ozark Hills and mountains, no more picturesque spot could have been selected for sunset concerts and sings and Indian summer music festivals than the majestic, boulder-strewn plaza of The Lodge at Petit Jean State Park, Morrilton, Arkansas, and the pine-encompassed waterfront of the man-made Lake Bailey reposing atop this same mountainous elevation in the heart of Arkansas' foothills. Musical talent from seven surrounding counties and from Fort Smith and Little Rock voluntarily came varying distances from over one hundred miles to a few miles away to participate in the sunset programs. Over two thousand visitors were enumerated by the State Parks Service on those occasions. Quoting from the remarks of the chairman of the State Parks Commission these musical programs were considered: "the very best type of entertainment that we have been able to offer in any State Park in Arkansas." Music and pageantry were also presented by community effort in cooperation with the State Parks Service and the Division of Recreation, Works Progress Administration, in other sites of State Park System. The musical offering of "El Bandino" at Crowley's Ridge State Park at Walcott, was so enthusiastically received as to lead to plans for additional presentations during the coming season.

The October Music Forum of Greater Little Rock chose for its ensuing occupation "the correlation of all fall and winter music activities" in the civic life of this area. The Monthly Music Calendar, calling attention to all major musical events, to dramatizations using musical accompaniment, to radio programs employing musical background as well as the weekly and monthly programs and practice hours of musical organizations and units and hours of appreciation courses, made its appearance following the fall meeting of the Greater Little Rock Music Forum. With welcome regularity the calendar, compiled by the Forum Committee, is issued and distributed through the music committees of the Little Rock Council of Parent-Teacher Associations, local civic clubs and through the Little Rock public schools.

Early in the autumn season all the local dance orchestras presented a large combined dance program at the Rainbow Gardens under sponsorship of the local Federation of Musicians — the professional union group. The beneficiaries of the dance were Little Rock Symphony Orchestra and the Little Rock Civic Music Association, whose eighth annual presentation of its Christmas program, "The Messiah," followed shortly after. In this were combined for the first time choral groups from several central Arkansas cities.

November, December and subsequent months witnessed the inclusion of more music in the monthly programs of civic, social and patriotic organizations, giving increased opportunities for the discovery and presentation of local talent. Musical revues and tableaux sponsored by local civic clubs have attracted capacity crowds, and at the Christmas season there was a renewed interest in the significant religious note in seasonable music programs.

The living municipal Christmas Tree was planted and dedicated to the strains of Christmas carols in special arrangement by the Brass Choir of the Little Rock High School Band. During Christmas week over 1,000 children's voices from the Public School Music Departments for the first time re-echoed in massed singing on the portico of Little Rock's expansive and imposing Senior High School building.

Sunday afternoon audiences at concerts by the varsity orchestras and bands and choral groups have been increased when a note of variety has been added to the programs following open discussions at the Music Forums. The Arkansas State Legislature at its 1939 closing session sat attentive and appreciative to the sustained notes of the A Capella Choir of the Little Rock High School. Good music is indeed becoming a vital part and parcel of the experience of the general populace of Arkansas.

Revival of American folk lore and the teaching of European folk songs and dances through leadership training groups under the supervision of the Little Rock Recreation Commission, the Little

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Safety on the Playground

IN PLANNING the safety features of the summer playground program, the emphasis is constantly laid by the leader on devising methods of presenting the subject in a way which will make it interesting and vital to the children through their participation in the program in constructive ways.

In many cities activities of various kinds are being included in the program. Some of these are a part of the daily routine; others are introduced periodically as special features.

The program which has been used on the playgrounds of Reading, Pennsylvania, is typical of many of the methods employed.

Specific Activities

Daily inspection of playground equipment by the leaders, assisted by a committee of children. Rules should be posted for the safe use of each piece of apparatus.

Appropriate safety posters placed on bulletin boards and changed at regular intervals. Pictures for the posters may be cut from old magazines.

The election of a safety committee of children to serve for a definite period of time. Their duties should be:

To assist leaders in inspection of equipment

To assist in the collection of safety posters or other appropriate material for the bulletin board

Preparation of safety plays and pageants to be presented on the playground.

Use of publicity which will inform the community of the part played by playgrounds in the prevention of traffic accidents to children.

Duties of Children's Safety Committee

To inspect daily grounds and apparatus for possible accident hazards such as:

Projecting nails, splinters or other sharp or rough places on any of the apparatus

Loose bolts or nails in the apparatus

Apparatus—broken, cracked, or worn so as to be unsafe

Bracing of swings

Broken glass, bottles, boards, etc., on grounds and in sand boxes.

To assist the director in enforcing safety rules

To help in the regulation of general playground activities and games so as to avoid accidents. The following precautions are suggested:

Keeping small children from apparatus other than pieces intended for their use.

Keeping older children away from apparatus reserved for younger children

Keeping children from running into the street after balls

Seeing that spectators are kept well back from such games as baseball and volley ball.

The Program

Safety songs, plays, games, talks, and a poster making contest may be used in developing the program. Parents of the children should be asked to attend the meetings and the special safety events.

Safety Clubs

How to Organize Clubs. Call a meeting during the first week of the playground season. Previous to this meeting post a notice of the meeting on the bulletin board and have posters calling attention to the purpose of the meeting.

At the first meeting the objectives of the club should be clearly explained to the children and their interest and cooperation secured, if the program is to be a success. After the objectives have been clearly outlined, the eligibility and club requirements and pledges to be taken should be carefully explained. The children are then asked how many wish to join.

Eligibility. Any boy or girl between the ages of eight and sixteen years may become a member of the club by repeating the pledge at a regular club meeting.

Requirements. Regular meetings should be held once a week during the summer playground season, the time to be decided upon by the leader and the major in charge of the clubs. Each playground may have as many clubs as the leader and the major can organize, but club membership should be limited to ten members including the major, captain, lieutenant, and sergeant. No dues are to be collected.

The major, who must be at least fourteen years of age but not more than sixteen years old, should be appointed by members of the club. The major

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Courtesy Cleveland, Ohio, Metropolitan Parks

Have you ever set forth on a voyage of discovery to find the resources of your community and the country surrounding it? You will be amazed and delighted at the treasures you will come upon. So don't fail to plan summer day trips for playground children and for the adults as well.

By JULIA ANNE ROGERS
National Recreation Association

To See What They Can See

LIKE THE BEAR who went over the mountain, playground children enjoy short trips and hikes "to see what they can see." Scenes that are commonplace to adult eyes are interesting and sometimes amazing to little people looking on them for the first time. Short hikes may be planned which their elders, too, will find fascinating. The resources of almost any locality are well-nigh inexhaustible; adults are constantly surprised to discover such treasures as picturesque covered bridges, historic houses, secluded waterfalls, rare trees and unique crafts colonies in territory comparatively near their own homes.

By all means schedule a few trips in the summer playground program, keeping in mind that each hike or trip should have an objective, good leadership, and adequate preparation. The objectives should never be pursued doggedly to the exclusion of enjoyment of the hikes. The list of possible objectives which follows was taken in part from the projected playground hike program of St. Paul, Minnesota, for the spring and summer of this year.

Objectives

Trip to study plant life. To stimulate interest in plants, flowers, shrubs, trees and grasses — their forms, habitats, and methods of growth.

Trip to study wild life. To encourage interest in the appearance, habits and natural haunts of animals, birds, reptiles and insects—and the interdependence of these creatures and human beings. One form of wild life may be taken as an objective on a single trip, if desired; for example, bird walks, or butterfly walks.

Trip to study a stream or brook. To demonstrate how streams act upon their surroundings, what animals and plant life they support and to show their place in our great natural drainage system. Such a trip often follows the bed of the stream.

Trip to study rock formations and fossils. To interest hikers in how rocks are formed and types of animal and plant life recorded in sedimentary rocks.

Trip to a farm or ranch. To acquaint city children with some of the common domestic animals and to show how foodstuffs are grown.

Visit to zoo, state fishery or natural history museum. To interest hikers in various types of animals, fish and birds, and to emphasize preservation of wild life.

Trip to see a ball game or other sport. The group is taken to a neighboring playground to witness an inter-playground game. Or it is taken to

Courtesy Essex County, N. J., Park Commission

As your playground groups go hiking through nearby parks they will discover such beauty spots as this

Visit to airport, seaport, railroad terminus or canal locks. To familiarize hikers with methods of shipment and transportation and with construction of airplanes, engines, ships and locks.

Trip to national, state or municipal park. To demonstrate how to prepare an outdoor meal with or without utensils—how to build a fire for cooking—what safety rules must be observed in regard to persons, property and nature.

professional baseball game or other sports event. Objective, greater knowledge of the game.

Visits to historic spots and birthplaces of notable persons. To encourage interest in history, biography and old customs; to demonstrate architecture and costumes of earlier periods and to show the advance in our standard of living. Visits to Indian mounds or Indian relic museums are favorite trips of this kind.

Visit to a fort. To demonstrate the purpose of forts and the development of our national defense.

Visit to a fire station. To demonstrate how communities are protected against fires by scientific fire extinguishing apparatus and by fire prevention codes.

Visit to a radio station. To show how stations plan and send out their commercial, educational, entertainment and news programs.

Visit to a city or town council meeting. To enable groups to observe town or city governing bodies in session, and to follow parliamentary procedure.

Visit to crafts shop, Indian reservation, industrial exhibit or factory. To demonstrate parts played by art and science in turning raw materials into usable articles.

Visit to a post office. To show how United States mail is collected, classified, sorted and distributed.

Organization and Leadership Suggestions

Hiking may be promoted as a club activity, or it may be enjoyed by unorganized groups assembled for the purpose. It is recommended that separate hiking groups for boys and girls under fifteen years of age should be maintained. The boys' groups will be led by men, the girls' groups by women. The boys and girls of sixteen years and over may have combined hikes if there is a qualified leader available—one who is the comrade type, able to guide the group tactfully into desirable types of activities. Such a leader must be fully aware of his responsibility and the importance of such matters as strict observation of hours of return.

There is much to be said in favor of two-leader hikes. On a two-leader hike, one leader may act as guide and pace-maker; the other is free to watch details and to handle such minor emergencies as splinters in fingers so that the hike as a whole may go on undisturbed. Where the hike's objective is a specialized one such as geology or entomology, it is sometimes possible to secure an expert outside volunteer leader. (The playground leader, of course, always goes along as official shepherd of the flock.) The expert guest leader adds definitely to the prestige and interest of a hike. Hikers will never be tempted to regard a nature trip as unimportant after they have accompanied, for example, an enthusiastic bona fide botanist with his cherished specimen box. Don't hesitate to invite really distinguished persons to lead hikes. They can always refuse, but often

they are pleased to comply. Another type of guest leader that may be an asset to a hike is the dyed-in-the-wool hiker, the woods lover who would rather hike than eat and knows every trail by heart.

Preparation for the Hike

Preparation for a hike includes a reconnaissance of the ground in advance by the leader to estimate time and to note all the points of interest. The director of a recreation center must approve all details of a hike before it is undertaken. The hike should be advertised well in advance, on posters on the bulletin boards, in the playground newspaper—and in the local newspaper, if you like. Announcements should state the objectives of the hike, the time of meeting, the length of the hike in hours and mileage, age groups involved, and expense, if any.

Estimate the ability of your walkers and plan a trip easily within their powers. Every effort should be made to confine the trip to the age group intended. By sending notes to parents mentioning details of the hike and emphasizing the age group invited, a leader may avoid most of the "Here's my little sister. Can she go too?" difficulty. Parents appreciate these notes; with them should be enclosed junior hikers' permission-slips for parents to sign.

The matter of carfare should be thought of. If a local transportation company or a local civic organization has been persuaded to arrange for free transportation of hikers to the point of departure, state in all announcements, "Free transportation through courtesy of the Blankville Rapid Transit Company, (or the Blankville Civic Club)"; but if hikers are expected to provide their own carfares, state the amount in the announcement.

Every leader knows what suitable clothing for country hiking is; but many underprivileged people do not possess proper shoes and sports clothes. Such hikers have to do the best they can, after receiving tactful guidance beforehand in the matter of attire. Armbands or playground caps, made by the children in handcraft classes, are a help to a leader in keeping track of juvenile ramblers and the children love to wear them.

For short hikes, the question of special equipment is not so important as on long excursions. Even for short hikes, though, a leader may wisely take along a first-aid kit containing bicarbonate of soda, tincture of iodine, gauze bandage and safety pins, and blunt scissors. Added to this may be a supply of paper towels, paper cups, a compass and a jackknife, and, of course, the indispensable whistle.

Food is a good picker-upper on a hike; dried fruit, nuts or chocolate bars are easiest to carry. But if the trip is to involve cooking out, have food ready to transport in knapsacks. If the goal is a farm, or a park with cooking facilities, it may be possible to have the food sent ahead to this point, thus eliminating the necessity of carrying bulky parcels. The subject of food is amply dealt with in "Day Hikes" listed at the end of this article.

Preparing the hikers for the hike is a part of the program to which it is worthwhile to devote one or more periods on days preceding the hike. The objectives of the hike should be discussed in group meeting. With the aid of pictures, books, maps and specimens, pre-view the terrain to be explored if it is to be a country trip, discuss the wild life, talk about the historical periods represented by old landmarks. (For example, you might prepare for a pilgrimage to an ancient mill by studying its history, its architecture — native stone, hand-hewed beams—and suggest that hikers invite a certain old inhabitant of the region whom somebody in the group knows to meet them at the mill, explain its workings, and tell stories of the old days.) Get ready to acquire specimen

Courtesy Essex County, N. J., Park Commissio

by having the hikers prepare in crafts class collecting-apparatus—nets for catching insects, shoeboxes with holes punched in them for transporting said insects. Poison ivy deserves mention in any preview of a country ramble. Show pictures of it and call attention to it when on the hike.

In preparing for a hike, pass around a compass in the group and explain it. One veteran hike leader always displays his pedometer, a gadget worn on the ankle to measure mileage, which hikers invariably find amusing. For a country ramp buy a Geodetic Survey map of the locality you intend to visit. (These maps are obtainable from book stores or from the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C. Price twenty cents). One of the hikers will carry the map and mark the route as you go. While the map-minded folk of the hiking group are discussing routes, the musical and poetic contingent may go into a huddle and compose a special hiking song. Tunes such as "Over Hill, Over Dale" (Caisson Song), "Funiculi, Funicula," or "The Foot Traveler" lend themselves to the walking rhythm.

On the day of the hike, just before you set out, assemble the crowd, count noses, and issue brief instructions. These instructions, where children are involved, should concern obedience to the blowing of the whistle, behavior suitable to the place visited, and—for a country hike—the rules of the open road.

On the Hike

On a country walk, young hikers will skip like lambs; they will sniff the air, and prance, and roll in the grass. Much of their play is the aimless enjoyment of their quickened senses. A wise leader, realizing that this exuberance is the choicest gift that the day will offer them, will not try to pin down the frolickers to activities until they are ready for them. But when the first excitement has worn off, and before boredom sets in, then the leader may direct attention to the birds, the trees, the flowers and the animals. Make the most of whatever the vicinity has to offer. One group of Rochester, New York, children, climbing the face of a cliff, discovered a stratum of natural clay. They stopped then and there to fashion objects of the clay, delighted to find out how clay is obtained. Another group of children found a hollow tree, and the procession could not move on until every last child had climbed in and out. Palo Alto children on a hike explored a small cave, with the aid of candles.

There are so many country pleasures—such as skipping stones in a pond, and learning how to produce an unearthly screech by holding a blade of grass between one's fingers and blowing on it—and there is often small time for games. Active games played on a hike may be of the very simplest order, such as choosing a tree and letting each player, in turn, throw a pebble at it, scoring points for hitting it. Such games as Duck on a Rock, Bull in the Ring, Cat and Rat, and Three Deep, are often enjoyed in the interludes of hikes. If you are sending food ahead of the hikers by automobile, you might also put into the car some game equipment. For example, a dart game, made by the children as a handcraft project, may be included. Archery is a traditional woodland sport which is always popular; some fortunate groups will have sets, made in woodworking class, which they can take along. No leader will need to be reminded that a softball, a bat, and a few beanbags will earn their space in the carryall car.

When the wanderers settle down for a rest, the making of willow whistles and the constructing of dolls out of pine cones, acorns, twigs or other available materials will keep adults as well as children absorbed. (There is a bulletin, issued by the National Recreation Association, price ten cents, that suggests ways of making dolls of natural materials.)

Another happy occupation for the rest period is storytelling. Nature fables (particularly the Greek fables) go well on such occasions. Fairy tales, Indian legends, pioneer stories — all these seem to fit into the outdoor background. Good poetry is sometimes well received by children in surroundings of natural beauty when it would otherwise be meaningless. Outdoor dramatics of the impromptu sort may often be successfully indulged in. Possibly the children will feel moved to pantomime the fables of Icarus, Atalanta or Theseus and the Minotaur, or some local legend that captures their fancy. If the children have been initiated into the fun of choral speaking at the playground, they may want to "do" a poem against a background of echoing hillside. Group singing need hardly be mentioned, it is so natural and inevitable an expression of outdoor freedom and happiness.

Indirect Results of the Hike

A good hike furnishes material for many a playground and home project and hobby. Shells,

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Salem Builds Swimming Pools

By SILAS GAISER
Superintendent of Schools
Salem, Oregon

WOE TO THE mother hen whose brood of ducklings chances to find a pond of water! And sad, too, the plight of the worried parent whose child starts out on a hot summer day to look for a cooling splash in pond or stream! No matter whether the stream be polluted or the river filled with "holes" and eddies, anticipation of a plunge in the refreshing waters dispels all fear and caution. What community near such unguarded danger spots does not have written in its pages of recreation history heartbreaking tragedy and regret?

Five years ago Salem saw its golden opportunity to provide a safe swimming program to replace the mill stream and river of the past. It came about in this way:

Federal agencies (S.E.R.A. and C.W.A.) offered to supply the assistance in labor necessary to build two splendid pools, strategically located in two parts of this city of 30,000 people. A school board, civic-minded and recreation-conscious, assumed the obligation for the capital outlay to make these projects possible. On the grounds of a junior high school and the senior high school there was ample space for pools, and here the projects took form. Pools and bathhouses were completed on both sites, amid ideal surroundings, not only for swimming, but for a complete recreation program. Picnic grounds, playgrounds, baseball field, school buildings for indoor activities—all these help make the setting complete.

The dimensions of the pools are 100 x 45 and 110 x 55. Each is located in a heavy center of school population; in fact, the two pools are on the sites of two general recreation and school areas of the city. The pools are

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A free swimming period at one of Salem's municipal swimming pools

Wanted—a Public Relations Counsel

By JOSEPHINE BLACKSTOCK
Superintendent of Playgrounds
Oak Park, Illinois

IF A ROCKEFELLER, a Walter Murphy, Santa Claus, or a New Dealer were to ask me what gift I would like best for the Oak Park Playgrounds, I would say "a public relations counsel." I would say this because one of the most important elements lacking both in our recreational philosophy and program is an intelligent understanding of the attitude of the public towards us. As recreation executives we don't know enough about what is the mine-run of the public's thinking. We have not reconciled recreational knowledge with public opinion. Or, in other words, our program and objectives need interpreting to the public in social and economic terms and the public's wishes need interpreting to us.

For this we need a public relations counsel. What is this hypothetical counsel and what is its job? Briefly, he is a morale builder, a middle man, an interpreter. His job is to bring our policies into line with public opinion. His first step is to analyze the recreation department's program and objectives on the basis of the knowledge he has secured from the study of the relationship of the recreation program to the community. He must know the function of the department and draw up, with the cooperation of the chief executive, the policies of that department. It is important to know that this morale building begins at home. The counsel "devises and modifies circumstances," as someone has put it, "before they become word and deed." He is responsible for the attitude of the workers toward their executive; of the executive to the workers; of the workers to the public.

We have not had a clear policy of our own; here is where, in my opinion, we have most failed. We are "fuzzy-minded" about the matter. So well have some of the great business firms of the country built up this morale, this "enlightened self-interest," that the companies have received tremendous dividends in loyalty and efficiency, and the workers as important ones in well-being and happiness. I see no reason why recreation systems cannot pay similar dividends. They are owing our Boards, owing ourselves as executives, owing our staff.

Perhaps we can't all have a public relations counsel on our recreation staff, but there's nothing to prevent our dreaming about it, and we might even be counsels ourselves in a small way! This article suggests some of the things which might be done and the values to be hoped for.

A major job of this counsel is to acquaint himself with every form of contact with the public, with all avenues of approach, whether they be booklets, posters, newspapers, magazines, letters, motion pictures, radio, lectures, photographs, drama, or personal contacts. This means knowing his subject. It means applied psychology. It means understanding attitudes of mind. It means retaining a clear picture of the nature and range of aptitudes. Here again we might well borrow from the experiences of great business firms. General Electric invented the House of Magic—we saw it at a Century of Progress. Today there are thousands of people pouring in every week to Schenectady to see these dramatized products. The same company is always feeding the newspapers with technological news stories about such discoveries from their laboratories as plastic heels for women's shoes or a microscopic film to make glass invisible. The papers can't get enough of these. Couldn't our recreation counsel do a lot along a similar line? What human interest stories we have if we were only alive to them! Knowing his psychology, he would aim at the emotions with trained accuracy, knowing that in children and their concerns he has "the great tribal appeal to the protective emotions."

Rockefeller Center knew its psychology when it built a sidewalk superintendents' club, a covered place for people to watch a large excavation project. Oak Park did the same thing last week, building a bench with an awning cover, where people could sit and watch the demolition of the old postoffice and the erection of a new building.

A meat packing concern persuaded a group of doctors to announce that people should eat heavier breakfasts. The consequences were that many more pounds of bacon were bought. What about a similar statement that grown people need more active play? To borrow a business term, we are dealing with a buying public—a public buying ideas from us instead of bacon or electric light. These people think dif-

ferently as citizens and as parents, as someone has pointed out. The counsel must reach both sides for this thinking of theirs results much more from their everyday experiences than from what they are told in print. The counsel must know the underlying motives that impel people to thought and action. He must know what people wish to know and have, both in a recreation program and in the manner of dispensing it, and then get it to them with the special stamp, the viewpoint, the policy of the recreation department he represents. He is out to capture public opinion and that is a tremendous job, for people today are doubtless tak-

Courtesy New York City Board of Education

There is need for the community to know more about the ways in which its recreation program is providing satisfactions for children. A public relations counsel could help here.

ing a more intelligent interest in their government service than they have ever before, but they are taking a more *critical* one at the same time. As recreation executives we need to know more about what the community as a whole is thinking of our project; we *must* worry about our standing with the public.

What sort of person must this counsel of public relations be? Bernay, the foremost public relations expert of this country, is of the opinion that he must have a broad education, strength of character, an objective mind, the ability to convince, and a knowledge of psychology. He must be wide awake to new trends and ideas. *American Cities* magazine thinks that "most community programs fail because public opinion is shaped from the outward (publicity) rather than the inward (public relations) starting point." It is rare if the entire program is coordinated and balanced so that a complete picture of the service in relation to its cause is continually before the public. No matter how competent the service may be and how complete, the job will remain unfinished until the extent of the service is made known to the public. It works both ways. If an individual citizen is proud of his city government the municipal employee can take pride in it, and if the latter has pride in his work he will have the right attitude in his contacts.

We are learning more and more the fact that the impetus for recreation comes directly from the people rather than from the recreation department. In other words, the important thing about recreation is what it does to the player, not what we do to him so that unless we have the good-will and understanding of the community, unless we have made clear to them in plain terms just what are our policies, practices, and purposes, we have failed in our job. This hypothetical public relations counsel must be alert to indications of public opinion; at the same time he must realize that we must create public opinion ourselves. Here is where the hardest part of his job comes in. How is he to dramatize the department he works for?

In Oak Park we have worked out one method to give a complete picture of all the Village services to our community. We are writing a sketch showing the various departments — water, fire, health, playground and others—in action, showing the day's routine. Social as well as dollar-and-cent facts will be shown in the answers. We will use the Chinese property man to make our

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Our National Parks

By PHILIP L. SEMAN
General Director
Jewish People's Institute
Chicago, Illinois

OUR NATIONAL PARKS are areas of superlative scenery, which are set apart and maintained by the Federal Government for the use and the enjoyment of the people. They are the people's property, the Government acting as the people's agent and trustee.

These parks are distinctly an American institution. The national park idea had its inception in the United States, the first of such parks having been established here in 1872 by Act of Congress. Today the United States has twenty-five national parks. The best of our natural scenery and our most interesting scientific and historic places are retained in public ownership for the benefit and use of all of the people.

The history of the social use of lands is interesting. Always in the early days, as one traces the rise and fall of nations, organized government meant organization for the ruling few. The choicest lands were reserved in princely gardens and forests for the mighty of the world. Heavy, almost inhuman punishments were meted out to persons of humble station who shot a bird or four legged animal in a well-stocked preserve maintained for the shooting parties of the lords of the manor.

Cornelius Hedges, a lawyer of Montana, advanced the thought that the individuals forego personal gain in order that the region, so unlike anything else in the country, be reserved as a national park for the benefit of the people for all time. As a result, Yellowstone National Park was established in 1872 as a pleasuring ground.

No consideration of commercialism enters into park creation. The major function is the promotion of the well-being of Americans through the health-giving qualities of inspiration, relaxation, and recreation in pure, unpolluted air, in natural surroundings of inspiring grandeur.

Most of the national parks have public camp grounds for motorists bringing their own camp outfits. The grounds are equipped with running water, modern scientific conveniences, outdoor fireplaces, electric lights, and places to wash clothes. These are under the close supervision of park authorities. Safety and freedom from annoyance are assured. No charge is made for camping privileges.

Connected with the town road system and leading into and through the parks, excellent systems of roads have been established. These parks have many trails, and contain within their boundaries thousands of miles of trails and footpaths, reaching the surrounding mountain summits and traversing every valley. The systems are so designed that the inclination of every type of walker is met. Broad lowland paths offer delightfully easy walks. Winding trails of easy grade to the mountain summits are provided for those who like a moderately strenuous climb, and rough, mountainside trails give opportunity for hardy exercise to those who enjoy real hiking. It is only by means of these trails and paths that the parks can be thoroughly seen and appreciated, and the system is so laid out that there is no danger of becoming lost. While no guides are necessary on most of the park trips, free guides may be obtained at the information office in many of them, adjoining the park office, to accompany parties either riding or hiking.

In many of the parks there are motor and boat trips provided by the park system for which a moderate charge is made. Many of the parks have opportunities for excellent fishing in fresh waters of lake and stream. Even deep-sea and coastal fishing identical in life and character with those of the famous banks which lie off shore, adjoining a number of these parks. The parks provide power boats, sail boats, canoes, and camp outfits, with competent guides, at very little cost.

Pre-eminence of the national park service as the leader in the recreational field reached new heights during the last year with the establishment of new parks, the continuation of emergency programs, and the enactment of legislation providing for nation-wide surveys of areas of interest

In April, 1937, Dr. Seman gave an address at a National Youth Administration institute on "What the Government Can Do and Should Do for Communities in the Field of Recreation." A number of developments have marked the progress of the service of the National Parks since that date, but because of the background which Dr. Seman gives of the history and program of the National Parks, we are presenting a number of extracts from his talk.

from the recreational and educational standpoint.

Public use of national parks have pointed to the need of an expanded system. Visitors for the past travel year number over ten million. All possible encouragement is given to the development of snow and ice sports in areas suitable for such use, in accordance with the popular demand.

Foremost among congressional legislation affecting national parks was the act providing for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects and antiquities of national significance, which empowers the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a nation-wide survey of historic buildings and sites and makes it possible for the Federal Government to acquire those determined to be of sufficient importance to warrant such action.

A study has been made to determine the recreational possibilities of Boulder Dam, under which the National Park System would cooperate with the Bureau of Reclamation in planning the recreational development along Lake Mead, the largest artificial lake ever created, extending as it does 115 miles beyond Boulder Dam. In the meantime, the National Park Service has supervised recreational development on the lake with the aid of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

One of the interesting phases of the expanded program of recreational development undertaken by the National Park System in cooperation with the State Park Authorities and State Planning Boards, has been the development of forty-six land-use projects designated as recreational demonstration projects. With Re-Settlement Administration funds, nearly one-half million acres of land were in process of being acquired at a cost of approximately five million dollars. The areas are being developed as federal projects through the cooperation of the Re-Settlement Administration, the Emergency Conservation Work, and the Works Progress Administration, either for additions to state systems of parks and recreational areas as concrete demonstrations in the better use of certain rural lands or for federal administration in connection with some existing unit of the national park system. The forty-six projects located in twenty-four states are readily accessible to thirty millions of people. The majority of the projects are planned for the organized camp needs of major metropolitan areas. It is expected that at least ten organized camps, each with a capacity of from 100 to 125 campers, will soon be in operation.

For the purpose of determining the progress of the local park movements during the five year period ending in 1935, the National Park Service, in cooperation with the National Recreation Association, inaugurated a nation-wide study of municipal, county and metropolitan parks. The result of this study is proving of great value to park and recreation movements, and meets a real demand on the part of state and local park officials for such up-to-date information.

The Federal Government, through special grants, provides for the publication of posters calling attention to the availability of parks as vacation areas.

The broadcasting program of the Service, through the courtesy of the National Broadcasting Company, presented a series of thirteen programs, covering the major Western parks, over a national hook-up during the spring months. A marked increase in the demand for park publications followed this program.

During the past year, approximately 270 statements on national park activities were prepared in the Washington office for release to the press. These covered broad phases of national park work. Appropriations for the national park systems during the past year amounted to eighteen million dollars. Of this amount, the sum of sixteen million dollars was authorized in the Interior Department Act of 1936.

Thus, literally hundreds of millions of acres are set aside for this purpose — supervised, financed, and directed through government sources. This reveals that the Federal Government has for over one hundred years looked upon opportunities for play of every type, largely of an outdoor nature, as an essential part of its public social service.

"To measure the national park movement in terms of progress per annum can at best be a matter of accounting only in fractions, since the movement goes steadily on year after year, eternally producing combinations of results. . . . After all else has been said, there will still remain the fact that the year's work is simply to keep the park movement in adjustment with the one fundamental which makes it so indispensable—that recreation in the full sense of its meaning is indispensable to life."—*George L. Collins* and *B. H. Thompson.*

Centers for Girls

By ETHEL BOWERS
Field Secretary in Recreation for Women and Girls
National Recreation Association

THE LEISURE time activities of girls from *inadequate* homes, especially little girls six to ten years of age, are being neglected by all agencies during the school year in most cities. Homes may be inadequate, not only because of poverty but also as a result of overcrowding; ugliness; lack of comfort, warmth or homelike atmosphere; and because of social inadequacy, emotional and economic insecurity. Thus even girls from wealthy or comfortable middle-class homes may wish to spend the greater portion of their leisure time away from the family or may be unable to play or entertain even their girl chums at home.

Especially girls from the crowded older sections of cities, commonly called "The Flats," "Across the Tracks," "Down by the River," "The Gas House District," often feel socially inferior because of the section in which they live, their clothes or general appearance, their way of living, the occupation of their parents, or their relief status—and they do not take advantage of opportunities offered them outside of their neighborhood. Usually we find very few Girl Scout troops or Camp Fire groups in these crowded neighborhoods. Often these girls cannot stay after school to participate in Girl Reserves or other high school extracurricular activities because they must return home to help mother, care for younger brothers and sisters, or work in some other family caring for young children. In two instances girls of twelve years ran away from home just because they were overworked by dictatorial parents while other girls had time to play. When a girls' center was established in the neighborhood, these girls went there in the evenings after their work was done and found the fun and companionship they craved.

If there is no settlement or similar agency serving such a district then the recreation department should work toward establishing centers which are attractive to girls in the middle of each natural neighborhood. Boys will go further for their recreation and demand more spacious facilities, and parents will let boys cross railroads, bridges and traffic arteries when they will not permit their girls to go more than a few blocks from home, and then only to such places and leaders as are known and approved. Therefore, several small, well-placed centers for girls are more effective than one huge community center.

Please do not misunderstand. We are not proposing segregated centers for girls, but rather small centers or parts of centers planned mostly for girls and for controlled co-recreation activities, with the boys going to the nearest athletic centers for their most vigorous games. We believe thoroughly in cooperation from the earliest years, feeling that the only natural normal way is for boys and girls to play together constantly so there will be no emotional upset at the mid 'teens. However, co-recreation in certain sections presents difficulties such as limited facilities, difficulty of supervision, problems of discipline and inadequate leadership, and lack of training for boy-girl relationships.

For convenience we will call this recreation project a girls' center though in fact it is more of a spirit, an ideal, a philosophy, than it is a building or a program. A girls' center may be conducted in one room or several rooms of a larger community center, the rest of which is given over to general community recreation programs, or it may be in a building of its own. Four factors must be provided for a successful girls' center; leadership, facilities, program and cooperation. With all of these provided on a permanent continuous basis, a girls' center gives girls who are living an unstable existence one thing at least to cling to, and helps to give them a slight sense of security. Of the four, the most important is leadership.

The author, in describing girls' centers as they are established in some recreation systems, defines them as "any homelike places where girls, especially those from inadequate homes, may drop in at any time and find activities to enjoy alone or in groups, frequently on a co-recreational basis; and where they may receive training for homemaking and life situations under the leadership of charming hostesses and part-time workers—all of this made possible through the cooperation of lay women's groups and municipal recreation departments."

Leadership

The recreation director first must have the vision

of what a real girls' center can do, then find a mature yet youthful woman who can catch the vision, to be the permanent director of the center. A real woman leader can create a girls' center spirit anywhere if she is given a free hand, some cooperation and a place to call her own. She may be the only full time worker paid with municipal funds, all others may be volunteers, part time leaders or specialists or leaders loaned by other agencies. The others may come and go, but she should be a permanent worker, year round, every day, if she is to be a real stabilizing force in the uncertain lives of these girls. Girls need a sense of belonging, the guidance of a charming cultured woman, the inspiration of a real leader, during formative years. The director must be all this.

The girls' center director must first of all be a hostess. It will be her personality, her tact, her way of meeting and greeting the girls, her joy, the friendly atmosphere which she creates, which will turn the "drifter" girl into a "joiner," and change the loud, poorly-trained girl into a charming young woman, the self-conscious girl into one of poise; which will help the handicapped girl get the thrill of success, and guide the growth and development of all the girls so that they feel confident in taking their rightful place in Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Girl Reserves, high school extracurricular activities and the business world, fortified with a sense of values that will protect them from errors of character or judgment so often resulting in ill-chosen associates, hasty early marriages and low homemaking ideals.

It scarcely matters whether the girls' center director is an activities leader or not, though a knowledge of music, dramatics, handcrafts, homecrafts and social recreation are assets, especially when volunteers fail to arrive. She should be a *leader* in the finest sense of the word, a creative inspirational leader, with some knowledge of club activities and ability to work through others, "leading from behind" preferably. Some of the best girls' center directors are women who have been married, who have gained tolerance, poise, sympathy and understanding which young unmarried women often lack. Most important of all, she must have vision, ability to inspire the other workers and the girls themselves with some of her own enthusiasm, ideals and objectives.

The other workers, paid or volunteer, should have as many of these same hostess-leader's qualities as possible. In any event, they should be *leaders of girls* first and *technicians* second, for the music, dramatics or dancing skills which the girls learn are not nearly as important as the improvement in the girl herself, her dress and appearance, her behavior, voice, character, objectives, standards, vision and outlook on life.

Part time leaders are usually paid by the hour. They may be young married women, older women formerly teachers or other leaders whose children are now grown, college girls working for experience and credit in soci-

The girls of America wherever it is to be for beauty; eager fo is your city doing t

ology courses, young college graduates on the substitute list of the superintendent of schools, other young women irregularly or partially employed or temporarily unemployed, or workers loaned by other agencies. In some cases regular school teachers are used, but not more than two sessions a week and only if they are real leaders with a *recreational* attitude, and only if they can come to the girls with real enthusiasm. Older girls of the neighborhood or a member of the Big Sisters, an organization of outstanding high school juniors and seniors, may be used in a volunteer capacity. Adult women with leisure and a desire to serve are also used as volunteers in many girls' centers. Some are as dependable and enthusiastic as paid workers; others serve best on special projects, helping with parties, leading Charm School or Hostess Club discussions, cooperating in outings or trips, or serving on the Council, (to be described later), in securing cooperation and supplies. The success of the volunteer workers depends almost entirely on the ability of the director of the girls' center.

—seeking happiness
hing for adventure,
hip with boys. What
eeds of these girls?

Courtesy Sioux City, Iowa, Department of Recreation

Facilities

A superior woman leader can create a girls' center almost anywhere and under great difficulties, but if some suitable facilities are provided her work is easier and her energies are freed for other problems.

Facilities for a girls' center should be homelike, a little better than those found in the homes of the girls of the neighborhood. Atmosphere can be created at little expense by the girls themselves and the Council, or a mothers' club, all working together. This has been done in Milwaukee in school basement rooms some of which were originally coal bins. First of all the room was made attractive by scrubbing and plenty of paint. Then came bright-colored curtains, interesting cretonne wall hangings, second-hand furniture, redecorated and reupholstered by the girls themselves, cupboards, shelves and boxes, brightly decorated by an art class in the Russian peasant designs, and electrical wiring and lamps, done by the boys or dads' club, with shades made by the girls. Books, magazines, phonograph and records, radio, piano, rugs and bric-a-brac, all were contributed by girls or adults, while games and vases and paper flowers were made in handcraft classes. Money was raised to buy pots and pans, dishes and silver. Soon the girls' center was homelike, softly lighted, comfortable, efficient, a cheerful place for every beauty-loving girl from any inadequate home.

A girls' center can be made anywhere by energetic leaders and council members. The poorest one the writer visited was a girls' basement toilet room in an abandoned four-room school building. The plumbing as old as the building, was still functioning, but it had been partitioned off by wallboard. The rest of the room, about 20x15 feet, was cheerful and practical, with its bright paint and curtains, table tennis and other games tables and

benches, piano and attractive 6′x6′ stage in an alcove. For parties, shows and tap dancing classes the tables were moved out into the hall. Vigorous games were played outdoors on suitable days and a co-recreational dancing class was taught in an upstairs office after office hours. The rest of the well-balanced girls' center program and game room was conducted in the bedlam of this one crowded room. Using what very inadequate facilities they had, these women leaders had created a small but really alive girls' center.

Look at your program for girls from September until June. Does it satisfy you fully? Are you reaching girls intensively or just giving them "busy work"? Are you serving the little girls from inadequate homes both extensively and intensively, every day of the entire year?

Have you trained women workers who work in one section of town day after day, year after year? Or do you shift your workers to different playgrounds in the spring, summer and fall, and to winter community centers? If you do, that is one way to ruin any organized girls' program.

Look at your indoor facilities. Are they homelike, attractive to beauty-starved girls and women? Or do they repel sensitive people!

School rooms can be used as girls' centers, especially if they are turned over exclusively to the recreation department, but their use often presents problems. School basement rooms usually have unsightly pipes and meter boxes and are either too cold or difficult to ventilate, and with cement floors are often dusty. Upstairs school rooms are better from the health standpoint, but with their high ceilings and big windows and usually the inevitable blackboards, they are difficult to decorate. Moreover, schools are closed on holidays, usually no heat is provided over weekends, and there are other factors which militate against the use of these buildings.

In instances where difficulties prove insurmountable, the problem may be met by turning an abandoned school building, apartment or old residence into a homelike girls' center as has been done in Columbus, Indiana, and Mount Vernon, New York, and by securing the cooperation of the superintendent of schools in obtaining the use of near-by school gymnasium, auditorium, and swimming pool for special events or scheduled weekly activities. In this way the girls have a sense of belonging to their center, the women members of the Council have a personal interest in the center and its furnishings, yet the girls have the use of school facilities when they need them for active games and large gatherings.

In selecting facilities for a girls' center, it is wise to remember that the little girls will be leaving it late winter afternoons after dark and older girls will attend evening activities. Therefore it should be located on a well-lighted street but not on a traffic artery, in a residential neighborhood in the heart of the area of crowded, inadequate homes, which we wish to serve or equidistant from two such neighborhoods if one center must draw from both. It should not have adjacent to it garages, parking lots, lumber yards, factories, railroad yards, cemeteries, unlighted parks, cheap hotels or boarding houses, for these may create problems.

Many very successful girls' centers are in adapted facilities, especially rented apartments or in halls or old mansions. The latter are the best because old woodwork, fireplaces, beautiful stairways, kitchens and other facilities help create just the atmosphere we want. If such a mansion, well located, cannot be secured, a first floor apartment which is typical of those in which the girls live is an excellent substitute, preferred by some leaders because in it we can show the girls how to make the most of their own facilities at little expense.

Some centers have a complete model apartment —at least living room, dining room, kitchen, for all cooking and homemaking classes, Hostess Clubs, small club parties, etiquette classes, knitting classes and other group activities concerned with homemaking. This apartment should be inexpensively yet tastefully furnished to serve as a good example to girls who are contemplating marriage and homes of their own on small budgets. The facilities must suit the program and in a girls' center the main emphasis is on girls' interests and their preparation for womanhood and homemaking.

Such a center was developed in Mount Vernon, New York. This girls' center is a rented five-room and bath flat, the counterpart of hundreds of flats in the neighborhood. The front room is a lounge-library, furnished as is any comfortable living room, with piano, radio, phonograph, easy chairs, soft lights, bookcase, davenport, rugs and curtains. All club meetings, special lectures, discussions, knitting classes, small tap dancing classes, music groups, in fact any activity which would not harm the furnishings, are held here. Between times girls are encouraged to use it for

lounging, reading, listening to phonograph or radio, or informal piano playing.

The original dining room is now a table game room with tables and benches of various sizes for all ages of girls. The kitchen is freshly painted and bright with red and white checked gingham curtains and red pots, pans and other kitchen ware.

What was the bedroom is now the handcraft room with rough tables and benches. Under windows on one side are built-in storage benches in which are the dolls and doll furniture for the tiny tots' play. Along interior walls are simple built-in cabinets for handcraft supplies. Sewing machines and an ironing board in a closet complete this utilitarian room which also is cheerful with paint and inexpensive curtains.

The final room is a ten by ten foot glass-enclosed back porch or sun room which has a round central dining room table and chairs. This room is used for everything and anything, dining by the cooking class, table setting by the Hostess Club, dramatic play by the tiny tots, rehearsals, committee meetings, overflow quiet games or handcraft groups, parties and so on. Although the whole flat probably does not exceed twenty-five by forty feet, as many as eighty girls sometimes attend for general activities in a single afternoon, or for an entertainment program. For athletics, swimming, large dancing classes and dances, the public school facilities are used by special arrangement. Thus for about $25.00 a month rent a small girls' center has unlimited use of homelike facilities, equipped by an active lay women's sponsoring board.

Another club, in Allentown, Pennsylvania, is making excellent use of two long narrow rooms about twenty by seventy feet. Such facilities can never be as homelike as a house or an apartment but offer more floor space, and each room can be supervised by one worker. At the front of the first floor is the lounge, and table games section; in the middle are the table tennis and noisy games; and in the rear the cement floor is cleared for active games, races and dancing classes. Upstairs, in the front, is the library, storage room and lavatory. In the middle is the handcraft section and the rear has a small stage for dramatics and programs. In the cellar a small kitchen has been made by using plywood partitions. Hundreds of girls can be accommodated in these spacious, though noisy, two rooms and kitchen. Schools are used for basketball, large gym and dance classes.

Look at your community centers. Are they athletic centers only? Do the boys drive out the girls? Do the girls have a place they can call their own? Do they have a sense of "belonging"?

Look at the lay women of your city. Are they actively interested in girls' work, especially in the work of the recreation department? Are you harnessing the tremendous forces of women's organizations to improve your program for girls?

If you feel that your program for girls and women needs strengthening, read this article carefully, and give copies to women members of your recreation commission, to officers of women's clubs, parent-teacher associations, and other women's groups who should be helping.

The Program

In many respects the girls' center program does not differ from the usual public recreation program, including such things as children's rhythms, folk and (if necessary) tap dancing, singing and rhythm band, storytelling, simple dramatics and puppets, the usual handcraft and art classes and, if possible, outdoor or indoor playground games, gym classes and tumbling. These classes are unusually well conducted in most girls' centers with creative leaders and high standards rather than in the usual "time-filling" way.

The two main features of a girls' center which are not usually found in community centers are "drop in" activities and the homecraft classes and clubs.

It is important for girls from inadequate homes to have a place in the neighborhood where they can drop in any time on Saturday and any time week days from 3:30 until 8:00 P. M. (for those under 12) and until 10:00 P. M. for older girls. Girls have more home duties than boys so that often the only time they have to play is from after supper until bedtime. Many girls from inadequate homes do not have even a bureau drawer to call their own, to say nothing of a room or bed of their own. They have no playthings, only hand-me-down clothes, no place to play in an overcrowded, noisy flat, no place to study lessons, nothing to do and no place to go, too thinly clad to stand on the streets the way boys do and not vigorous enough usually to be as continuously active on cold winter evenings as the boys in their street, alley and vacant lot play. So they need some place to drop in, *when they want to.* Thus every girls' center should have at least two rooms —possibly three — available at any time the center is open. These in-

clude the lounge-library for reading, studying lessons, just resting, knitting and very quiet games; and the noisy game room for table tennis, jacks and other seasonal games, table, floor and wall toss games, radio listening, phonograph playing, piano playing, and if space permits, for general free play, racing, chasing and noise-making. Girls too must blow off steam and this is the place to do it. If possible there should be a third room with an abundance of cupboards and storage benches in which are kept dolls and doll furniture, playing house equipment, costumes and dress-up clothes. In this room the little girls may select what they wish to play with and play together quietly in make-believe play so dear to the hearts of little girls. Some centers use this room for serious classes and open it only on certain afternoons for little girls playing house. In other centers this equipment is kept in the noisy game room where the girls may play. It is so much better when a separate quiet room is available for this dramatic play.

Homecraft is a very important part of the girl's center program which should be started *early,* preferably at six years of age when girls are so enthusiastic about imitating mother and doing things about the home. One of our most thoughtful girls' leaders says *"We start too late,* when a girl has put on her war paint and gone on the man hunt, to teach her serious homemaking skills. She has too many counter attractions; she is interested in things outside the home, not in sewing, cooking, cleaning, child care. We waste a golden opportunity when we give the little girl 'busy work' instead of using that white-hot flame of eagerness to learn homecrafts between six and twelve years of age."

Therefore, a graduated creative homecrafts program is conducted in some girls' centers starting at six years of age in many of the groups, using dramatic play and "playing house" as a means of teaching scientific homemaking methods. Some of the courses and clubs are:

Homemaking, with doll furniture at first
Interior decorating, with dollhouse at first
Child care, with large doll and doll furniture at first, and later with little sisters and real furniture
Home care of sick, with little sisters and real furniture
Citizenship, Children's Village with doll furniture
Sewing, making own clothes, starting at six years, and machine sewing at nine years
Cooking, starting at nine years
Hostess Club at about twelve years
Emily Post Club at about fourteen years
Charm School at about fifteen years

From these courses it is a natural step, as the girls' interests unfold, to clubs and to co-recreation activities. Begin with activity parties with boys, such as roller skating or hiking, then lead into open house game nights, social dancing instruction and Saturday evening dances, dramatics, and music. In fact, there is no reason why the girls' center should not be co-recreational every evening after 8:00 o'clock, and the lounge-library and game room could be open to boys and girls at all times if space permits and *if the boys do not drive out the girls.*

In addition, the girls' facilities are frequently used up to 3:30 P. M. by many women's groups for all kinds of meetings and parties. Handcraft classes, quilting clubs, mothers' clubs, child health lectures, baby clinics (twice weekly in some places), and even daily play school are common. If such extensive use is made of the facilities, additional storage space for equipment and janitor service is necessary. Needless to say, the activities in the evenings after 8:00 P. M. are for senior high school girls and those out of school and unemployed, or irregularly employed. Girls' centers usually do not try to reach the girls who normally go to the Y.W.C.A. but continue to serve the neighborhood girls who grew up in the center and their boy-friends.

Cooperation

If the recreation director and his commission are thoroughly in favor of the neighborhood girls' center idea, and the recreation budget is large enough and flexible, then there is no reason why one or more girls' centers should not be started in existing facilities without further delay. Yet even with such ideal conditions, which are seldom found, the cooperation of an interested and influential group of lay women on a girls' center council will do much to improve the facilities and deepen program and make the way easier for the director of the center.

No recreation director need wait for a complete budget to start a girls' center if he is as ingenious as several such directors who have already started without any money. Here are some of the steps to be taken in establishing a demonstration center.

How to Go at It

Study the crowded neighborhoods.

Determine in which the needs of girls are greatest.

Check with other agencies and workers to see that no other agency is serving these particular girls before starting a new center.

Improve present programs and facilities to create a girls' center spirit, if at all possible.

If nothing is being done and much needs to be provided, then call together a group of influential and intelligent lay women. Present the problem to them. Take them for a ride through the needy area. Have case workers and policewomen talk to them.

Let the idea of serving this neighborhood grow in their minds. Ask for their suggestions. Present your own ideas modestly. Don't force an elaborate plan on cold or disinterested group.

Get the most enthusiastic women to do something at once, such as looking at what facilities you have to offer, searching for better space which may be rented, visiting real estate departments of banks to see what mortgages they have taken over, talking to wealthy old residents who may own property in the neighborhood or know of estates holding property. In the meantime see if the city owns any buildings in the district or has taken any over for non-payment of taxes.

Before taking further steps, get the full cooperation of the recreation commission and organize a girls' center council of those women showing the greatest personal interest. Have this small council prepare a plan and present it to representatives of all women's organizations in the city. One group of women did this at a tea and a month later at a second tea organized a coordinating council of representatives of thirty-three women's organizations to "promote and protect the interests of girls and women." In another council, similarly formed, each member organization pays annual dues according to the size of its membership, which gives it the privilege of having meetings and parties in the girls' center, making it practically a women's club up to 3:30 P. M. as well as a girls' center afterward.

After finding the facilities for the first girls' center, if the rent must be paid the council members should find twelve individuals or organizations, each to give one month's rent, some agency to pay for the coal, another the light bill, another to provide for janitor service and cleaning women. Frequently the city through one of its departments can provide light and heat as a part of its regular service to its buildings and janitor service through Home Relief or other welfare divisions.

Having found and secured the facilities, the next step is to put them in order. In this the recreation director usually takes the initiative, as was done in Allentown, Pennsylvania, where the city electrician attended to all the wiring, the city plumbers, painters and carpenters, even the street departments and parks, were persuaded to cooperate in lending men and equipment, while the women's council raised money to buy the new materials needed by the workmen.

In the meantime, every woman and interested organization is on the lookout for furnishings and supplies of all kinds. Women with husbands who are leading merchants are especially valuable in securing cooperation stores, getting salvage and decorating materials and lowest prices on really fine furniture which has been damaged or ex-

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Courtesy East Orange, N. J., Board of Recreation Commissioners

"Accent on Youth"

A municipal recreation department believes that children should have an early start in making contacts with good music, drama and dancing

By ROBERT L. HORNEY
Superintendent of Recreation
Davenport, Iowa

CONSCIOUS of the growing realization of the importance of an "early start," the public Recreation Commission of Davenport is inaugurating a new series of programs designed especially for the elementary school child. This series beginning on March 11th and continuing for four consecutive Saturdays through April 1st, will bring to the youngsters of the community thrilling drama, dancing, a sprightly operetta, and beautiful symphonic music.

Unfortunately, a love of music, drama, and dancing is not always accompanied by corresponding talent, but all children may derive pleasure from "exposure" to these arts, and this pleasure may be enhanced by a study of their appreciation. The vital fact to remember is that youth is the time for study and exposure. Curiosity and talent, when nurtured from an early age, may have a chance to flower.

Curiosity and imagination are prominent traits in children. When wisely guided they may be turned toward the development of a happy childhood, and ultimately toward a more complete enjoyment of adult life. Why not give these future Mr. and and Mrs. America's a real chance to come in contact with good music, drama, and dancing? Isn't it true that a good taste, cultivated in a child's early years, creates a steady appetite later?

The Recreation Commission of Davenport believes it will, and so it is offering a free series of entertainment by local talent, held at the public high school auditorium where pupils from the nineteen elementary schools, ten parochial schools, and the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home, will be guests of the Commission. Since the seating capacity of the auditorium is limited to 1,200 persons, passes will be distributed to the various schools according to their enrollments. The administration of each individual school then may determine their distribution. Local Boy Scout troops will serve as ushers. The curtain will rise at 10:00 A. M. on Saturday, March 11th, when the Davenport High School orchestra, a group of fifty-three young musicians who have already won state-wide acclaim, will present the initial

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The advanced children's group practicing for the last program of the series

There are very many points of interest in historic Boston and its environs which delegates to the Twenty-Fourth Recreation Congress will wish to visit. A number of them are enumerated in this article and tentative plans are outlined for some of the tours which are being planned.

Boston Awaits You

YES! THIS YEAR IT'S BOSTON.

The Twenty-Fourth National Recreation Congress will meet in Boston from October 9th to the 13th. Again the recreation leaders of America, men and women who have devoted their lives to providing better play facilities for the nation, will gather to discuss the great movement in which they have pioneered.

Recreation planners from all parts of this country and from abroad will meet in historic Boston, where they will review past progress, discuss present problems, and build for the recreation world of tomorrow. Yes, it is Boston, the Boston of many memories, and the Boston of the thousand present-day interests which will welcome the 1,500 delegates to this important nation-wide Congress.

The city that is dominated by Bunker Hill Monument, that abounds in tablets commemorating historic events, the City of the Boston Tea Party and of Paul Revere's Ride, of the Old North Church and of Faneuil Hall, will be the host of the 1939 gathering.

Boston is a city of many surprises, as well as many memories. The forefathers sleep in graveyards such as Old Granary and Kings Chapel, which are snuggled at the feet of high office buildings. Everywhere in Boston the city of today is linked with the city of yesterday. Its memories are as old as the cow paths that still can be traced wandering through the down-town section and that form the pattern for its narrow streets; and they are as varied as the lives of the early settlers. They form a composite picture of Pilgrims and Puritans, British Red Coats and Tories, fishermen, sail-makers, farmers, soldiers of fortune, religious leaders, and great financiers.

We all know of modern Boston as a manufacturing city, but we do not realize that it has more than 5,200 industrial plants, and over 25,000 well-established mercantile business concerns. It is the shoe and leather center of the world and the headquarters of cotton manufacturing, and it is the greatest wool market in the United States. It is the most up-to-date fish port in the world, its production exceeded only by Grimsby, England. Boston is one of the three great rubber manufacturing centers of America, and about 22% of all the rubber products manufactured in the United States come from here. It is surprising how many of the standard label goods bear the Boston imprint, and when we think of certain brands of razors, coffee, teas, woolen garments, candy, not to mention baked beans and the inevitable cod fish, we think of Boston.

In the field of recreation, Boston is eminent. It is the home of the founder of the playground movement in America, Joseph Lee, who will be honored by the Rec-

It has not been possible in this article to describe all the things to see, the places to visit, and the unique features of Boston. Mr. Douglas Payne of the Chamber of Commerce, 50 Federal Street, Boston, who is chairman of the sub-committees on publicity for the Congress, will gladly provide leaflets and literature of interest to those planning to attend.

reation Congress. It is a pioneer in outdoor recreation, in children's playgrounds, and model play yards which have been examples for the entire country since the beginning of the national recreation movement. Its settlements and community centers are well known.

The play movement in Boston grew, as it did in most cities from the early stages of private philanthropic enterprise to public supervised recreation programs conducted by the city.

Tours of Historic Interest

But it is historic Boston which intrigues the visitor upon first sight. Delegates to the Congress in October will find that a comprehensive series of tours has been arranged to places of great interest, including park areas, health units, municipal buildings, historic spots, and privately sponsored recreation facilities.

The Tours Committee, one of the sub-committees in charge of local arrangements for the Recreation Congress at Boston, announces the following tentative program of sight-seeing trips for delegates: Tuesday, October 10th—tour of the Boston Park Area, including health units, municipal buildings, beaches, Boston Housing projects, Castle Garden, and the Arnold Arboretum. On Friday, October 13th—tour of historical Boston and vicinity, including Concord and Lexington, the Wayside Inn, and the Newton playgrounds; or an alternative tour of the Metropolitan Park District. Spot tours will be arranged on request to places of special interest to any group, such as settlement houses, boys clubs, the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., and the Children's Museum.

Tentative plans for these tours include a trip to the historic shrines of Boston and vicinity, to Concord, with its famous "rude bridge that arched the flood" and to Lexington, where the "embattled farmers" first stood. Here the historic Buckman Tavern, where the Minute Men waited in the tap room for the British, still stands. Here are such mementos of the Revolution as old bullet moulds, powder horns, and bullet holes left in the doorway from stray shots from the British. Across the Lexington Green is the statue erected in honor of the Minute Men, and beyond is the house where the first soldier fell. At Concord the graves of "unknown British soldiers" who died in the early struggle between crown and colony bring a pang for those who fell so long ago, far away from home.

On the way to and from Concord and Lexington the tourist passes innumerable places of literary and historic interest. Cambridge, the home of Harvard University, brings many reminders of the early history of education, for only recently this college celebrated its 300th anniversary as the seat of higher learning in America. The Longfellow House, overlooking the Charles River, is a literary shrine, and the Wayside Inn at Sudbury, where the poet wrote his "Tales of the Wayside Inn," has been restored by Henry Ford to its original appealing simplicity.

Boston, Cambridge, Concord, and Lexington all abound in memories of the great literary age which has been so ably described recently by Van Wyck Brooks in his book "The Flowering of New England." The visitor bent on a literary pilgrimage will have time to see many of these places, and to revel in memories of Emerson, Hawthorne, the Alcotts, James Russell Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and a host of others.

In Boston

It is not necessary to go beyond the City of Boston itself to find places of historic interest; in fact, it is impossible to be in Boston for any length of time without coming into intimate contact with such places. The Bunker Hill Monument, a granite obelisk 221 feet high, stands on what was once Breeds Hill, within the lines of the American redoubt which was the center of the battle of Bunker Hill on June 17, 1776. It is open to the public daily, and the energetic visitor may climb to the top Beneath the monument lie the quiet streets of Charlestown, with old houses which have not changed for generations.

The tower of the Old North Church, in which the lanterns were hung as signals for Paul Revere, is not as conspicuous as it once was when it dominated the landscape, but it stands today in its solid beauty, just as it did on that memorable night when the lanterns flashed—"one if by land, two if by sea." Not far away is Copps Hill Burying Ground, where Cotton Mather and many other early dignitaries are buried. Near by, in the North End, is the Paul Revere House, built in 1660, and purchased in 1770 by Paul Revere, who, besides being a great citizen, was a great artisan designer and silversmith. Samples of his work may be seen in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Faneuil Hall, which often disputes with Philadelphia's Independence Hall the title of "The Cradle of Liberty," rears its classic facade in the

heart of the market district, and it surprises visitors to find the bustling life of trade still going on in the stalls and over the counters of this historic building. Above the market, the assembly hall, which was the center of Revolutionary movements in Boston and was used by the British officers as a play house during the seige of Boston, remains intact.

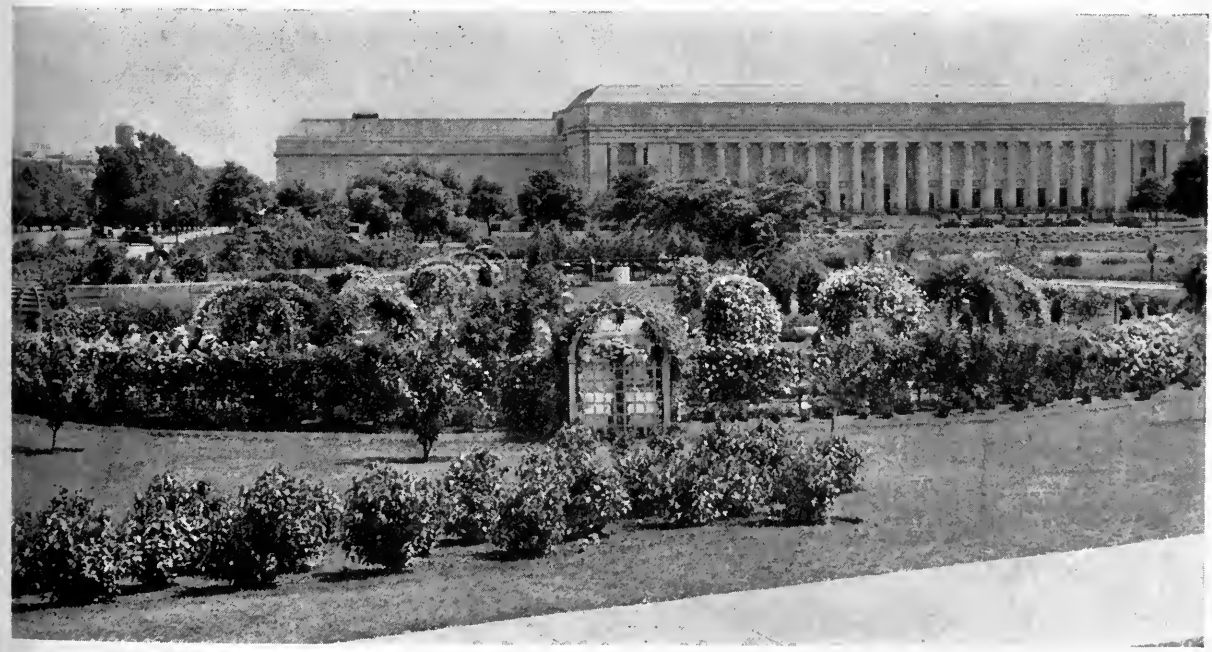
Boston is one city in America which retains the insignia of British rule. Over the Old State House the lion and the unicorn still hold sway, and within this classic building there is gathered a collection of relics and antiques which the delegates to the Congress should not fail to see. When you read in your guide book that "near by stood the Royal Exchange Tavern, from which the first stage coach started to New York in September, 1772," it is not difficult to imagine the scene of its departure. Even today there are many reminders of those old days, and the atmosphere of the past still clings so hauntingly to this part of Boston that when one passes out of the Old State House, where memories of the stirring days of history are treasured, it requires an effort, and some rubbing of the eyes to realize that the traffic on State Street and the bustle of Washington Street belong to the year 1939.

Not far away are the old wharves along Atlantic Avenue, still picturesque, with their ancient warehouses and with the fishing craft anchored beside them. On the way to Long Wharf we find a tablet which reads, "Here formerly stood Griffin's Wharf at which lay moored December 16, 1773, three British ships with cargoes of tea. To defeat King George's trivial but tyrannical tax of three pence per pound, about ninety citizens of Boston, partly disguised as Indians, boarded the ships, threw the cargoes, three hundred and forty-two chests in all, into the sea and made the world ring with the patriotic exploit of the Boston Tea Party."

Across the harbor in East Boston the visitor sees the great ocean-going steamers of the present day, with airplanes taking off and landing in the East Boston Airport. Only by dint of imagination can he bring back to these blue waters the sailing craft of the days of New England's great navigation history, when clipper ships sailed from Boston for China and the Orient, as well as for the ports of Liverpool and London. Reminders of the days of the clipper ships are found in museums and historic houses throughout New England. But the present day preëminence of the Port of Boston in the fishing industry is easily discerned in the great modern fleets of refrigerated vessels which dock at the fish pier at the foot of Northern Avenue, beyond Commonwealth pier.

Going back to the business section of the city, one walks along Washington Street, the busy shopping district, with its department stores famed

Boston's museums and parks are recognized as outstanding in any listing of municipal assets



throughout the country for their modern management system and their great bargain basements which make the highest type of merchandise available to those of limited income.

The Hotel Statler, headquarters for the Congress, is within a block of the Public Garden and Boston Common. Located near all the city's historic shrines, it is within easy distance of railroad stations and bus terminals.

The City's Park System

Boston's park system is one of the finest in the world, and this is said without boasting because it is the repeated opinion of visitors from all parts of the world who view with delight its Public Garden and Boston Common, and the oasis of green throughout the city, and who visit the vast Metropolitan Park area which includes a series of reservations stretching over forty-three separate municipalities so closely knit together by drives and parkways that they form virtually one extensive outdoor recreation area.

What is known as the Boston Metropolitan District is theoretically that area which lies within a radius of ten miles from the center of the famous gold dome of the Boston State House. This system of area reservations will be of immense interest to delegates to the Twenty-Fourth National Recreation Congress.

The district area, which is under the supervision of the Metropolitan District Commission, operates the water and sewage disposal systems of the forty-three cities and towns which comprise it, which have a total population of more than 2,000,000 people. It has developed a remarkable park system, and its plans for the future, as indicated on its most recent map, show that all these cities will eventually be linked by an ideal system of parkways utilizing modern engineering methods which respect and retain the natural beauties of the landscape. Scattered about this area are playgrounds, bathing beaches, facilities for winter sports, picnic grounds, and tennis courts, and many other facilities for enjoying the out of doors.

It might be interesting just to glimpse a few of the outstanding figures given in the 1938 report of the Commission, which shows that during the year, 193,000 persons used the bath houses, more than 29,400,000 enjoyed the beaches of the area, the children's playgrounds provided recreation for 262,500 youngsters, golf courses gave opportunity for recreation to 52,000 adults, nature trails were patronized by more than 20,000 persons, the tennis courts were used by 133,000 persons, and the baseball diamonds gave play opportunity to 60,500.

Among the beauty spots dedicated to the public is the Charles River Reservation, with its lovely Esplanade, the gift of Mrs. James J. Storrow as a memorial to her husband. It is modeled after the Alsher Basin in Hamburg. Here, in summer and fall, the river is dotted with pleasure boats and craft of all sorts, beaches are devoted to swimming and sports, and vistas of landscaped parkway stretch out for miles, giving the hiker an opportunity for long walks without hindrance or harm from automobile traffic.

The Middlesex Fells Parkway is another natural reservation, with its system of woodlands and lakes which have been compared with those of Killarney, and its miles of driveway along the Mystic Valley Park of Medford. The Metropolitan area also includes the new Old Colony Driveway with Malibu Beach, which has recently linked the shore beaches in Dorchester for the pleasure of residents. The reservations authority extends to the Lynn Shore Driveway, one of the most beautiful ocean front drives on the Atlantic coast, and takes in the Nahant Beach Parkway, which is also along the Atlantic coast.

The Boston Park Department, of which Com-

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A Fourteenth Century Game Comes to Life

By EDWARD M. RYAN
Director of Recreation
Framingham, Massachusetts

It is the belief of Mr. Ryan that his community was the first in the country to organize this ancient Italian game for league play. Is there anyone among our readers prepared to challenge this statement?

"MORRA," DERIVED from the Latin word meaning hesitation, is a game of Italian origin calling for quick wits and nimble fingers.

Back in the fourteenth century, when Genoa was at war with Pisa, Morra had its beginning. When the Genoans finally won the war and carried away all the Pisan galleons, they pressed the Pisans into service as the motive power. With nothing to do but row a boat, mental deterioration threatened, so in the rest periods someone invented the business of flinging out a fistful of fingers and inviting the other fellow to match the play. The game spread like wildfire among friend and foe alike until today it is a popular pastime among many.

There is plenty of excitement attached to the game, for when a team of Morra players are really in action fingers are flung about with abandon accompanied by a rising crescendo of shouts as the players call the number.

The game consists of twenty-one points, and the successful Morra player can keep score with one hand while playing the game with the other. There is one great advantage: it is not necessary to search about for equipment, for when the urge to play is felt all a competitor needs is one good handful of fingers and a lusty voice!

Attilio Mazzolla, local champion and ardent follower of the game, states: "The very name itself means delay in Italian, and it is that delay between throwing the fingers and the hesitation of the opponent in tossing out his digits that makes the game."

There is a definite rhythm to the play, and the pace grows hotter as the players warm to the spirit of competition. The throwing of the forearm is quick, and fingers should be firmly outstretched to match the number called. It is distinctly not "cricket" to sneak a thumb out from under the palm to match the play of the opponent!

"A good game is one that can be played almost anywhere, that is within the financial and mental grasp of the masses, that fires the imagination, that challenges the skill or intelligence of the player, that gives him a sense of accomplishment without ever quite letting him attain perfection, that embodies the element of surprise, that gives the player something to talk about and discuss with his friends, and that looks so absorbing when being played that onlookers want to get into it themselves."

The Rules

Here are the simple rules which govern this game:

The game may be played with two or more players. When playing a team match, four men constitute a team.

Twenty-one points constitute a game.

To play the game the players face each other, and when the referee says "go" they simultaneously throw the right hand forward with the fingers extended. With the throw the players call a number. The player calling the total fingers extended is given one point. If neither player scores or both call the same number, there is no score and the action continues.

Each time a player wins a point the scorer gives him a card. The individual, or in team play the team, winning twenty-one cards wins the match.

In team matches, play alternates between opposing players.

In Framingham the Park Department sponsored a twelve team league through the winter months. All games were played at the Foresters' Club House, and fifty-six individuals flung fingers in league competition. The game proved a success from the start. A small trophy was awarded to the league champions who are looking forward to an even more interesting season next year.

Speaking of ancient games, do you know that the Dutch brought bowling to America in the eighteenth century? That the first report of a prize fight—1184 B.C.—was written by Homer? That the Romans are said to have brought football to England during the conquest of Caesar? That the first covered bowling alleys were built in the twelfth century? That the old-time punishment for a player of cricket who turned professional was a boycott from all employment? That the first golf balls ever to be used were made of leather which was stuffed with feathers?

Three Playground Personality Stories

By EDITH CRASTO

For every successful playground and every worth-while community enterprise, someone in the background is putting in hours of planning and work. We present to you three such personalities.

BEHIND the playground reports we study, behind the newspaper accounts we read of splendid recreational activities conducted in all parts of the country, lie the usually unwritten stories of the personal aspects of these achievements — the stories of recreation workers' own private problems, battles and successes that are interwoven with the excellent programs they evolve. Believing as I do that these personal histories of recreation workers have possible value for others, I'd like to rise up in meeting if I may and mention three fine individuals—and speak of them from the "success story" angle.

From Caretaker to Playground Director

Yesterday, I met on the street, seventy-year-old Mr. Davidson, stepping briskly to his work as director of a large playground. His bare, muscular arms were sun-tanned and even brown, and his swarthy face made striking contrast to his snowy hair.

"Good morning, Mr. Davidson," said I, "You grow younger every time I see you."

"Yes," he replied, "I believe I do. It's my association with the kids!"

Was this picturesque man always a playground director? Not he! Hit by that word beginning with "De—" (Ever hear of it?) he heard of a vacancy as caretaker in one of our county parks. Now, mowing grass and taking care of forty acres of land was not exactly in his line—he'd been a salesman. But what of that? He needed a job and that was that.

During the performance of his normal duties—menial tasks they were too, by the way—he began to take an interest in the boys who came to the park to play. He helped them to organize their sports, refereed games and won himself a place in their friendship and esteem.

Was Mr. Davidson's able volunteer work immediately recognized in the form of a promotion to the playground directorship? No, it wasn't. But as his interest was genuine and intense, he continued to do a fine piece of work in helping the boys. After several seasons I am happy to say that he was advanced to the directorship. Today in spite of his late start and roundabout approach to his present profession, he is director of one of the largest county playgrounds in our system. Mr. Davidson's is a real story of personal achievement for he has familiarized himself with the latest practices in all branches of his work. For example, although he was not a trained carpenter or artist he has studied the subject of handcrafts intensively with the result that he recently put on one of the most successful boys' handcraft exhibits ever held in the park.

Builder of Bands and Boys

Mr. Johnson was formerly a member of a large theatrical orchestra. Like Mr. Davidson, he found himself jobless one day.

With time on his hands, he looked around him and began to be interested in the boys of the neighborhood. To see them hanging around the drug stores and the gas stations aimlessly was a depressing, unnecessary sight to Mr. Johnson — when he could offer them something to enliven their days. So he invited some boys in to his own small, humble home with music-making as an objective. He found out quickly how boys will work when a worth-while purpose is presented. Mrs. Johnson found out, too! For her ears were filled with the squeaking of violins, the shrill screaming of flutes and the tooting of the saxs. Certainly, long suffering but loyal Mrs. Johnson had more than one reason to be glad when the addition of bass viols to the ensemble made it necessary for the group to seek larger quarters! Mr. Johnson, looking around for a meeting place, bethought himself of an old unfinished parish house. Thither he took his boys and their instruments. They found an old wood stove, and taking turn about the boys brought in the wood to keep themselves warm.

The attendance and the work have grown until now Mr. Johnson has several units which play well enough to be in demand for dances all round the countryside. Since there is no money to buy music Mr. Johnson spends his days writing his own orchestrations. But in the evenings he may

(Continued on page 310)

WORLD AT PLAY

Photo by Joseph C. Matthews

One of Fitchburg's Beauty Spots

Beginning in May and continuing through September, band concerts are given regularly at the Mirror Lake bandstand in Coggshall Park, Fitchburg, Massachusetts. These concerts are broadcast over a public address system. The Memorial Building, which is shown in the picture, is equipped to accommodate picnic parties at all seasons of the year and serves as a dressing room for skaters during the winter months. The lake has a widespread reputation as a goldfish center, and little children with bags of bread crusts under their arms are a familiar sight in the park as they trudge toward the lake to feed the fish. In some instances the fish are given to residents who have out-of-door pools in their gardens.

A Campaign for Safe Roller Skating

In the last few weeks before dismissal for summer vacations, boys and girls in the New York City public schools were warned of the hazards of play and taught to watch for elements of safety in all recreational activities. As part of the program, the Safety Education Project conducted a city-wide contest for the best ten roller skating safety rules, and during the week of May 29th eighty safety teachers associated with the project gave talks to school children throughout the city on the dangers of roller skating in the streets or roadways. Children in all the elementary and junior high schools and in parochial schools were encouraged to enter the contest and to submit their suggestions for safer roller skating.

Baltimore's Traveling Play Leader

The Playground Athletic League of Baltimore is helping to reduce child fatalities through automobile accidents by assigning a traveling play leader to visit street blocks and teach safe sidewalk games. Each leader carries a kit of play games, and with the simple instructions given the children are able to continue the games under their own leadership when the play leader has gone to another block.

Cleveland Holds All Nations Festival

Nationality groups joined young songsters from all parts of Cleveland, Ohio, in an all-nations festival which opened the summer music season at the lake front on June 20th. The city's Recreation Division sponsored the event, rehearsals for which had been under way since last winter. The festival was divided into three episodes. The first depicted African migration to America and gave opportunity for the singing of Negro spirituals, work songs, and dances. The second episode, presented by selected nationality groups, portrayed the coming to America of the many people who brought their culture to our shores. Groups from various countries marched down "the path of freedom" in the costumes of their homeland and presented folk songs and dances. The third episode pictured the American way

of life which has resulted from the blending of the contributions of other lands.

A Recreation Map for Dayton—Compiled by the Group Work Division of the Dayton, Ohio, Council of Social Agencies, an exceedingly attractive illustrated map of Dayton's recreation facilities has been issued under the caption, "Enjoy Health and Happiness at Dayton's Recreational Centers This Summer." In a column at the left of the map under the title, "Here's Your Hobby," is a classified list of major sports and park and playground activities for the summer schedule. Numbers refer the reader to the parks and play centers listed in another column. Here are given the actual name of the park or play center, the street address, and telephone number. The same numbers serve as a guide in finding the location on the map. The entire circular has been worked out in an ingenious and resourceful way that cannot fail to attract attendance.

Detroit's Pageant of Seasons—"Pageant of Seasons" was the theme of the demonstration given by 1,600 Detroit, Michigan, housewives and businessmen on May 11th. For seventeen years these remarkable demonstrations have been held under the auspices of the Detroit Recreation Department. Some members of this year's huge cast were among the 200 who took part in the original demonstration at Barbour School seventeen years ago, and many more have taken part in other demonstrations since then. The women were all members of the various gymnasium and dancing classes at the city's sixty recreation centers. Mrs. Lottie McDermott Colligan, in charge of the event, in describing the pageant emphasized the sociability which characterized the demonstration. "At the all-day rehearsal at Olympia," she said, "many women bring their lunches and gather in groups in the boxes or balconies for a social visit. Together they have established a tradition that has much in common with Ober-Ammergau."

After a demonstration of gymnastics in massed formation came the pageant in four scenes, each typifying a season. Fourteen thousand people witnessed the event.

A Contest in Play Writing—The Dramatic Committee of the Jewish People's Institute of Chicago, through the cooperation of Alfred M. Stein, a member of the Committee, is offering an award of $100 for the best original one-act play submitted on or before December 15, 1939. Only those who are residents of Chicago or who live within a radius of 50 miles from it are eligible to enter the contest which is designed to encourage the writing and production of new plays and the creation of local drama of merit. Further information may be secured from the Secretary of the Dramatic Committee, Jewish People's Institute, 3500 Douglas Boulevard, Chicago.

The Huron-Clinton Parkway—A bill to provide for the incorporation of the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority, which will permit the Michigan counties of Wayne, Washtenaw, Livingston, Oakland, and Macomb, or certain of such counties, to join in a metropolitan district for developing parks and parkways and recreation facilities, has been signed by the Governor. The basic plan of the committee, of which Dr. Henry S. Curtis is executive secretary, is the creation of a 175-mile parkway along the Huron and Clinton river valleys with a number of branch parkways, making the park area easily accessible to residents of the districts. The plan provides for the eventual creation of a mile long public bathing beach which later may be lengthened. It is believed that this beach can be made self-supporting. The commissioners in charge of the project may levy for the purposes of the Authority a tax of not more than a quarter mill upon each dollar of the assessed value of the property of the district.

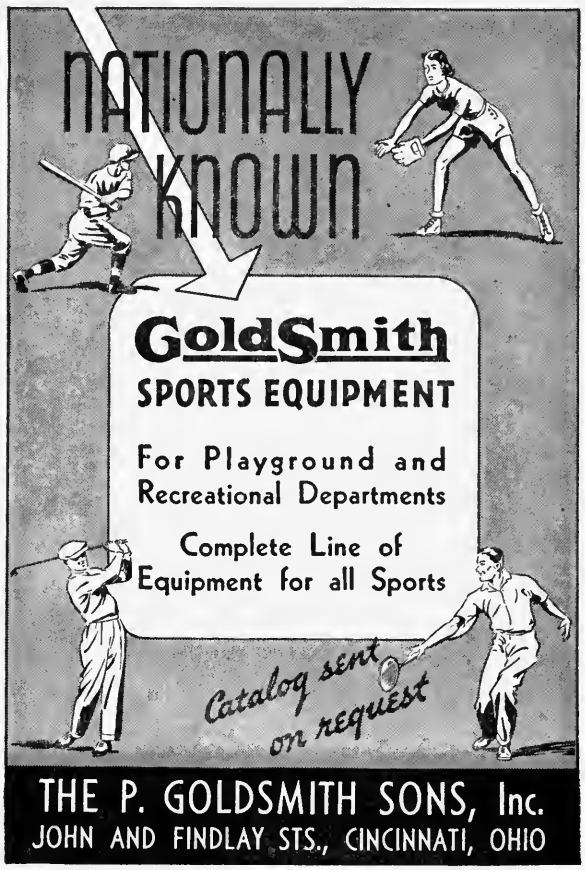
Outdoor Dancing—The Department of Parks of New York City is conducting a series of free public dances throughout the summer at various parks and playgrounds. Music is provided by the WPA Federal Music Project. All dances begin at 8:00 P.M. and end at 10:30 P.M. Among the rules governing the conduct of the dancers are the following: Gentlemen are requested to wear jackets and remove hats while on the dance floor. Girls are not permitted to dance together, and cutting

in is not allowed. No smoking is permitted on the dance area.

National Music Week in Reading — There were thirteen volunteer committees functioning in the National Music Week celebration held in Reading, Pennsylvania. Music teachers and school children took an enthusiastic part in the celebration, and neighborhood recitals for which parents and pupils planned all the details were particularly popular. In some instances there were family celebrations in which only the children of one family participated, calling upon their mothers and fathers for a biographical sketch of American composers or to join them in singing folk songs. Other children gathered with music students in the neighborhood and arranged evening or afternoon programs. Social features were added in the form of serving refreshments. In one rural home, where the performers and the audience had come from surrounding farms, games followed a lengthy program of ensembles of all descriptions. The material was drawn from the district junior and senior high schools and consisted of a chorus, glee club, orchestra, band, string trios, quartets, and solos. The children took great pride in making the programs by hand.

New York's Learn-to-Swim Campaign — From June 5th to 24th the Department of Parks of New York City conducted a learn-to-swim campaign during which free instruction was given at the various outdoor pools. Admission to the city's indoor pools is free at all times. Children under fourteen years of age are admitted free to the outdoor pools every week day, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays excepted, between the hours of 10:00 A.M. and 12:30 P. M. Adults are not permitted in the pools during the children's free morning periods. An admission fee of 20 cents is charged for adults in the outdoor pools. There is no extra charge for instruction.

Paterson's Community Orchestra—"If the Board of Recreation does nothing else this year, last night's event would have stood out as a civic achievement," was the comment of a local paper in Paterson, New Jersey, in writing of the first annual concert of the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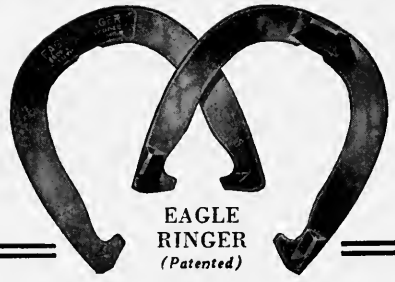
Paterson community symphony orchestra which the Board is sponsoring. "The community owes a vote of thanks not only for an evening of rare good music but also for the demonstration of Paterson's capabilities in the field of art." The orchestra, made up of forty-four musicians in Paterson and its vicinity, made its bow on April 26th before an audience of almost 1,000 people who paid an admission fee, the proceeds being given to the city's three general hospitals. The selections were played from Gluck, Haydn, Mozart, Schubert, and Strauss. Only a small percentage of the members of the orchestra are professional musicians, and included in the roster are physicians, lawyers, accountants, students, merchants, a postal clerk, and a barber. Plans for next year involve a series of three concerts, rehearsals for which will be held during the summer, climaxed by a repetition of this year's concert. A choral group will be created as a companion organization.

Music Week in St. Paul — Bands, choral groups, quartets, trios, and soloists combined



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in the observation of Music Week in May, during which five major programs were presented, one in each section of the city. Among the groups participating were the thirty-two piece WPA band and the WPA orchestra, the police band, the St. Paul ladies' band, the Schubert Club ensemble, the Swedish male chorus, the Jubilee Singers, and others. The presentation of three Italian folk dance groups added color. Mrs. Lorayne Palarine, Director of Social Recreation of the Playground Department, was chairman of the committee in charge.

A New Street Sign Appears in Pittsburgh—"Anna B. Heldman has served the neighborhood for the past thirty-seven years, giving generously, faithfully, lovingly, and tirelessly of her time, energy, and service for the benefit of others. Not only has her personality been reflected in the Hill district, but her influence has been city-wide."

So read in part the petition of Pittsburgh's City Council and Mayor Scully, which recently resulted by a unanimous vote of the Council in changing the name of Overhill Street on the "Hill" to Heldman Street.

Miss Heldman, a nurse by profession, has for many years been on the staff of the Irene Kaufmann Settlement, of which Overhill Street forms one of the boundaries. The honor paid Miss Heldman in recognition of her many years of service to the neighborhood and the city at large is an honor in which all settlement and neighborhood workers may take pride.

A Chinese Checker Tournament — Word comes from Cincinnati, Ohio, that at the present time Chinese checkers is probably the most popular game for children and adults being offered by the Public Recreation Commission. Recently a tournament was conducted for adults, with a ribbon for the champion and the winner of the consolation tournament. The participants had a most enjoyable time playing with men and women from various districts of the city.

Women's Clubs in the Recreation Program—One of the most interesting phases of the recreation service of the Playground Athletic League is the club program for women whose ages range from 20 to 80 years. Nineteen different clubs, with a total membership of 516, meet once each week in school buildings or community centers for recreational and social purposes, as well as for club business. Each club elects its own officers and operates under the guidance of a trained leader. Some of the annual events which comprise their program are a Costume Dance, Harvest Music Festival, an educational tour and participation in the Girls' Winter Carnival. They celebrate the Christmas Season with candlelight services at their separate club meetings, and in the summer all of the clubs join together for their annual trip down the bay.

Money earned by the clubs from activities such as card parties, oyster suppers, minstrel shows, carnivals and club dues is used to finance an out of town trip each year to such places as Atlantic City, New York, Niagara Falls or Canada or a one-day trip to the Skyline Drive or Dupont Gardens. The club season closes with a merry banquet at one of the large hotels.

City Forests as Investments—There are in

the United States more than 1,500 community forests which contain about three million acres, according to the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. More than 143,000,000 trees have been planted in these forests. It is estimated that the eventual net return from properly managed forests will range from three dollars to five dollars an acre annually. These forest areas are owned by cities, counties, school districts, and other local units for the production of timber crops, recreation, watershed protection and various other purposes.

Some of New York City's Summer Events—The New York City Department of Parks announces a number of events for the summer playground season.

One contest of special interest, known as "Youth Versus Age in Chess and Checkers," is being conducted between the winners of the group under sixteen years and the fifty-year group in chess and checker tournaments. Other events include contests in all types of musical instruments; amateur singing for boys and girls from eight to twelve years and from thirteen to sixteen years; whistling—solo, novelty, and bird call imitations; magic; and hillbilly songs, dances and music. A contest of one-act plays for boys and girls from ten to sixteen years has been scheduled, and there will be tournaments in jacks for girls under sixteen years and in shuffleboard for men and women over eighteen years of age.

Additional city-wide tournaments will include baseball, softball, punch ball, twilight baseball, horseshoe pitching, and paddle tennis.

At the Lamp Club Girls' Camp—The Los Angeles, California, Department of Playground and Recreation is conducting a summer camp for girls nine to sixteen years of age, under the name, "The Lamp Club Girls' Camp." The camp, a wilderness retreat in Griffith Park only half an hour from home, provides swimming and swimming instructions, hiking, sports, camp games, nature lore, woodcraft, dramatics, music, handcraft, and hobbies. The cost for Lamp Club members is only $4.00 a week; for all other girls, $5.00.

Gardening and Nature Activities in Baltimore—About 475 Baltimore, Maryland, children are enrolled in the home garden project, through which eight gardens of flowers and vegetables have sprung up on plots set aside in parks throughout the city and on school and library grounds. Many of the children have made scrapbooks of cut-out pictures, clippings, plants, and flowers and have learned how to plant and care for glass gardens, dish gardens, and window boxes in their own homes, as well as how to arrange flowers artistically. Adults are coming in for their share of nature lore since opportunity is offered them to take part in field trips through Gwynns Falls and Wyman Parks and the campus of Johns Hopkins University where the wonders of trees, shrubs, lichens, mosses, and ferns are carefully studied under the leadership of an experienced botanist.

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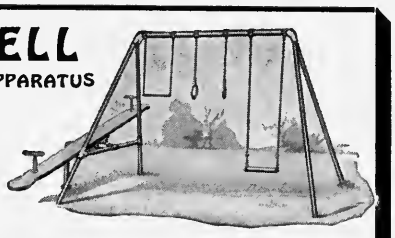
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Where They Learn to Play Tennis—By a cooperative arrangement with the Public Recreation Commission, the Cincinnati, Ohio, *Times-Star* is offering for the sixth consecutive year weekly instruction periods in tennis for readers sending to the Commission a coupon appearing in the June 6th issue of the *Times-Star*. Instructors from the staff of the Public Recreation Commission are teaching the groups in five weekly instruction periods at thirty locations in all parts of the city. Boys and girls under seventeen years of age are asked to register for day classes. A few evening classes are conducted for adults.

Recreation for Children in Toledo's Housing Projects—Realizing the need for recreational opportunities in Toledo's Federal Housing Project, the Division of Recreation undertook the planning and arranging of a full-time

recreation program. The Whitlock Homes project covers fifteen acres and serves 264 families. The two acre playground, fully equipped with apparatus and with an athletic field, is adding greatly to the program arranged by the recreation staff. Indoor recreation is provided in a building which has two large rooms for the purpose. The housing project now under construction in East Toledo will also be provided with recreational facilities through the efforts of the Division of Recreation.

A Loyalty Contest—Last summer the St. Paul, Minnesota, Recreation Department conducted a loyalty contest to arouse enthusiasm for the local playgrounds and stimulate musical activities. Loyalty songs with words composed by the children, display of colors, and selections by orchestras and choruses were included in the programs. Twelve playgrounds participated with 962 participants.

Linden's Second Annual Hobby Show—Large numbers of people attended the second annual hobbies and crafts exhibit held for three days under the auspices of the Linden, New Jersey, Recreation Commission. Approximately three hundred exhibits were on display representing the hobbies pursued in the city. Special programs were held each evening with the show. On Monday night a sports night program was presented which included demonstrations in archery, table tennis, and tumbling. A colored choral group sang Negro spirituals and Russian folk songs. Scout night was observed Tuesday evening, and on the third night one of the schools presented a spring frolic.

The exhibits included the work of Italian, Slavic, and Scotch nationality groups which were exceptionally colorful. P.T.A., Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, school recreation clubs, and a number of civic organizations cooperated with the Commission in the exhibit.

International Congress for Workers' Leisure—The International Congress for Workers' Leisure will be held in Liege, Belgium, from September 23 to 26, 1939. The program, arranged under the sponsorship of the International Workers' Bureau, will include a discussion of workers' holidays and their cultural aspects of art, sports, and activities for women. A number of sightseeing trips have been arranged, and there will be musical and dramatic events. Further information may be secured from the General Secretary, Fernand Charlier, rue Darchis, 33, Liege.

Recreational Developments in San Francisco—The San Francisco, California, Recreation Commission reported in December, 1938, forty-three playground centers, twenty-seven school playgrounds, and eight evening gymnasiums. Ninety-two different activities were being conducted, five new sites were under construction and land for future playgrounds was being purchased at five locations.

Toy Lending Centers in Chicago—Ten toy lending centers are now in operation with four in the making. Two thousand two hundred eighty-two (2,282) new toys were completed during the month, with 1,000 in process of construction. Not only has this activity developed tremendous interest in the communities but the fact that there were 3,350 visitors to the toy lending shop during the month is a key to the interest of people all over the city as well as outside of the city in following the pattern set by this activity.

Clubs in Lancaster—The club program for boys and girls is the outstanding feature of the fall and winter program conducted by the Recreation and Playground Association of Lancaster, Pa., according to the 1938 report. From one club in 1932 the number has grown to eight, and 1045 boys and girls were registered in the clubs last season. The School Board has been very generous in granting permission for the use of the three school buildings in which the clubs were operated. Through the courtesy of the Welfare Board a room in the basement of the new community building was used two afternoons a week for a boys' club interested in radio and electric construction work.

The Trek Back to Che-Pe-Ko-Ke

(Continued from page 260)

the parent-teacher associations of the city, who dispensed with their November programs to join the library. The pageant was re-enacted. Talks

were made. Mr. Eikenberry, Superintendent of Schools, presided before turning the program over to the library. Lists were distributed on Parent Education.

More than 8,000 feathers were painted by a WPA project being sponsored by the library, and more than 500 folders outlining the project and 5,000 book scalps were made. The feathers were donated by the Knox Poultry Company, and even the manager paid the library a visit, being consumed with curiosity to know what was being done with so many feathers. Five hundred children enrolled for the project and more than 8,000 books were read. "Recreational Programs for Summer Camps," by H. W. Gibson, was used to good advantage, together with "How the Indians Lived" by Dearborn, as well as publications by other well-known writers of Indian lore.

Lantern Pageants in the Making

(Continued from page 265)

slits in the cardboard. These arms also aid in keeping the shape of the lantern. The cut-out design occurs within an inch margin from the top and sides, and a two-inch margin at the bottom of an 8″ x 9″ lantern side. After the designing, the cutting and the papering is next accomplished. Wiring for the carrying is a matter of taking three ten-inch pieces of fine wire and fastening them to the lantern. Next, the apex is wound around the eighteen-inch stick. The lantern is then ready to be carried by the child.

What They Say About Recreation

(Continued from page 266)

und in the necessity, in the interest of public health, morality and happiness, of providing means by which the depressing influence of these conditions may be minimized."

—Nathan Matthews, Jr.

The Newark Museum Nature Club

(Continued from page 268)

ity are visited repeatedly, yet remain popular because of the varied character of each trip. One of the club's standbys is a section of the wooded Watchung Mountains that is reached by bus at a cost of twenty cents. Rock formations, birds, trees, flowers, shrubs, fruits, insects, and amphibians have been studied in this spot in the course of ten trips, and are likely

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to provide incentives for many trips in the future.

Longer trips are taken several times each year to places of outstanding interest. Among the objectives of recent trips have been the pine barrens of southern New Jersey to study the region's unusual plant life, the seashore for its marine life and birds, the mountainous northern counties for their rare orchids and ferns, and the Franklin Furnace zinc mines for their many minerals. Trips to these places have not only given the members the pleasure of exploring new localities, but have broadened their knowledge of the state's natural history as well.

Each person attending the trips provides his own transportation and meets the groups at prearranged spots close to the scene of each day's activities. This practice naturally prevents many people from attending the longer trips, the locales of which can usually be reached only by automobile, and requires that the majority of the outings be accessible by bus or train from the city. Some prominent landmark, usually a railroad station, is designated for meeting, at a time coinciding with the arrival of a train or bus, the schedule of which is given in the announcement of the trip. At this point the leader takes charge, and the group sets out over the route that he has chosen.

The many details that often harass the leader of a group of from ten to twenty people, especially when he is a stranger, have been solved to a large extent by appointing an assisting host or hostess from the club's membership. While many leaders dominate their groups from the beginning of the day to the

Dubuque's Boys' State Election

THROUGH THE COOPERATION of the Department of Recreation and the American Legion of Dubuque, Iowa, twelve Dubuque boys are being sent for a week's stay at Camp Dodge, just outside Des Moines. Some time ago the American Legion Post called upon Karl Grabow, a member of the Post and director of recreation for the city, to help in planning for a boys' state election which would result in sending a number of the boys of Dubuque to camp. An election committee was organized consisting of the principals of the public and parochial schools, and Mr. Grabow. It was decided to hold an election as a method of selecting the boys to go to camp. The election was arranged to comply with Iowa state laws, and regulation voting machines were used in the fifteen voting precincts. The night before the election a large parade was held under the supervision of the Department of Recreation in which girls and boys of all the schools, the Police Department, the City Council, and members of the supervising organizations took part. Nearly three thousand boys and girls of the high schools voted on the following day for twelve boys out of fifty-two candidates.

When the boys sent by the American Legion Posts from the various towns assembled at Camp Dodge they were divided into two parties, and a second election was held at which a governor and city officials were elected. During the mornings the boys were taught the fundamentals of operating government; the afternoon sessions were devoted to recreation activities.

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end and need little help, others appreciate the assistance of a member in making people acquainted, keeping the group together during the day, seeing that the luncheon site is not littered with paper bags, and generally keeping things running smoothly.

While the methods of the different leaders vary greatly, most of the trips follow a similar pattern. The atmosphere is informal yet not that of social outings because of the common interest in nature study. The trips are specific in so far as intensive study is made of related plants and animals, but broad enough to include a wide range of apparently unrelated activities. The collecting of frogs' eggs or the photographing of bursting tree buds during a spring bird walk add variety and help to make the outing interesting to those members who are not particularly interested in birds.

Of the people attending the trips, some are laymen having their first experience in field nature study, some science teachers and students supplementing their classroom and laboratory educations, and some amateur naturalists of more or less advanced interests in search of specimens for their collections as well as information. By bringing together people of many nature interests in one field trip program to share their knowledge and ideas, the Newark Museum Nature Club has filled a gap in the educational and recreational life of its community, and has helped to make nature study a popular spare-time activity.

Music Forums

(Continued from page 272)

Rock Council of Girl Scouts and the Division of Recreation, Works Progress Administration, has awakened a keen interest in these fields of community expression on the part of adults and children. The International Festival of Folk Songs and Dancing, on the Thanksgiving Music Calendar, demonstrated to the Little Rock audiences the colorful beauty of authentic, native costumes for dances gracefully and rhythmically presented by community center and playground groups. A large number of sponsoring agencies contributed to the success of this folk festival.

Community concerts and sings in numerous centers of Arkansas have, through the recreation leadership training programs, been initiated and assisted in program planning to the end that they have included much that is significant and artistic in their musical offerings. Community Recreation Councils in several hundred cities, towns and villages of Arkansas have received consulting service from the music phase of the Division of Recreation, Works Progress Administration in Arkansas; and, by including in their local lay advisory committees persons of recognized musical ability and training and of professional standing, these same recreation councils are now experiencing that sense of satisfaction which comes with seeing community music reaching solid foundations through integration into the life of their communities as evolving, living, ever-changing music programs.

Also, in cooperation with the Arkansas State Federation of Music Clubs, the Arkansas Federa-

tion of Women's Clubs, Parent-Teacher Councils and similar organizations, the Community Recreation Councils are now reaching a point where they are producing their own music leaders. It is hoped that through folk festivals and the discovery, direction and presentation of amateur talent, these same communities will before long make more music of their own in expressing their own life and community aspirations. Annotations of Arkansas folk lore will be used for coming folk festivals in several urban sections of Arkansas, and interest is mounting in festival units following the Music Forums' discussions of that means of reviving interest in the presentation and preservation of our national and international musical heritages.

With current surveys being made by the Recreation Committee of the Little Rock Council of Parent-Teacher Associations and the Little Rock Council of Social Agencies, there comes to light the apparent need of municipal financing and supervision of the civic recreation program in Arkansas, capitol city. Developments toward a central park authority are under advisement by the City Council; meanwhile the contribution of volunteer groups and federal agencies in coordinating programs of activities and improvements and in planning are significant.

Community organization for recreation in Little Rock and Arkansas has received new impetus through the inclusion of music in the scope of its program of activities. Of no small moment in the history of this movement are the local music forum groups.

Safety on the Playground

(Continued from page 273)

s in charge of all the captains and is responsible o the play leader for the success of the clubs on he playground.

The duties of the sergeant include keeping a oll book with the names and addresses of mem- ers of the club. He is responsible for checking ttendance at the regular weekly meeting, for the esults of the weekly discussion lesson, and the rojects made.

At each meeting the safety lesson is discussed nd every member of the club is urged to take art in the discussion. Every member of the club who disobeys the rules is dropped after two arnings.

At the regular weekly meeting each member will be asked to report to his captain how he has

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

Child Study, May 1939

"The Home as a Democracy" by Raymond Gram Swing

Camping World, May 1939

"I Want Democracy in My Camp" by Robert C. Marshall

"What Shall I Pay My Counsellor Staff and What For?"

Training Viewpoint—Ida May Born

Institutional Camp Viewpoint—A. C. Nichols, Jr.

"Summer Camp Insurance" by Norman M. Godnick

The Guardian, June 1939

"The Boy and Girl Age" by Theodore Acland Harper

The National Elementary Principal, June 1939

"Meeting the New in Education" by Guy L. Quinn, Principal, Whitesville School, Neptune, N. J.

Youth Leaders Digest, June 1939

"Shall We Play to Win?—Or Just for Fun?"

The Womans Press, June 1939

"They Call Us a Group Work Agency" by Margaret Williamson

"Co-Ed Recreation" by Margaret C. Harrison

Junior League, June 1939

"Democracy and Leisure" by Eduard C. Lindeman

"New Leisure-Time Problems" by Mark A. McCloskey

The Foil, May 1939

"Behind the Scenes" (Makeup) by Helen Bork

"Knowledge and Achievement Tests in Girls Basketball on the Senior High School Level" by Helen Schwartz

"What Is the Folk Festival Council?"

"Does Physical Education Develop Personality?" by Hilda Guenther

The Journal of Health and Physical Education, June 1939

"Dance—and the Child" by Beatrice E. Richardson

"Corecreational Campus Activities" by Virginia W. Ames

Parents' Magazine, June 1939

"Community Plans for Summer"—A series of interesting paragraph statements about the plans various cities have made for summer.

PAMPHLETS

A Practical Bibliography of Recreational Activities

Compiled by C. O. Jackson, Assistant Professor of Physical Education, University of Illinois.

Wisconsin State Planning Board and Conservation Commission, Bulletin No. 8, January 1939, being a Park, Parkway and Recreational Area Plan and The Minnesota State Park and Recreational Area Plan 1939

These two reports have recently been completed and constitute two more units in the nation-wide study which is being made of recreation facilities

The Hobbyist, March 1939
Playground and Recreation Association of Philadelphia, Inc., 1427 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price 5¢

Report of the Perth Amboy Recreation Department, 1938
Perth Amboy, New Jersey

Resources in a Democracy for Enriching Personality 1938
San Francisco Jewish Community Center, San Francisco, California.

Know Your School—Know Your Superintendent
Leaflet No. 48, United States Department of the Interior, Office of Education, Washington, D. C. Price 5¢

Index of Research Projects, Volume II
Works Progress Administration in collaboration with the National Resources Committee and State Planning Agencies, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Section on Recreation, pages 49-59

Camping Policies by Dr. James E. West
Boy Scouts of America, 2 Park Avenue, New York City

Annual Report 1938
Bureau of Recreation, Dept. of Public Works, Scranton, Pa.

Annual Report 1938
Playground Board, Oak Park, Illinois

Annual Report 1938
Board of Park Commissioners, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Annual Report 1938
Recreation and Playground Association, Lancaster, Pa.

Recreation Review 1938
Albany Recreation Department, Albany, California

Annual Report of the Superintendent of Recreation 1938-1939
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Where Shall We Play?—A Report on the Outdoor Recreational Needs of New Jersey
New Jersey State Planning Board, May 1938

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helped in reducing accidents either on his way to the playground or after his arrival there. All violations of the pledge and the safety rules committed either on his way to the playground or after arrival must be reported to the captain, who passes the report on to the major. The major takes the matter up with the leader, whose decision is final.

Leaders should plan to have safety talks at least once during the season. Mothers and fathers should be invited to be present at a program meeting.

To See What They Can See

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leaves, mosses and butterflies may be classified and assembled in playground museums or, when specimens are living creatures, in homemade cages and receptacles where their habits may be observed. The making of large maps is a fine post-hike project. These maps may be embellished with amusing drawings and comments such as "Here Marie fell into the creek," "Here Sonia thought she heard a bear" and "Here John picked up a grasshopper. Surprise!" Such a map to which a large group contributes may be quite a work of art. It may be drawn with crayon on sturdy wrapping paper, mounted on wallboard, shellacked, and hung on the wall as a record of one of the high spots of the summer. Some individual will, of course, write up the hike for the playground paper. Camera devotees will develop pictures taken on the hike and post them on the bulletin board. A few of the older, responsible boys or girls who know the points of interest well will perhaps become qualified hike guides (not to supplant adult leaders, but to act as aides on subsequent hikes). Encourage these young experts by lending them—with proper recommendations — to other playgrounds. You, in turn, may borrow from another playground hike guides to help you on some trips with which you are less familiar.

Where to Find Additional Material on Day Hikes

Adventuring in Nature, Betty Price. National Recreation Association. $.60

Day Camping, by Maude Dryden. National Recreation Association. $.25

The Outdoor Book, Gladys Snyder and C. Frances Loomis. Camp Fire Girls, 88 Lexington Avenue, New York City. $.50

Day Hikes, Girl Scouts, Inc., 19 West 49th Street, New York City. $.20

Partners in Play, Mary J. Breen. National Recreation Association. $1.00

Hikers' Guide, Ben Solomon. Leisure League of America, New York City. $.25

Salem Builds Swimming Pools

(Continued from page 278)

equipped with horizontal filters, bathhouses with basket checking systems, gas chlorinators, and heated shower water. The water supply comes from the city reservoir, thus insuring purity from the beginning.

The entire recreation program in Salem is under the direction of a superintendent of recreation, who, during the regular school year, also serves as head of physical education for boys. He is responsible for the organization of all recreation activities, including swimming. The pools are free to the public and are open for general use

from 12 o'clock noon to 9 P. M. The evenings, from 6 to 9 P. M., have been set aside especially for adults but children may also come if accompanied by their parents. By special arrangement after-hours parties can be held without cost, including life guard service. Special swimming instruction is offered free each morning.

The personnel in charge of the activities of the pools includes the general director of each recreation area under whom a staff of life guards works. There are two life guards on duty at each pool during the heaviest part of the day. Other assistants in swimming instruction, life saving, and bathhouse attendants have thus far been available under the W.P.A. and N.Y.A. recreation program. Since all of the property belongs to the school district it has been found advisable to employ one of the engineers from one of the school buildings on each of the pools to take care of the boilers, filters, and other mechanical equipment. In this way there is a permanent employee who is interested in the equipment and also one who carries the same responsibility summer after summer.

Although the school district has been responsible for the capital outlay in constructing these pools, it is no longer a project of the school board itself. An excellent spirit of cooperation exists between the city and the school district. The city, in its annual budget, includes an appropriation to help carry on the swimming activities. It is virtually a joint project between these two political sub-divisions. The cost of operation is divided on the basis of approximately 40% by the city and 60% by the school district. Because of legal barriers, it is not possible for the city to contribute toward capital outlays and ownership. Hence, the appropriation from the city budget goes to provide life guards, chemicals, and other supplies in connection with swimming pool operation.

Although the city does not have a tax levy specifically set aside for recreation purposes, there is a special recreation committee on the city council which has each year included in the city budget an amount as indicated. Should other school districts and cities copy such a plan as the one used in Salem, it would add to the stability of the program if there were included in the charter a levy for recreation purposes. It is also desirable that the costs should be more equitably distributed between city and school district than has been the case in Salem thus far. Although these funds eventually come from the same taxpayers, an equal distribution of the costs gives both political divisions credit for the work without undue emphasis in either budget on this phase of government.

The swimming pools have been an overwhelming success from the very beginning. Each of the four years the pools have been in operation there was an increase in the participation. Last year a total of 145,000 individuals used the pools in a period of 88 days, from June 7 to September 4. The highest attendance in any single day in the two pools was 5,353. This community feels that its cash expenditure of approximately $30,000 in capital outlay, exclusive of federal aid, and an annual disbursement of about $8,000 in this type of recreation is one of its best investments in behalf of the youth and adults of the city.

A School of Recreation at Camp

RESPONDING TO THE NEED for teacher preparation in the field of recreation, Illinois State Normal University has completed arrangements with the East Bay Associates of Bloomington, Illinois, for the establishment of a summer school for recreational leaders at East Bay Camp.

Located fourteen miles north of the campus at Normal, on the wooded slopes of Lake Bloomington, East Bay provides unlimited opportunities for study and practical experiences in a wide variety of recreational activities.

The camp is organized to comply with university regulations governing off-campus courses. Nine semester hours of work are offered and credits earned are accepted by the university exactly as those completed on the campus. Classes meet for one hour a day five days a week for the eight weeks of the summer session. Each class is taught by regular members of the university faculty. The head of the department of physical education of the university staff is the camp advisor and director of the summer school.

The members of the waterfront staff are all registered Red Cross life guards under the direction of a resident Red Cross examiner.

The camp contains approximately forty buildings, including a modern dining hall with a seating capacity of nearly four hundred persons; a branch of the Withers Library of Bloomington, Illinois; an outdoor theater; craft shops; a trading post; and class rooms. Students will be housed in newly built cabins which have been erected as a unit apart from the regular camp for use by the summer school.

Originally designed to meet the needs of re-

ligious groups for short-term conferences, East Bay Camp has developed into one of the leading camping centers of Illinois. In nineteen hundred thirty-eight, 3,676 campers from four hundred forty-nine towns in Illinois and forty-seven towns in other states attended conferences at the camp for periods of from three to seven days. The responsibility for the recreational program for these campers becomes the practical problem of students and faculty of the summer school.

Qualified students will direct the activities for campers in hiking, nature study, art, swimming, handicrafts, music and the like for the various conferences throughout the summer, as a part of their regular training.

Wanted—a Public Relations Counsel

(Continued from page 280)

stage actions simple. The audience will be the combined service clubs of Oak Park.

Perhaps this is all a "pipe dream." Yet some wise man once said that our beginning is a dream and our end is a dream, and when we ourselves stop dreaming we die. Well, even if we can't secure a public relations counsel for our staff, can't we all, as executives and staff, aim at being public relations counsels ourselves in a small way? Can't we strive for a viewpoint and policies of our own? An organization so wisely and humanely built that the workers will give the executive the dividends of loyalty and they in turn will receive them in terms of satisfaction in a job not only done well but received well. Couldn't we try for a closer, more alert, more understanding relationship with our community; attend more public meetings, more recreation conferences such as the National Recreation Association sponsors; keep our eye on the changing world with its new play idioms; have more open-house days on the playgrounds when the parents may see a composite picture of our activities? Couldn't we set up a policy of having someone attend every Parent-Teacher meeting and give a brief announcement of the playground program and activities? I have seen this idea work out efficiently in the case of a library program. In short, can't we sell our playgrounds on the three-fold basis of personal relations, public relations, and press relations? I hope so. I think so.

Centers for Girls

(Continued from page 289)

changed, or has been insured, damaged, and is now being sold by the insurance company. One woman with a flair for interior decorating should be in charge of this phase of the work, for much can be done with little expense by one who knows how and enters into the spirit of the thing, and tactfully guides the others.

More About Leadership

The greatest task facing the recreation director is to secure just the right woman as director of the center and squeeze her salary out of his budget or secure it from a special grant, a gift or some other source. Later the Community Chest or recreation commission may take care of this item officially but at first a demonstration must be made. The girls' center director should be an employee of the recreation department, to coordinate her efforts with the rest of the program, and to be a playground director in the same neighborhood in the summer if at all possible. In one city the director of the center is a kindergarten teacher in the morning and directs the center five evenings a week.

Part time leaders may come from many sources as mentioned under leadership and are paid in many ways. In one city, different civic organizations "adopt" a club leader for a special activity —cooking, sewing, music, dramatics—giving the recreation department her salary for one or more sessions a week for a club year—October 1st to May 1st. In another city a wealthy woman was persuaded to "endow" a certain service in which she was vitally interested. With a live women's council and an energetic recreation director and a creative inspirational woman leader to direct the center, part time leadership should not be a great problem, for those in charge very wisely will only permit the center to grow as they find the right part time leaders and can build up a morale.

Encourage the girls' center director to devote some time daily to visiting the district, getting to know the girls and their problems, cooperating with case workers and other agencies, so that in time she becomes an authority on the girl life of the neighborhood.

Urge the director and leading board members to attend conferences and visit other girls' centers for inspiration and help.

As soon as a girls' center is established, the director should watch for potential junior leaders and train them to help with younger girls.

Toward the end of the first year, all those interested in the center should analyze the problems, programs, and needs, and take steps to improve

the facilities, leadership and program another year.

With one center established as a demonstration, arrange for women's groups to visit it. Soon other sections will be demanding the same. Bring city council members and civic club leaders to see the center and try to get the expense of the girls' center projects included in the regular recreation department budget in the future.

When one center is well established and another neighborhood needs one, get the recreation commission and the same women's council interested. If they are not interested, organize a new one. Find the woman to be the next director and let her work under the present one as an apprentice for awhile. *Don't shift directors.* Girls' centers need the *continuous leadership* of capable women.

"Accent on Youth"

(Continued from page 290)

number in the series. The program will be conducted in two parts: Part I will be patterned after the Walter Damrosch famed radio programs, when children will be introduced and taught to recognize individual instruments in the orchestra. Part II will present selections of special appeal to children including "Aubade," from "Le Cid" by Massenet; "In a Chinese Temple Garden," by Ketélby; "Funeral March of a Marionette," by Gounod; "Triumphal March of the Boyards," by Halvorsen; "The Swan," by Saint Saëns; and "Minuet," by Mozart.

Interesting stories and facts about each program are being prepared so that one week in advance of the performance every elementary school tacher will receive a copy of the story to help her in acquainting her pupils with the program.

First among stories to tell children are fairy tales. The beginning, "once upon a time," kindles immediate response in a child from the earliest years through the grades. No other class of stories gives such stimulus to active imagination or presents so vividly a new world with all sorts of strange things and interesting people. What could be more exciting then than the second of the series, which will be a fairy tale story presented in dance pantomime by the Rae Studio of the Dance?

Emerson it was who said, "The eye is the best of the artists." The pleasure arising from color, outline, motion, and grouping stimulates the senses to new beauties, creating a love of beauty which is essentially taste. The development of good taste in any child cannot be started too soon.

The third program in the junior series will bring drama to the stage. On March 25th the Cameo Players of the Immaculate Conception Academy for girls will present "Princess Moss-Rose," written by Marguerite Merington. These girls have been receiving excellent dramatic training since their entrance into the Academy and are no novices before the footlights. The charm and sincerity of their past performances have been as appealing to parents as to young audiences.

The final program will be presented by the Recreation Commission's own Children's Little Theater. The Little Theater, which meets every Saturday morning, offers instruction in drama, rhythm, melody band, folk dancing, and choral work. Over a hundred boys and girls are enrolled in the theater and the approaching operetta will be given by forty of the advanced members. The Children's Theater is fortunate in being under the direction of a woman of superior theatrical ability and experience. The coming performance, "The Fairy of the Witch's Dell," is by no means the initial public debut of the children.

The Junior Leisure-Time Series has already been endorsed by the superintendent of public schools, the superintendent of parochial schools, and the executive council of the Parent-Teacher Association. Through teachers, principals, and parent-teacher groups, in cooperation with local press and radio stations, the programs are being brought before the children.

We believe that the Junior Leisure-Time Series will prove a step forward in the development of Davenport's recreation program.

Boston Awaits You

(Continued from page 294)

missioner William P. Long is chairman, (and he is also chairman of the Boston Committee on arrangements for the Twenty-Fourth National Recreation Congress), will provide the visitor with delightful scenes and recreation facilities right in the heart of Boston.

Across Tremont Street, one of the most distinguished shopping streets of the city, one walks into the Boston Common, with its great elm trees, its famous Frog Pond, which dates back to the time when Yankee lads protested to General Howe of the British Army that his soldiers were spoiling their skating. Across this thoroughfare one may also step into the shaded paths of the

Public Garden, one of the most noted horticultural parks of the country. The Public Garden has all the atmosphere of an old English park, with its old shade trees, its beds of brilliant flowers, its pleasure lake with swan boats plying back and forth across it, and with swans and ducks feeding from the hands of children. In winter it is gay with skaters, and in summer the people gather about its banks for rest and coolness.

Included in the Boston Park Department is a playground system which last year had an attendance of 8,564,566 children. It has eleven gymnasia, a system of baths and beaches located in many parts of the city. It is in charge of Franklin Park, with its Zoological garden. It maintains two city golf courses and a system of ball parks where Boston's Twilight League baseball games are played throughout the summer. Franklin Field, with its tennis courts, is one of the outdoor attractions for the young.

One of the beauty spots of Boston is the Fenway, which is under the maintenance of the City Park Department. It comprises 116 acres of land bordering on Muddy River, a historic stream whose banks provided farm land for the early settlers. This river is now beautifully landscaped. It is bordered with flowering shrubs, Japanese bamboo, rushes, marshmallow, and a wide variety of trees which have been brought from all parts of the world. A good hiker can walk for seven miles along the Fenway. Its driveways cover more than four miles. In addition to this, the Park Department maintains Marine Park, with its aquarium, and supervises the Arnold Arboretum, one of the most famous horticultural centers in the country, which is maintained by Harvard University for purposes of scientific research in arbori-culture, and as a garden for trees and shrubs suited to the climate of Massachusetts.

Three Playground Personality Stories

(Continued from page 296)

be found with different groups of boys, working with untiring zeal. In summer his band draws large crowds from miles around to the open-air concerts. His boys went with him into the woods and cut cedar posts to make a rustic band stand. Securing electricity from the nearby school, they have good lighting and what with an improvised "mike" they certainly give concerts well worth hearing.

To the orchestra boys, Mr. Johnson is universally known as "Pop." If you know anything about boys and girls of today you are aware that a nickname is often a term of endearment. So it is with "Pop Johnson." And so I say three cheers for "Pop" and his boy orchestras! Three cheers for a man who has led the way to better living for part of our American youth! And I would be overlooking the point of my tale if I didn't add: three cheers for a man who has salvaged himself thereby!

The Woman Who Knew How to Take a Joke

My third story—this one is only an anecdote—concerns one Mrs. Pitcher, a recreation supervisor. Every recreation worker will recognize something familiar in the incident. It typifies those numerous occasions when playground youngsters try out a director by some trick or bit of juvenile impudence to see what stuff the director is made of. It's a wise director who comes through such a testing without losing face!

Mrs. Pitcher, of middle age, with snow white hair, approaching the recreation center one morning was astonished to see what appeared to be a large painting on the front of the building. To one of the playground boys who was walking along beside her she cried, "My goodness! What have those boys been up to now?" The boy twisted and turned in great embarrassment and finally said defiantly, "Well, you'll find out about it any way so I might as well tell first as last. I helped to do it. Now have me arrested if you want to!"

"Oh, Ned!" urged Mrs. Pitcher, "what is it and what does it say?"

"Well, it's the picture of a woman, and it says 'Molly Pitcher's Hotel.' So there!"

Mrs. Pitcher surprised Ned and relieved his anxiety by bursting out laughing. Later, she quite took the wind out of the gang's sails by saying, "Boys, that was a bad thing to do as far as injuring property was concerned, but as far as I am concerned you might have called me many worse names than that. Molly Pitcher was a brave historic character and I consider it a compliment to be called after her. From now on, I'm 'Molly' and 'Molly Pitcher' to you."

It was the best thing that could have happened. The boys have no less respect for 'Molly' and they have a stronger regard for her as a pal. After an evening of games you may hear the boys shout, "So long, Molly! Good night! See yer tomorrow!"

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Budge on Tennis

By J. Donald Budge. Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York. $2.00.

THIS BOOK presents the techniques in tennis playing which help make champions. It tells some of the secrets behind the powerful drives, deadly smashes, accurate strokes, and court strategy which have made Donald Budge the great tennis player he is. Every stroke is illustrated. An interesting section of the book is devoted to a biographical sketch of Donald Budge which will take the reader behind the scenes.

Pottery Made Easy

By John Wolfe Dougherty. The Bruce Publishing Company, New York. $2.25.

MR. DOUGHERTY'S BOOK is a challenge to the widespread idea that pottery is too difficult and expensive a hobby for the amateur craftsman. It shows how artistic pieces can be turned out in the home shop with a minimum of difficulty and with homemade equipment. In addition to the instructions for making a number of articles, a handy chart is included which will help the beginner choose from a wide variety of interesting projects. The author also gives a brief history of the potter's craft, a glossary of terms, and a list of necessary supplies, tools, and equipment. There are many illustrations.

Better Badminton

By Carl H. Jackson and Lester A. Swan. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $1.00.

THIS IS THE latest addition to the Barnes Dollar Sports Library. It is organized in progressive teaching or learning steps, which should be very helpful to the coach and instructor in organizing his teaching procedure. Instructions are given in the various strokes and strategies, and rules and scoring methods are offered. There are also suggestions for organizing tournaments, and a bibliography and glossary terms are included.

Persons Participating in Leisure-Time Activities by Economic Status

Greater Cleveland. Prepared with the assistance of WPA Project by Howard W. Green. Cleveland Health Council, 1001 Huron Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

THIS STUDY IS AN attempt to suggest improvement in the method of record keeping by leisure-time agencies. In securing the material, nineteen private service organizations were analyzed to determine certain factors regarding the number of persons participating in the various programs, the economic levels from which they came, and the relation of constituencies to the various agencies. A study of economic levels reflects the fact that the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and Camp Fire Girls cater to the highest economic groups, the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. to the second highest, and the various settlement houses to a considerably lower economic grouping. The major portion of the book is given over to a series of spot maps indicating the location of the constituency of each of the nineteen participating organizations. As a method of study and as a basis for careful record keeping, this volume should be of value to all concerned with the administration of recreation.

The Psychology of Making Life Interesting

By Wendell White, Ph.D. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.50.

BUILT AROUND the want for variety in life, this book deals with people in life situations in general, the prevention of unwholesome behavior, and the furthering of mental health. In Part Three the author discusses methods of securing the variety which makes life more interesting, and here the importance of recreation is stressed in a number of chapters. Of special interest is the discussion on active and passive recreation, the pursuit of hobbies, of freedom in leisure hours, and of enlarging experience through companionship, poetry, visual art, and music.

Curtains Going Up

By Albert McCleery and Carl Glick. Pitman Publishing Corporation, New York. $4.00.

THE AMERICAN THEATER beyond Broadway—the theater of the community groups created by the people themselves in hundreds of cities and towns the country over—this is the theater presented in a volume by two men who have had an important part in developing these amateur groups of players who are establishing a true American popular drama. The book covers nearly two hundred representative groups. It outlines their development, explains how they have created their facilities and staged their productions, and tells just what they have done and are doing. There are 150 illustrations, many of them showing community theater structures as well as stage sets and scenes from plays.

Motion Pictures and Radio

Report of the Regents' Inquiry. By Elizabeth Laine. McGraw Hill Book Co., Inc. $1.75.

ONE OF THE values of the Inquiry into the Characters and Cost of Public Education in the State of New York study lies in the isolation of certain phases of the study for release to the public. Such is this volume on Motion Pictures and Radio. It is designed primarily for school authorities and deals with the educational values of these means of learning, and the technical problems of adapting them to school use. Experiments indicate that learning with the aid of motion pictures is increased from 20% to 27%. The estimated power of retention is increased by 38% and the pupil's interest is

greatly stimulated. The most important contribution of the radio, says the author, is "that of introducing history in the making." The book's chief value is for teachers and school administrators.

Spring Plays and Programs; Autumn Plays and Programs; Winter Plays and Programs.

Edited by Florence Hale. Educational Publishing Corporation, Darien, Conn. 75¢ each; for set 3, $2.00.

These volumes represent collections of entertainment material for classroom and auditorium use, including short plays, simple pageants, recitations, poems, songs. They will be of particular help to the teacher or leader responsible for holiday and special day programs. Suggested stage settings and costumes are simple; directions are clear and easy to follow.

Quartz Family Minerals.

By H. C. Dake, Frank L. Fleener and Ben Hur Wilson. Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York. $2.50.

Here is a handbook for the collector of minerals who will find all the information he needs for the pursuit of a fascinating hobby. Much of the material is not available elsewhere.

The Boys' Club.

By R. K. Atkinson. Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York. $1.75.

The author, who has had long experience in the recreation movement and in boys' club work, brings practical knowledge and experience to this presentation of the history, objectives, activities, and practices of the boys' club movement. The book is a story of the development of the specialized techniques for helping boys caught in bad social and economic environments. It traces the task of forming clubs from gangs in order to prevent delinquency and then opening the way for more constructive work through the discovery of the interests and aptitudes of these boys.

How to Make Music on the Harmonica.

By P. V. Planta. Leisure League of America, New York. $.35.

A complete manual on harmonica playing is this booklet which gives information on the subject ranging from a brief history of the mouth organ to methods of securing special effects and the arrangement of a number of selections for the harmonica. It is an exceedingly practical booklet for the would-be harmonica player.

Manual for Christian Leaders.

Young Men's Christian Association, Dayton, Ohio. $1.00.

This book is the report of the 1938 Christian Leaders' Institute held last December at the Y.M.C.A. in Dayton, Ohio, under the sponsorship of the Youth Program Council of the Y.M.C.A., in cooperation with a number of local agencies interested in youth. Among the subjects discussed and demonstrations given were Banquet and Supper Programs, Directing Amateur Dramatics, Discussion Groups, Program Planning, Recreation Leading, and Song Leading. The manual records the proceedings of the meetings in a volume of 120 pages.

The Museum and Popular Culture.

By T. R. Adam. American Association for Adult Education, New York. $1.00.

Museums have long played a part in providing their communities with facilities for adult education in the arts and sciences. It is therefore appropriate that a booklet summarizing the contribution of museums should be included in the series of studies in the social significance of adult education in the United States. The book is not an appraisal of the museum movement in all its phases, but is designed only to be an evaluation of the specific types of museum activities which touch on the diffusion of learning among the adult population.

"Understanding Youth—His Search for a Way of Life."

By Dr. Roy A. Burkhart. The Abingdon Press, New York. $1.50.

A most practical and helpful book for workers in church recreation. Dr. Burkhart has had wide experience in work with young people and his own church is a laboratory in which much of his program has been developed. The final chapter entitled "A Program to Meet the Needs of Youth" brings together something of Dr. Burkhart's philosophy and much of his program for his own church young people.

"Which Way America? Communism, Fascism, Democracy."

By Lyman Bryson. The Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York City. $.60.

There are many unAmerican interests now using high powered propaganda to gain the support of various sections of the American people. Lyman Bryson in a very interesting and effective way has written this little volume describing in clear terms Communism, Fascism and Democracy in order that people may have the facts wherewith to understand and meet the forces of partisan propaganda. It is written in conversation style such as Professor Bryson uses in his radio programs.

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Co-Recreation

DID you ever hear people ask questions like these: What kind of activities can a public recreation center or a community organization conduct for young men and young women together (or boys and girls, or adult men and women)? Are there any kinds of activities that *ought* to be conducted with mixed groups if it is possible to do so? How does mixing the sexes affect the leadership problem? The problem of equipment? What limitations need to be observed? What happens to the membership and control policies of one-sex organizations? What differences are there in the educative, recreative, and broadly social effects of activities carried on for members of one sex and those arranged for both sexes together?

Questions like these in the minds of local workers led to the publication of the admirable handbook, *Partners in Play* by Mary J. Breen, issued by the National Recreation Association. They led to an exploratory session last spring in the National Education-Recreation Council, a consultative body representative of national organizations, public and private, interested in various forms of education, guidance, and recreation. They are partly responsible also for this issue of *Recreation,* devoted as it is to reports of recent experiences in co-recreational activities.

A great many people have contributed these reports. They have been frank in referring to successes and failures and in suggesting values as they see them. There is need for more and better reporting of practice and reflection upon it. It is hoped that the statements here assembled will help many by showing what can be done, how it can be done and what is worth working for, but that in addition they will stimulate some to further reflection upon the basic questions involved.

I should like to see young people today living far richer and more satisfying lives ten or twenty years from now than do many people now in middle life—and that, whether they are richer or poorer in goods and money than the generation they succeed. I should like men and women to have more interests which they enjoy and have learned to pursue together—some of these interests accompanied by well developed skills. I should like them to have had such an experience in playing and working together as younger people that some of them at least will have learned how, by the overtones of their daily relationships with each other, to make play out of work. I don't see any reason for having Republican Clubs and then Women's Republican Clubs, Missionary Societies and then Women's Missionary Societies, except for the fact that up to now men and women have not learned to be equally responsible partners in enterprise that concerns all of us.

The first thing I should want mixed activities to do for younger boys and girls and for young adults is to add the zest and the variety of approaches which the presence of the other sex ought to supply. Of course, the range of interest should go considerably beyond dancing and sports, for example. Is it possible that this good, self-forgetful play might also provide a ground of experience in cooperation, in mutual adjustment to differences, and in respect for each other's contributions that will be significant for the future in these other and perhaps larger ways? These hopes furnish part of the reason for seeing what can be done and how to do it.

J. EDWARD SPROUL
Program Executive, National Board,
Young Men's Christian Associations
of the United States

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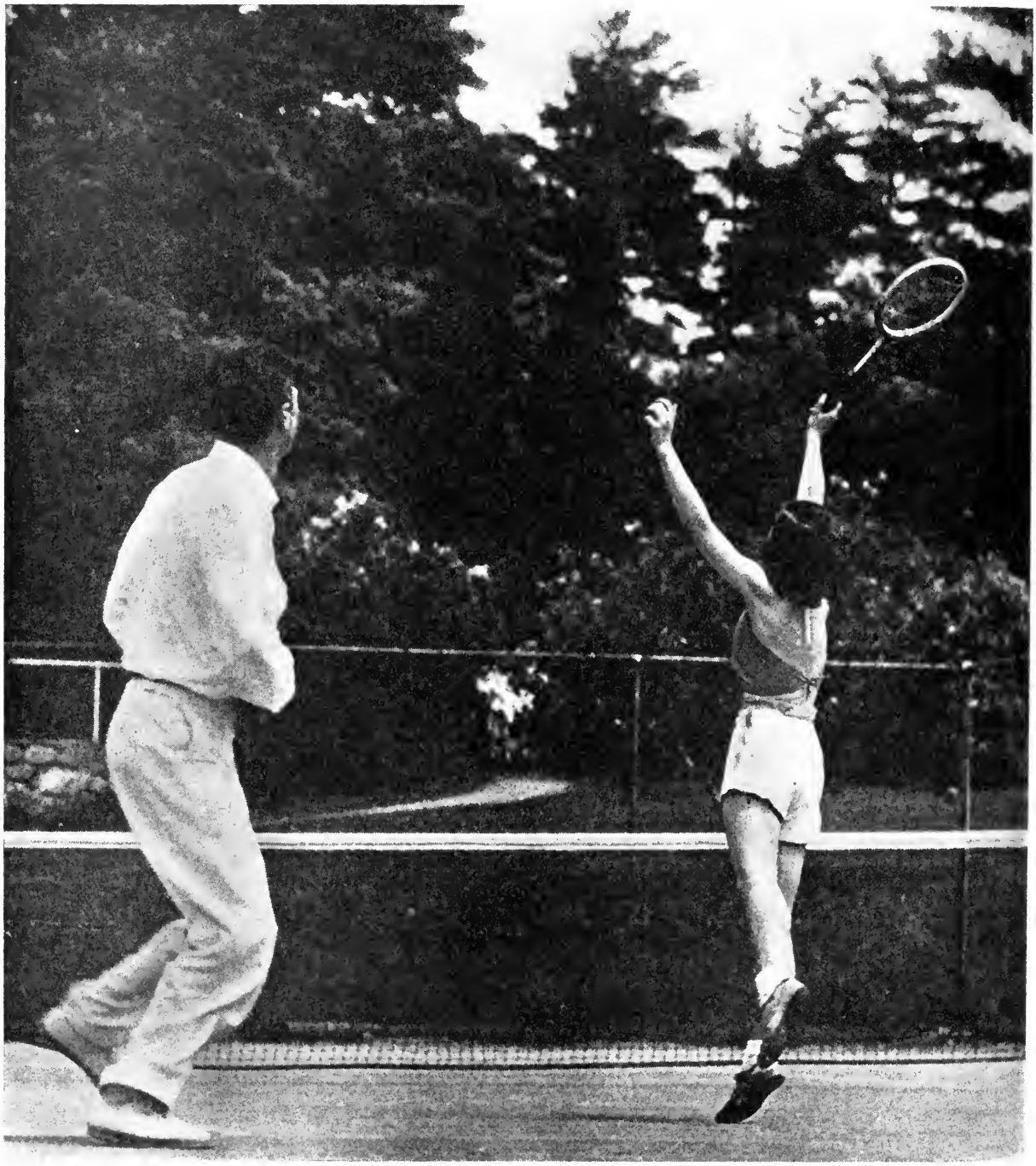

Photo from Laurence V. Loy, Amherst, Mass.

"Without any set formula, we may apply to ourselves the fact that a distinct contribution can be made to marriage by satisfying leisure-time activity; satisfaction in the activity itself, satisfaction in sharing the interest with another, satisfaction in the increased understanding of that other glimpsed in leisure time spent together."

Janet Fowler Nelson
National Board, Y.W.C.A.

Every community center should have, if possible, a "drop-in" room for young people, with attractive furnishings and bright curtains, interesting pictures, books and magazines, a radio, piano, and growing plants. And, above all, a fireplace!

Photo from Laurence Long, Amherst, Mass.

Let's Serve Youth!

By ETHEL BOWERS
National Recreation Association

TODAY too many agencies are driving young people away from their doors instead of attracting them in increasing numbers. Too many of our youth leaders are failing to recognize certain vital forces that work in our young people between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five years. We can shut our eyes to these forces; we can say they are not there; we can ignore them in our program planning, but we can do nothing to stop them. We can, however, help young people to understand these forces, to control them and to direct them into wholesome, useful channels.

Needs of Youth

We need to understand human nature. We cannot change it. Young people are in the mating age. They are growing and developing, and we must recognize the fact that they are growing very rapidly; that they have very little reserve energy, and that most of this is used up in the daily routine of personal care, home duties, school and extracurricular activities, church and club affiliations. Many of them have joined every organization they possibly can; many of them are greatly overworked. These are the "joiners." In addition to these, we have the great army of "drifters"—those whose background is not adequate, who are self-conscious regarding their clothes, who lack the restless energy and ambition of some of our youth, who are undernourished, handicapped, sometimes from birth, mentally or physically. Members of this group are the ones who need our co-recreational activities most and who, lacking the proper outlets, will be most attracted to the cheaper forms of commercial recreation and the most undesirable forms of loafing. Both groups have long hours when they want sociability and companionship of their own age, usually outside the home.

We must not make romance unpopular. It has been driven out of many of our churches, our neighborhood houses and community centers, and even from many of our homes, yet it thrives. Romance should be brought back to these desirable places, and a normal, happy way to do this is by providing co-recreation.

Today we stress programs for girls, but too often the girls who should be there are not present but are hanging around nearby soda counters

or taverns. We provide baseball for the boys, but not every boy wants to play baseball, and the most ardent players do not want to play all the time. We need to provide activities which will meet the needs of the boys and girls of this age for meeting, for dropping in at odd times for quiet or less strenuous activities, as well as for the organized co-recreational programs of music, dramatics, dancing, crafts, which we usually find in our centers. We must give romance a chance—not drive it out.

Youth Demands Progress

We must also recognize youth's demand for progress. Youth is often critical of its environment. Boys and girls want to rise above the conditions into which they have been born, to make more of a success of life than their elders have. They demand outside contacts at this mating age, and scarcely any home can meet all of their leisure-time needs because of their desire to "go places and do things."

In this article Miss Bowers has mentioned a number of activities which are described in various articles following this introduction to the subject of co-recreation. More information about Evansville's roller skating program, for example, will be found in Mr. Newcom's account of "Co-Recreation in Indiana's Largest Play Plant." "Recreation at the University of Iowa" tells of a dry club night as it is being conducted at the University of Iowa. Similarly, other interesting activities recommended as enjoyable and desirable in a co-recreational program are described in many of the articles.

At this age young people have ideals, but if they are continually thwarted by home and environmental conditions these ideals may be lowered with resulting hasty marriages or moral lapses. It is our responsibility to assist them in their struggle to improve themselves. We can, through co-recreation, help them to know the young people of their neighborhoods better, to meet new companions, to work and play together under wholesome circumstances.

Some of our leaders have done excellent work in this field by organizing junior councils conducting weekly open house parties for informal socialized sports such as badminton, and even by co-recreation camping and outings. How much better for young people really to get to know each other on a rainy day at camp or under the strain of a hard winter sports outing trip than in our much frequented commercial recreation places!

The Right to Choose

Another factor to be considered is youth's right to choose. Young people today are independent. They will not stand dictation. They demand the right to go their own way. Too often, however, direction is given this path by opportunities which are only those of commercial recreation. One of our recreation leaders has said, "Seven o'clock in the evening is the dangerous hour," for it is the first time in the entire day when a young man or woman is really free to choose how he or she will spend the evening. The burden of the choice as to whether or not the path will lead upward toward the wise use of leisure time rests squarely on the shoulders of the adults of the community. We must help these young people gain skills in those activities which are best suited for co-recreation and establish good taste in cultural activities.

We must learn from commercial recreation ways of attracting youth to our activities in giving them what they want. Use color, movement, such as shifting lights; furnish as much luxury as possible and all other elements which contribute to a romantic atmosphere. The awkward, gawky boy or girl does not want to dance on the floor of a brilliantly lighted gymnasium where the spectators, composed of not too sympathetic classmates, may laugh at the novice's attempts.

Finally, youth leaders must recognize the importance of having young people grow up in normal home relationships. They do not grow up in a vacuum. From earliest years they will be in constant association with other people in family groups and with the opposite sex. We must teach our boys and girls to work and play together from early childhood. We cannot wait until they are in college for many will not go to college. We must not segregate boys and girls during early adolescence and then subject them to the emotional strain which comes with their first co-recreational activity.

Some Successful Methods

Some of the most successful methods used in attracting youth to recreational activities include the following:

Roller Skating. There is nothing finer than outdoor roller skating on a smooth street, preferably not bounded by residences, or, better still, on lighted cement tennis courts. Some cities conduct

skating nights twice a week for eight weeks in the fall and spring, with music supplied by a public address system, by a radio or phonograph plugged into some street light or cooperative neighbor's front porch light, by a WPA orchestra; or, as one ingenious leader did, by the radio music from his own car picked up by a public address system placed on the seat of the car. In mild or uncertain climates these roller skating nights could be conducted throughout the winter. The young people provide their own skates and the park department should provide an abundance of benches.

Many agencies are having regular roller skating nights in basement game rooms or in a gymnasium. Skates with fiber wheels are bought on credit and paid for from a rental of 5¢ an hour. In Evansville, Indiana, the Recreation Department and the WPA have cooperated in opening a whole floor of an old factory building for co-recreation with roller skating to music delivered by a public address system four nights a week in one-hour periods from six until ten o'clock.

The Lounge Library. Every community center should have a room, preferably just inside the entrance, as a lounge library or a glorified "hang-out" room. This room should be completely enclosed, with just one entrance, not a passageway or open lobby. It should have comfortable, sturdy furniture, slightly better than that found in the homes of the neighborhood, bright curtains, wall hangings, interesting pictures, books, magazines, radio, a phonograph, an old piano, and, if possible, growing plants or artificial flowers. Ideally this room should have a fireplace, and in one agency this fireplace has been "endowed" by an interested patron so that there may be a fire burning every evening. Most important of all, this room should have, not overhead lights, but the floor and table lamps, to be found in any living room. A mature woman who is a hostess-leader should serve this room in that capacity. Young people should be encouraged to drop in at any time to lounge, chat, read, wait for their friends, study their homework, write letters, listen to their favorite radio programs, play their favorite records or pound out "chop sticks" on the piano. This room should never be closed for meetings, but should always be available for the use of the youth of the neighborhood whenever the community center is open.

The Game Room. Many leisure-time agencies have no "drop-in" activities at all; others have game rooms for boys only. We need in every center a co-recreation game room where boys and girls and young men and young women can play normally and naturally the many table games, toss games, and floor games which are popular, and of course, table tennis. There should be, if possible, a number of table tennis tables so that no one will have to wait long for a chance to play, and adjacent to these should be an abundance of benches or seats for those waiting their turn, resting between games, or just enjoying the companionship of others while watching the play. One school center has one long, narrow room with ten table tennis tables available every week day afternoon and evening the year round.

(Continued on page 359)

Music was the prevailing interest at the institute held in Onachita National Forest, Louisiana, but social recreation had an important place. And doesn't it always?

Co-Recreation in Indiana's Largest Play Plant

By JAMES R. NEWCOM
Director of Recreation
Evansville, Indiana

SUPPLYING RECREATION to fourteen hundred people six evenings a week is a large order any way you look at it! This is the average record of Evansville's new mammoth community play plant which serves both our city and its surrounding territory. Located in what was formerly a large furniture factory, the play center was opened in 1936; on the opening day it was visited by approximately 18,500 persons, all interested to see what was going on.

Since the opening day community enthusiasm has been unflagging. The center, which is under WPA auspices with the cooperation of the Township trustees and the County and City administrations, is open from 5:00 to 10:30 P. M. each week day. Co-recreational activities are emphasized. Boys and girls, men and women alike, may participate at the same time. We have worked out the project on the theory that if boys and girls are thrown together naturally where their fun is supervised, they won't be out in parked autos, in questionable dance places and in resorts that do not hesitate to provide youngsters with intoxicants.

Dancing Attracts Thousands

The stellar attractions of the center are roller skating four nights a week and social dancing two nights a week. The dance floor — the largest dance-floor-and-skating-rink in southern Indiana —is devoted to social dancing every Thursday evening, when it attracts some 1,800 to 2,800 people. With the average age of the attendants between eighteen and twenty years, it is apparent that we are getting the young men and women of the community. The dancers come early and stay late, and they sit out very few dances. We require the orchestra to play almost constantly while it is on duty, not allowing more than one minute delay between numbers, with the result that the dancers are ready to go home and to bed when the dance is over. There is no pall of smoke hanging in the air—for smoking is not allowed in any of the recreation rooms, except in a smoking lounge in the basement of the building. Intoxicants, of course, are not allowed in the building. Any person found with liquor or under the influence of liquor is denied admittance and is asked to leave. This rule is strictly enforced.

Courtesy Bureau of Recreation, Philadelphia

Whether in Evansville's huge play plant or at Philadelphia's Funfield Recreation Center, social dancing occupies a place of importance in any list of co-recreational activities! The subject will be discussed in the next issue of the magazine.

Many an individual, refused admission because he has had a bottle of beer or so, though he is in no sense of the word intoxicated, comes back the next night in acceptable condition with a smile and an apology. Petting is not permitted at all; a man may even be asked not to put his arms around his own wife! All rules are thoroughly explained to the group and this close supervision is not resented.

The dance music is furnished by two WPA twelve-piece orchestras, carrying out the night club atmosphere. The orchestra, in uniform, is seated in a regular shell, and the musicians play from decorative, commercial dance-band music racks made in the same building.

When the project was first opened, only modern dances were contemplated. Apparently they failed to meet all the needs of the community. There was a demand for old-time square dances, and since the activities of the center are based on public demand, Wednesday nights were set aside for old-fashioned dances. These are the most hilarious nights of all; from Evansville and surrounding counties come the lovers of old dances to disport themselves. Sometimes as many as twenty sets (circles) are on the dance floor, which, on this evening, is reserved for adults only. In the gallery an audience as large, if not larger, than the number of people on the floor watches the fun. Travelers passing through the city who have heard the broadcast of the dance on the radio often drop in.

The Dance Hall Becomes a Skating Rink

On Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday nights this big dance floor is turned into a roller skating rink, and the rumble of skate wheels nearly drowns out the music amplified by a public address system. The skaters are controlled by a leader out on the floor who sees that they do not skate too fast and that there is no unnecessary roughness. The leader also conducts social mixers such as couples only, bell skating, Kentucky Steal, bag-tag and Grand March. Many skaters have purchased their own shoes and skates and frequent the place every night that the rink is open. Other persons who do not own their own skates are charged a small fee of five cents per session of one and one half hours. This takes care of the wear and tear on the skates as well as the other miscellaneous expenses incidental to this activity.

Games Always Popular

Besides dancing and skating other diversions are offered at the community center. The game room attracts many people each evening, both young and old. The game room equipment includes two box hockey games, two skee ball games, two table hockey games, one swing ball game, checkers, chess, carroms, go-mo-ku, cards, parchesi, one dozen skill game machines and many others. In one end a reading nook with tables containing a variety of magazines, current and back numbers, is very popular. There is also a newspaper rack, with local daily papers, comics and magazine sections and book shelves containing the classics, poems, religious texts, histories and fiction. The reading room is attractively furnished with a leather-covered divan, over-stuffed chairs, floor lamps, table lamps, a radio and an electric victrola. The game room is as free from restrictions and regulation as possible, and the atmosphere is one of freedom and choice. Practically all of the games were made in the workshop at the center.

Next to the game room there is a large room where ten regulation ping-pong tables are constantly in use. Very little cost is involved as the paddles are made in the workshop, and approximately less than one dozen balls are used each week. Industrial, church, boys', men's and other ping-pong leagues meet in this room, which has a ping-pong supervisor. Time limits are set so as to allow more people to play on the tables.

Drama a Part of the Program

During the winter months a dramatic program is sponsored at the center. Several marionette classes for young and old are held each week and much interest is being manifested along these lines. Many marionette and puppet classes give plays, using the puppets they have made under direction of the WPA drama supervisor.

Other Activities

Indoor horseshoes, archery and rifle practice were three popular pastimes of previous years. The space occupied by these activities has been turned over to new activities which are on the whole less dangerous and accommodate more people—a children's puppet theater and children's nursery, shuffleboard courts, washer courts and a marble golf course. In the nursery, which was put in to accommodate the large number of young children who came with their parents to the social

and old-time dances, a varied supervised play program is carried on. Almost all conceivable nursery play apparatus is there, including sandboxes, tables, chairs, blocks, and seesaws. There are twelve small beds where children may rest or sleep.

An extensive handcraft program is carried on at the community center. Free instruction is given in weaving, knitting, crocheting, and sewing. The WPA carpenters have made many kinds of looms and frames which are loaned to the handcraft class members. Classes are provided for women's and children's handcraft groups and there is a mixed class for adults.

The Workshop

The workshop, which is located on the top floor of the building, is a busy place at all times. In this up-to-date, well-equipped shop, is created most of the equipment used in the building and on the public playgrounds. It was there that the ping-pong and game tables were made and even the paddles used in ping-pong. The workmen always are inventing something, and from their ingenuity come many of the devices used in the building and in the recreation activities elsewhere. All of the grotesque figures and floats used in the playground circus and Christmas parade were made by the creation staff of the WPA; modelers, plasterers, painters, carpenters and seamstresses, all played an active part in this work.

A Club Program

Recently a club work program has been inaugurated. Some of the clubs that have been organized are: Clabber, Shuffleboard, Indian, Bicycle, Washer, Art, Harmonica, Tumbling, Guitar, Skating, Boys' and Girls.' These clubs meet at the community center one evening each week under capable leadership. Through club work we hope to create, by providing good leaders, intelligent organization, and a stimulating and challenging program, that kind of environment which contributes to personality development and social mindedness. The club work program is proving one of the best mediums for making our work educationally and socially valuable.

Values Recognized

In order to get a cross section of public opinion as to the value of the program at the center, the presidents of the P.T.A.'s, the City Park Board, the Superintendent of Schools, supervisors, ministers and others who might constructively criticize the work, were invited to come in at any time and see the various activities as they were being carried on. The unanimous comment of all the visitors was that it was amazing that such a large number of people were being taken care of so successfully; it was difficult for them to visualize 2,800 people between the ages of sixteen and forty all dancing and playing together without trouble. We have never had any serious trouble since the opening of the center—not even a fight. While watching a dance one night, the judge of our Probate Court commented that our dancers do not mind bumping into each other—they just "grin and bear it"—while if the same couples were bumped into on the floor of one of our community dance taverns there would be a fight immediately!

About a year ago a three months' survey was made at the center to find out from what part of the city most of the patrons were coming, their age, sex, and whether or not the program met their requirements. After this survey a spot map was made which showed heavy representation from the low wage industrial areas and residential districts. This was exactly the group in which we were most interested.

The tremendous success of the community center and its unblemished record are a source of great pride to our Department. It has served more persons during 1938 than the entire city recreation program of ten years ago. The center has done an excellent job in supplying to many thousands of Evansville and Tri-State citizens such a program with little or no cost to them. The workers and leaders themselves on this recreation project have benefited very much in that they have been trained as leaders and have a higher standing in their community; they have demonstrated by their leadership and workmanship just what can be accomplished on such projects with proper guidance.

"Leaders, as they work together on everyday problems of living, are raising questions about the opportunities for enriching life from beginning to end by guiding young people into and through high moments of vivid experiences. . . . And they are learning through creative activities to give expression to beauty and nobility in human life. All around us are truths of human relationships and principles of great living to be discovered."

—Pauline B. Williamson.

The Municipalities Look at Co-Recreation

Of all recreation leaders, municipal directors might justifiably approach co-recreation with some reluctance. They handle the largest and most unselected groups; they live in glass houses at which any voter who chooses may throw stones. Yet in the stories which follow we see them courageously tackling the job of making possible for hundreds and thousands of citizens a normal, wholesome association of both sexes. Reading between the lines, you'll see the vast enthusiasm of these directors; you'll see how schools are recognizing their usefulness and parents are appreciating their work.

DOOR Bells Ring for Hikers. Persons who have signified interest in hikes in Austin, Texas, but just haven't done anything about it, are due to have their door bells rung by enthusiastic members of the calling committee of the Municipal Hiking Club. Succumbing to such contagious salesmanship, new members are easily recruited for the club's outings, which are capably organized by an advisory board appointed by the city's Recreation Department.

Neighborhood Old Time Dance Club. Repeated requests come to the average municipal recreation department for some suitable recreation for the "forty and over" groups of both sexes. In Highland Park, Michigan, the answer was found in an old-time dance club. With little money available for the enterprise, the superintendent of recreation enlisted the volunteer help of a neighborhood enthusiast who rounded up other enthusiasts. Soon a thriving self-supporting club was enjoying, in the field house, bi-monthly dancing to the strains of schottische, gavotte and waltz.

A committee within the club passes upon all music details and hires the four-piece orchestra. Every member is charged twenty-five cents for each evening's attendance. This charge covers music, caller's fee, light, heat and janitor's services. Under this plan it is necessary for the Recreation Department to furnish only the building and an occasional word of advice or praise. From *H. G. Myron,* Superintendent of Recreation.

"Glorified Hangouts" in Sioux City. An up-to-date version of the delightful old-fashioned parlor where young people met informally to talk, sing and enjoy one another's society, is to be provided in each recreation center in Sioux City, Iowa, operated by the Department of Public Recreation. These rooms—for which the local P.T.A. will furnish hosts and hostesses— will be attractively furnished with radios, pianos and table game equipment.

The "glorified hangout" is but one of the splendid co-recreational projects with which this city is enriching the lives of its younger folk. Drama clubs, art and craft classes, dart baseball, chess instruction, card games and social recreation parties—such activities have transformed the recreation center from a place where young people used to meet to go somewhere else, to a spot where they spend entire happy evenings together. And in addition, folk dancing, square dancing and other old-fashioned dancing are conducted at each of the city's recreation centers one evening each week. Hundreds of young men and women, together with their mothers and fathers enjoy together the quadrilles, reels, schottisches, two steps and waltzes.

Husband-and-Wife Volleyball. Husband-and-wife volleyball leagues are beginning to spring up at many of the Los Angeles, California, municipal recreation centers. Volleyball is becoming an outstanding attraction for many groups of young people.

Parents Behind Manitowoc's Program. "Parents of children who attend our dances are grateful that the department has provided this activity and cooperate splendidly whenever called upon to assist in any manner," says L. W. Robertson, Director of Recreation, Manitowoc, Wisconsin. Social dancing is but one of the co-activities carried on successfully in Manitowoc, others being badminton, volleyball, paddle tennis, some low-organized playground games, and Friday evening social recreation hours for junior high school and senior high school clubs. There seems to be a variation of practice among recreation directors

as to whether high school age clubs should be "closed" or "open" — that is, restricted or not restricted to students of certain high schools. In Manitowoc the clubs are open to any young people of the right age who care to join.

Badminton Nights for High School Students. As often as possible during the week, a badminton night is held for high school students in Albion, Michigan. The schools' recreation department owns twenty badminton racquets which are used for this purpose. Each player pays five cents to cover the cost of shuttlecocks, but no other charge is made. Usually a boy brings a girl, but a great deal of changing partners goes on during the evening. Ping-pong tables are in use most of the evening so that everyone has something to do. The group plays from seven to nine-thirty. It is a very successful project, and will receive more emphasis in next winter's program.

Courtesy Los Angles Playground and Recreation Department

Roller skating is another activity frequently held for high school boys and girls. Skates are furnished and no charge is made. At least once a month a community sing is scheduled in conjunction with the recreation dance which is held regularly. These sings have proved popular, and will soon be held more frequently.

Playwriting Class in Drama Program. Through playwriting classes, dramatics classes and dancing classes, Oklahoma City's large co-recreational Drama Association makes the work of its Children's, Youth's, and Adults' divisions not only highly entertaining but culturally worthwhile. Oklahoma City also has a Municipal Music Association in which men and women rehearse, broadcast and put on performances together. From *G. W. Danielson,* Director of Recreation.

Art Not Forgotten in Millburn, New Jersey. In Millburn's well-balanced recreation program the following co-recreational activities have been conducted with a good deal of success: social clubs (dancing and other types for the high school age group and an adult group); badminton (for husbands and wives — others may also play); art class (adults); mixed bowling tournaments (adults); adult education program (woodwork, metal work, bridge, painting, photography, art craft, special discussion groups on international affairs). Worthy of note is the emphasis on art—usually a favorite adult activity under able leadership. From *Harry A. Wuelser,* Superintendent of Recreation.

They Like Gay Seasonal Parties. In Kingston, Massachusetts, the National Youth Administration, with the cooperation of the local Playground Department and of a live recreation committee representing fifteen civic organizations, conducts a year-round recreation program of which an outstanding feature is a social recreation program for young people. Among the events enjoyed by the young people are an evening of dancing instruction followed by social dancing and such special parties as: Hallowe'en Costume Party in October, Hunter's Moon Dance in November, Winter Carnival Dance, Colonial Dance in February, St. Patrick's Day Party, style show, musicale and moving picture cabaret dance. From *Arthur C. King, Jr.,* District Supervisor of N.Y.A., Fall River, Massachusetts.

"Bike-Hikes" and Other "Co-Activities" in Decatur. Weekly hikes and bicycle

So great has been the response to our request for information on co-recreational activities that we have been forced to issue some of the material in what might be called "symposium" form. You will find here many novel ideas from all over the country which may help you in your program. Lack of space has also made it necessary for us to postpone until later issues of the magazine a number of the interesting articles received. They will be published as soon as possible.

trips to places of special interest are scheduled in four sections of Decatur, Illinois, for boys and girls of junior high school age and under, by the city recreation department. Many of the hikes are led by a nature guide.

Hiking is but one of Decatur's many delightful activities for mixed groups. There are seven parks in the city in which social dances are held every Friday night during the summer, under the supervision of the playground director and a committee of six or eight young men and women from the neighborhood. The Junior Dramatic Club includes boys and girls from fifteen to eighteen years of age and serves as a feeder for the older group, the Municipal Players. The junior group studies acting, reads plays and puts on skits, but does not produce plays before outside groups. At community forums, which are co-educational, subjects of interest to mixed groups, such as Dutch treats and marriage, are discussed. Other co-activities that are enjoyed in Decatur are: tap dancing, folk dancing, orchestra, progressive games, handcrafts and puppetry; most of these are organized on a club basis.

The Federal Music Project aids the program in many ways. The twenty-five piece orchestra plays for social dances, square dances, folk dances and community sings. The forty-piece band plays for festivals and other special events. All activities are conducted under trained leadership, with the cooperation in many instances of neighborhood adult recreation clubs.

Self-Operating Dance Clubs in Austin. Among the popular co-recreational activities which the Austin, Texas, Recreation Department promotes are five married couples dance clubs and one club of single girls who invite their dancing partners. Each club has a board of directors appointed by the superintendent of recreation which assumes all of the administrative duties of the club. The Recreation Department furnishes leadership and a place for the group to dance; each club pays for its own music and a service charge for the use of the dance floor.

Young Folks Set Pace for Elders. So popular has a social dancing club for boys and girls in Two Rivers, Wisconsin, proved, that 160 older persons signed a petition requesting a similar program.

O Sole Mio! in Dearborn. To mention Dearborn, Michigan's fascinating opera class first is not to overlook that metropolis's other flourishing co-activities. But this ambitious adult group, which,

Of all the co-recreational activities reported, hiking is one of the most popular

Photo by Laurence V. Loy, Amherst, Mass.

assisted by the dramatic class, presents winter and summer programs, is attempting something a bit out of the ordinary.

The Recreation Department serves young people from sixteen to twenty-one years of age both through its own centers and by helping churches, clubs, and other community units to develop programs within their own organizations. At the municipal centers mixed groups of adults enjoy such activities as badminton, table tennis, swimming, volleyball, music, social dancing, social dancing instruction, and seasonal parties. Badminton has emerged as Dearborn's most popular adult activity. Since its introduction last year in the center, attendance records have doubled. Other rapidly developing interests are volleyball, tobogganing, skating, dramatics and music, besides the opera class. From *Henry D. Schubert,* Superintendent of Recreation, Dearborn, Michigan.

Highland Park Votes for Badminton. "Without doubt badminton is our outstanding co-recreational activity," says George Scheuchenpflug, Director of Community Service of Highland Park, Illinois. Four years' continued growth of the sport is due, in Mr. Scheuchenpflug's opinion, to the fact that it has been promoted entirely as a co-recreational activity. While most popular with the "young marrieds," the sport draws widely varied age groups. Practice rackets are loaned to beginners and instruction in fundamentals is given in many of the classes. At first "birds" are supplied to players, but as they become more proficient they are expected to buy their own. Court play is for half-hour periods and the instructor sees to it that all who come get to play for at least two half-hour periods. Directors discourage establishment of groups that want always to play together.

Volleyball a Favorite in Denver. Volleyball and dancing as co-recreative diversions interest adults in Denver, Colorado. In the junior and senior high school groups the following activities are rated tops by mixed groups: dancing, volleyball, shuffleboard, ping-pong and archery. From *Willard N. Greim,* Director of Health Education, Denver Public Schools.

Fort Morgan Emphasizes Co-Recreation. Folks in Fort Morgan, Colorado, have many opportunities to take part in mixed-group activities. Children enjoy tap dancing, singing games, storytelling, checkers, Chinese checkers, dominoes, wari, ping-pong, mill, pick-up-sticks, jacks, tag games, relay races, shuffleboard, circle games, line games, dramatics, folk dancing, volleyball, deck tennis, arts and crafts and social clubs. The adults favor square dancing, shuffleboard, ping-pong, volleyball, deck tennis, social dancing, cards, mill, wari, checkers, Chinese checkers, puzzles, arts and crafts. From *Henry Amicarella,* Director of Recreation.

Normal Social Situations Stressed. In Wichita, Kansas, boys are being taught how to invite girls to be their partners in social activities; girls are taught how to accept invitations gracefully. Co-recreation which is a weekly feature of the physical education program in two of the city high schools offers a fine opportunity for developing normal social situations, Wichita educators feel. Every effort is being made to teach some of the manners and customs desirable for social gatherings. By using a radio speaker in the gymnasium, one physical education director can stand on a platform with a microphone and with a few assistants helping on the floor, do a splendid piece of teaching. Instead of dressing for their regular gym classes, the boys and girls put on their gym shoes, go immediately to the gymnasium and enter into their chosen activities. When the program was initiated some difficulty was experienced in inducing boys and girls to participate, but now greater difficulty is encountered if the program is omitted!

Favorite indoor co-recreative pursuits of these high school youngsters are swimming, square dancing, softball, tennis and volleyball. Outdoor co-activities include tether ball, horseshoes, croquet, softball, tennis, swimming, canoeing, roller skating and bicycling.

Washtubs a Thumping Success. Washtubs, washboards and other unorthodox instruments were used in interesting a group of colored boys and girls in forming a rhythm band at Lincoln Recreation Center, Harlem, sponsored by the New York City Boys' Athletic League. Although rhythm bands are usually thought of as suited to small children, Miss R. Vereda Pearson, the leader of the group, found the

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"We find that mixed group recreation tends to create the friendly, cooperative spirit among young people which is so necessary to an effective recreation program. We heartily endorse co-recreational activities provided the leadership available can promote the program successfully."—*G. W. Danielson,* Director of Recreation, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Activities of Co-Recreation Clubs

Milwaukee's fifty-three co-recreation clubs enjoy good times, learn to solve their difficulties, and acquire invaluable experience in the art of living

By MARION PREECE
Department of Municipal Recreation
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

WHY DO young people join co-recreation clubs? When boys and girls try to explain why they wish to join this type of club or organize one, they often say one thing and mean another. Or they have several reasons. Perhaps it is the impersonal boy and girl relationship that a club affords that attracts many. The expressed purpose of twenty-nine of the fifty-three co-recreation clubs in the Milwaukee Municipal Recreation Department in the leaders' histories of them, was "just to have a good time." Some clubs were vague in explaining what they meant by a "good time"; more were explicit and listed hikes, dancing, sports, parties, and similar activities. A few of the fifty-three clubs gave very serious reasons. One even wished to study the Bible and did, all this year. Another had a series of discussions on their philosophy of life. Several were interested in vocational guidance. If they are serious-minded and desire to follow a serious line of study, we try to place them in a stimulating environment related to their interest and to find a leader trained to meet their need.

Clubs know, however, that they do not have to pretend a serious interest, if they do not have one, to get a place to meet in the center. If they wish to organize a club just to have good times and say so, we admit them to the centers. After all, it is their leisure time and the leaders understand that even a good time can involve vital social processes that make for wholesome personality growth. Situations arise in the planning and executing of a "good time program" that under good leadership result in adjustments and in the exercise of many qualities that these boys and girls will find essential in their relationships with those with whom they live and work and play.

"Storm and Stress" Periods!

Some of these co-recreation clubs started as natural groups, were organized and functioning as clubs before they came to the center, but felt a need for leadership and came to us seeking it. Some came just for a place to meet. These were usually high school graduates who wished to continue school friendships. Other clubs have had as a nucleus boys' or girls' clubs that opened their membership to the opposite sex after having existed two or three years in a state of "single blessedness." Clubs have started out as segregated clubs, changed to co-recreation, and then broken up into segregated clubs again. This is particularly true of some of the younger boys' and girls' groups. "Girls always want their own way," or "Oh, those old boys, they want to run everything." One club divided over a whittling project that the boys tried to force the girls to accept! Club leaders have solved such problems by advising the boys to form their club and the girls theirs, and then to come together for a recreation period or an occasional hike or party.

Some of our members have had rather stormy careers before they came to the centers, not only as individuals but as club groups. Ten girls came to one of the centers asking for a meeting place. The director assigned a leader to them. Yes, they told the leader, they had been organized for some time as a club. They had been meeting at the homes of members. No, they weren't going to meet in the homes any more, and they didn't want any boys in their club now. Yes, there had been ten more members, boys. There followed a rather disjointed history of the group as a club. Evidently home after home had been closed to them with broken windows, broken dishes, noise and general rowdy conduct as reasons. The final meeting place had been the home of an elder sister of one of the members who turned her apartment over to them one night a week when she and her husband went to a club of their own. But this refuge was decisively denied them after a particularly destructive meeting which had called down the wrath of the neighbors on the head of the big-hearted sister. So they came to the center like world-weary little women seeking a retreat. The

club must go on, minus its male contingent, however. For two years they continued as a girls' club, a very excellent girls' club. They are now some of the most resourceful and reliable girls in the center.Their standards, especially those of a good time, have undergone a change. This cannot be attributed just to the age; they are still in their teens. We like to believe that the environment and the understanding leadership of the center were factors in the change. This year they asked their leader's opinion on opening the club membership to boys again. She advised them to invite the boys to a few social affairs to test the compatibility of the group. Today they are a flourishing new co-recreation club.

There are 7,528 young people in organized clubs in the social centers of the Milwaukee School Department of Municipal Recreation. Of this number 2,948 are of grade school age and are classed as Juniors. The Senior Division is composed of 4,580 high school and college students, and employed and unemployed young men and women registered in 266 clubs. Two hundred and thirteen clubs are segregated clubs of boys or girls, and fifty-three are co-recreation clubs, or clubs made up of both boys and girls. It is to the activities of these clubs that this article is devoted.

A few co-recreation clubs are off-shoots of special interest groups—athletics, drama, nature, music, or handcraft. Some had their beginnings within the center itself in such activities as ballroom dance classes, game rooms, co-recreation rooms, Saturday night dances, and other community affairs.

The Power of Suggestion

The power of suggestion is a factor in promoting these organizations. A boy comes to Saturday night dances and is met by club members who are acting as hosts and hostesses. Or he wanders into an activity room during the week and sees a club making decorations for a party, favors and programs. He sees other clubs starting out for a moonlight hike or a treasure hunt. He passes a club room exuding the tantalizing odor of popping corn. In another room he hears a club rehearsing a "sing band" program. He catches glimpses of boys and girls running typewriters and mimeograph machines getting out the club bulletin or a center news sheet. He inquires of the door man or some one in the hall the meaning of the activities in these rooms and learns that these are co-recreation club rooms. Club rooms! Why, they are just class rooms with seats pushed back, blackboards washed clean, and boys and girls his own age sitting at the teachers' desks conducting meetings or discussions! Later in the evening he may see these same clubs in the lower hall playing shuffleboard, learning archery, or in the gym dancing country dances. Some members may be just sitting on the sidelines talking; boys and girls together having a good time. Another club may be setting the stage for the production of a play one of their members has written. He commences to look about for a chance to join a group or to interest some of his friends in starting one of their own.

The centers have organized some co-recreation clubs to solve playground, neighborhood, or center problems. In attempting to solve these problems new ones are often created. Only skilled, mature leaders are put in charge of these groups.

Regarding Competitive Activities

The Department has no pattern to which the club must conform in organization, number of members, age grouping, program, or method of conducting meetings. These are determined by the club itself with the aid of the leader. Nor does the Department make any stipulation as to a club's participation in other activities in the center. No service is demanded of it. There are no awards, no point systems. It is not asked for the sake of "dear old" this or that to take part in any competitive program. There are no routine leagues or tournaments. To be sure there are leagues and there are tournaments. There is lots of competition, but all competitive events are organized by the clubs, by their club council in the center or by the All-City Club Council. Participation is purely voluntary. There is no discredit cast on a club or a leader if a club is not represented.

The Department itself has organized only two out and out competitive events in nine years for these clubs. One was the "Better Homes Contest" in which boys' and girls' clubs entered home units in an exhibit and competed for nothing more than a blue ribbon. These units were boys' rooms, girls' rooms, living rooms, kitchens, recreation rooms, or a corner of one of these rooms with rugs, curtains and furniture the clubs had made or redecorated. This contest was held every spring for six years, but wore itself out. This year we conducted a flag making contest which the Colonial Dames sponsored in the centers

Clubs made the historical flags of America and they were given to the Department for class work with the foreign born after the contest. Two prizes were given. They were pictures painted by well-known Wisconsin artists under the WPA. They now hang in two centers after appropriate unveiling ceremonies presided over by the winning clubs.

For three years the All-City Club Council has conducted a table tennis tournament. For two years we have had ice festivals with competitive events. Three years ago we had an all-city club vaudeville. It was non-competitive, but many of the boys and girls were disappointed that no decisions were given as to which club had the best performance. There has been some talk of giving another one and making it competitive.

Cooperative Projects

There are innumerable projects conducted cooperatively. It is impossible to attribute the promotion of any of these activities exclusively to the co-recreation clubs, as they are participated in by other clubs. Sometimes they are limited to two or three clubs; sometimes all the clubs in one center join forces, and several times a year the clubs of the entire Department cooperate.

Some of these projects are civic, as is the Milwaukee Midsummer Festival where the clubs assist the Festival Commission by cooperating with other city groups on the seven-day program. The Youth Citizenship Council of Milwaukee County has asked our All-City Club Council to cooperate in registering all the young men and young women who are eligible to vote for the first time this year, and to assist in a program at the State Fair on Citizenship Day. This year the All-City Club Council organized a drive for eradication of hay fever weeds in response to a proclamation by the Governor of the State. Many of the cooperative projects are purely social, such as dances and picnics.

A Few "Isolationists"

The first-year clubs as a rule find interest and activity enough in their own organization. Some of the large clubs continue this isolation policy, especially if they have money enough to expand their activities beyond the confines of the center and the immediate community. One club this summer had a dancing party at the City Club; another club, a buffet supper and its initiation ceremony at the Milwaukee Athletic Club. Others occasionally have dinner and dance at a downtown hotel. This is a new form of adventure for many of them who are fearful of crossing a frontier guarded by a uniformed doorman without a vanguard of their club leaders. These affairs cost more than most of the clubs have to spend regularly for their parties. For some clubs it means saving dues for an entire year to meet the expense. But such parties do not appeal to all clubs, nor are all clubs ready for them. It is at this point that the judgment and the tact of the leader count. Leaders at times must make decisions for their clubs, sometimes quite arbitrary ones, especially when standards of conduct and the policies of the Department are involved.

Standards of Conduct

Last year the refreshment committee of a new club brought in a report that included the recommendation of the purchase of a case of beer for their first big party. When the leader explained that beer could not be served in a school building some of the boys sneeringly dismissed the building as a fit place for a party. They would go somewhere else. There was opposition to this as the plans of other committees had gone too far to be so easily scrapped. The use of the teachers' dining room had been granted them and the decorations had been made for that room, games and dancing had been planned, favors had been bought.

The leader, a young woman whose experience in college as a sorority girl had made her opinions in social affairs generally acceptable to the girls, was openly laughed at by some of the boys when she suggested punch in place of beer. Not only the party but the club itself seemed to be on the verge of dissolving into nothingness right there, but by dint of hard work with the girls, who were younger than the boys, as is the case in most of our co-recreation clubs,

The age range of the 1,713 members of the co-recreation clubs maintained by the Department of Municipal Recreation is from fourteen to twenty-five years. There are only thirty members who are under fifteen years of age, and sixty-five who have passed their twenty-fifth birthday. The number of members in the co-recreation clubs tends to be much larger than the number in the segregated clubs. Fifty per cent of the co-recreation clubs have twenty or more members, while only eight per cent of the segregated clubs have twenty or more members. The lowest number of members in any co-recreation club is ten, as opposed to clubs of five members in the segregated groups—statistical evidence of the popularity of co-recreation clubs.

and with the help of some of the boys, the party came off on scheduled time. A punch bowl was heaped with colored ice cubes that were covered with fruit juice and ginger ale. The beer was forgotten for the evening, but the club broke up soon after.

It is very difficult for a leader to find a satisfactory substitute not only for liquor, if it is generally acceptable to the group, but also for some of the activities that are thought by the group to be the only means of entertainment. Some activities must be prohibited. Some of them merely discouraged from time to time in order to interest the group in experimenting in different forms of recreation.

Finding Substitutes for Dancing

Dancing seems to be the first suggestion and sometimes the only one that some clubs make for every social gathering.

Seven years ago a plan was made by a leader and her drama club for all the drama clubs and classes of the Department to get together for informal social affairs. The leader and the club promoting the idea had a Christmas party to which they invited the other drama clubs and the classes with their leaders and instructors so that the plan could be discussed. It was decided that the only time that everyone would be free to go would be Sunday afternoon, as most of the members worked or were in school week days, and nights were filled with rehearsals and productions.

The leader presiding then stated that her idea and her club's was a series of teas for which they would procure a good speaker each time, some one to talk on the arts of the theater. Tea! at a party? Why not have ice cream? And a speaker! Why not a dance? What was the fun of a party if you couldn't dance? The leader explained that she doubted the Department would open a building Sunday just for dancing when almost every center in town had dancing the night before. She added that Sunday dancing, furthermore, would be frowned on in many neighborhoods. She and her club offered to take charge of the first Sunday afternoon.

This occurred at the time when the depression was at its worst. There was not much money in the club treasury, the leader said, but a tea would cost very little. The word "tea" brought forth shrugs and frowns and a few rude titters from some individuals every time it was mentioned. However, there were enough of the clubs in favor of the plan to encourage the leader and her club to try it.

Invitations were sent out. The day came. There was a long table with candles and flowers and borrowed silver. The girls poured. The boys of the club "faced down" the other young men as they passed sandwiches and cakes. There was music, there was an excellent speaker and there was a fine audience. The day was a success.

That was in 1932 and we are still having Sunday Drama Teas. We always have good speakers, drama critics from the newspapers, drama directors from colleges or little theaters, artists, musicians, designers, actors.

The suggestion that there be dancing on these Sunday afternoons comes up every so often when new members join, but it is always talked down by the older members. There is never a question concerning tea. The Department has even purchased two samovars!

The boys carry the heavy trays of cups and plates to the kitchen and the washing of them is shared by boys and girls. At one of the centers some cups were broken one Sunday. The social center director wrote a note asking that the boys be kept out of the kitchen, as the report had been made that when they washed the dishes those who were drying them lined up in a bucket brigade formation and cups were thrown in rapid succession, from boy to boy to the cupboard! The letter was given to the head of the Department who answered that she felt that the experience these boys were getting in assisting the girls in entertaining and taking the responsibility of doing the not too attractive job of cleaning the kitchen was worth a broken cup or two. But the boys were asked to use trays to carry the dishes to the cupboard.

Service Activities

Such activities which are open to our clubs from every section of the city furnish opportunities for the casual meeting of different nationality groups and promote understanding and tolerance. New acquaintances are made and sometimes followed up by invitations to parties, discussion groups or even by requests for help.

A Polish Club this spring was working on an operetta that called for an Italian folk dance. They asked a club from an Italian neighborhood to teach them the Tarantella. After the first lesson one of the Italian girls said to her leader: "Oh, we had so much fun. They were so nice. We

laughed so much. They had an accordian player and all he could play was Polish songs. So we taught them to dance Italian to Polish music."

Courtesy Milwaukee Department of Municipal Recreation

Though the majority of the fifty-three co-recreation clubs gave "having a good time" as their major interest when they organized, their histories show that many of them have worked out well-rounded programs, including discussions and forums on youth problems and questions of the day; programs of sports and games including skating, hiking, bicycling, theater parties, and service projects. Even the most frivolous co-recreation clubs at some time or another seem to burn with a desire to serve, "to do good for some one." At Thanksgiving there are always baskets filled; at Christmas toys are made or old ones mended, dolls are dressed, games made. Often there is very little money in the club and it taxes the leader's ingenuity, if ideas are scarce in the club, to help find projects to satisfy this desire to give that will cost little or nothing but look well.

One year a club learned Christmas stories and during the holidays went to orphanages and told them to the children. And of course there are always carols at Christmas for those burning candles in their windows. This year, while the other clubs of the center went caroling, two clubs remained in the club room and made doughnuts and coffee which they served to the singers when they came back cold and hungry.

This spring a club council at one of the centers asked their director to teach them playground games for little children, and they are volunteering their services in the neighborhood for backyard play.

In one of the centers where co-recreation activities for the young people have been frowned upon by the parents who are largely foreign born, one of the clubs with an age range of from eighteen to twenty-five years has sponsored several successful dancing parties for high school age groups. The parents will permit their boys and girls to go to these dancing parties where the older brothers and sisters take the responsibility of keeping a watchful eye on them.

Another club built brush shelters and feeding hoppers for birds and small wild animals in the parks. The Izaak Walton League furnished several hundred pounds of grain which the club carried to the hoppers in the woods during the winter months. They combined this project with a pleasure trip and always took along their skis in snowy weather. Other clubs have made bird houses and installed them in the parks, assuming the responsibility of cleaning them in the spring.

One club transplanted seedlings into a tree nursery on a playground, planted flower seeds in flats and distributed the plants to the children in the neighborhood for window boxes and flower pots, sponsored a series of three nature lectures at their center, and are furnishing a nature museum at their center. A very popular service is editing and printing a center news-sheet which involves setting up departments for reporting, editing, illustrating, printing and distributing.

Several of the drama clubs each year produce as their service one full length play for our Mu-

nicipal Children's Theater. At first this was not a popular project. The clubs preferred doing adult plays and thought this "fairy tale—kid stuff" beneath their concern. There are still many drama clubs in the Department which do not care to spend the time it takes to do a children's play and give it for a children's audience, but the ones that have taken it over enjoy the reception the children give them and include a play for them in their year's program now as a matter of course.

What About Money-Making?

The problem of money-making is one that comes up every so often in club and council meeting. Sometimes it seems to be just the desire to be making money that motivates all the hard work, or it may be for the satisfaction of seeing something result from work as concrete as cold cash, a satisfaction that the present economic situation has made impossible for so many boys and girls. Sometimes there is a real need for money, as there was this year for beds and bedding at Mauthe Lake, an overnight, week-end camp the State has given us permission to use.

Clubs and Councils are not permitted, according to the Department's policy, to make money in the school house for the purchase of personal property for club members such as sweaters, leather jackets, golf clubs, and badminton rackets. These needs may be met on a club project basis by money-making affairs outside the school building, such as theater parties in cooperation with neighborhood motion picture theaters, or paper and candy sales. But the personal needs of club members have been taken care of occasionally by club dues. One treasury last winter was almost depleted by the purchase of trousers, sox, shirts, and a sweater as a birthday gift for a club member who had been out of work for a long time. Two birthday cakes were added for good measure, one for a party at the center and the other for the guest of honor to take home.

Then there was the time when all the clubs in a center donated funds to cover the funeral expenses of a club boy who had been the only wage earner in his family and had died leaving only sixteen dollars in the bank.

Center Councils have various methods of making money for center projects such as shows and fairs, but the most popular one and the surest one is selling pop at the Saturday night dances. The sale of pop not only gives the club members experience in buying and selling, and in handling money, but it piles up a neat little account for the Councils which are spent so judiciously that they sometimes almost miss being spent at all while conference after conference is held and price lists are consulted to enable the Council to get the most for its money!

Spotlights have been bought for the lighting effects for parties and dances, screens and flats for the stages, dishes and silver, paint and even radios for club rooms.

Their Own Club Rooms

We do have, in several of the centers, club rooms that are available entirely for club purposes. Furniture has been made, old furniture repainted, and curtains and pictures purchased for them. Sometimes club leaders have been able through suggestions to get the clubs to call in expert volunteer help on decorating problems. Occasionally some one in the group has so successfully sold his own decorating ideas to the other members that there has been nothing to do but accept them and carry them out for better or for worse! The effects have been pretty gruesome in some instances, but the lessons learned through these mistakes have been well worth all the scraping and scouring it has taken to remove the paint.

The furnishings for the club rooms have been gathered from every corner of the city. Old pianos can now be had for the carting. The city frequently condemns buildings, and our Department has salvaged enough stoves and sinks from them to supply every club room. These sinks and stoves are far from being new models, but wooden covers have been made for them which are painted to look like chests. The stoves have encouraged the art of cooking in both boys' and girls' clubs. Parties grow more elaborate as skill increases. This means going to the pop funds for dishes, silver, linens, and even copies of Emily Post!

Applied Etiquette

Mrs. Post has been featured in more than one club program. This interest in the right thing to do has had queer beginnings. Two boys became angry one evening at a club meeting, rushed out of the room and slammed the door. One of the girls said it was time they learned some manners. Some one else said it was time they all thought more about manners, and the course was inaugurated. A second generation group was invited to do some dances at a reception given for

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Co-Recreation in the Y.M.C.A.

Sometimes we adults make the mistake of underestimating young people, of thinking that they want only "soap-bubble" amusements. The splendid accounts we are presenting of worth-while programs of mixed group activities which are being offered by two Y.M.C.A.'s at opposite geographic poles of our country are proof to the contrary. Young people want — as well as fun and companionship — guidance in the art of living.

By ROBERT E. LAVEAGA
Director of Recreation and Health
Boston Y.M.C.A.

"WOMEN AND GIRLS in the Y.M.C.A.?" Such is the honest query of many people today who do not realize what has taken place over the past decade in the program and constituency of the Association. Originally a work for young men, it has broadened to include boys and older men in practically all units, and today many Associations have a women's membership. National figures for 1938 show 97,632 women members of Y.M.C.A.'s and 236,557 enrolled in one or another form of group activity.

What is the reason for this change in practice? It has come along as a natural development in terms of good program planning. The Association's objective has been to serve men and boys, and especially those young men who have completed their schooling and are striving to establish a home. Getting started is the main task ahead and in it is included finding of a position; maintenance of health; finding a mate; and this, coupled with the normal desire to have a good time, brings the program of the Association into focus. The last two items mentioned are of such importance in the art of living that programs including women seemed to be the natural response to meet this need.

Family events have been in vogue for many years in the program of events. Many Associations carry on such activities as family play nights, family picnics, and family swimming parties. These have been so successful that it was just another step to include programs for young men and women, and so dancing and mixed swimming parties were promoted as well as picnics and co-ed outing events. Some Y.M.C.A.'s have divided their programs so that on two days of the week the place is open for men only, two for women only and two others for men and women. In many places this is possible, as the constituency is not great enough to support two separate organizations, one for men, the other for women. The majority of the Associations, however, do concern themselves primarily with a program for men and boys. It has been a real problem to know when to curtail the women's work in view of the demand on facilities by men, or to expand it.

Some Tested Activities

In the Huntington Avenue Branch of the Boston Y.M.C.A. there are several interesting pieces of co-recreational work. Let us start with those activities which have been going on for some time.

Learning to Dance. This seems to be one of the necessary skills for the modern young person. Many of these young people have grown up in homes where dancing was on the taboo list; as a result, at twenty or so they find that they do not know how to dance, and are therefore shut out from one of the main social activities. It should be the duty of any recreation system, either private or public, to present an opportunity for the learning of this skill. Correctly taught in the right atmosphere, the individual enters into a wholesome happy experience which enrichens life.

Eleven years ago the Y.W.C.A. and the Y.M.C.A. joined forces with the Union Congregation Church in Boston to promote a dancing class. The object was to teach dancing under the auspices of good leadership. Mr. William O'Brien was secured as instructor, and the three organizations furnished leadership to assist in the conduct of the class. Primarily for beginners only, the class grew so large that it had to be divided into two sections; starting at 7:30, an hour's instruction was given to beginners; at 8:30 the advanced pupils came in and Mr. O'Brien "cut loose" with all the modern steps; in fact it kept the class on

its toes to keep up with him. At 9:15 the two classes combined for a "grand mixer." Couples were changed frequently and the group soon became acquainted. "Lights out" at 11 o'clock.

There were ten lessons in each course, at $3.00 per ten lessons, or 50 cents single admission (relatively few). The course is sold out for women two weeks before the class starts, and the total quota of 300 different people is reached on the third or fourth night. The course is a financial success as well as a social contribution. During the three sessions held each winter approximately 600 different young men and women have taken part.

On the tenth night of each course there is a big party. A committee is selected from the class and this group of five young men and five women work with the Directors of the Y.W. and the Y.M. to discuss what kind of a party it is to be, and decide on the games and mixers, decorations and refreshments. On the night of the party this committee is in charge. Some of the party themes have been: masquerade, barn dance, sports, May, hard times, hill billy, and once each season there is a "Formal" when the young men have a chance to put on a "tux," "full dress," or come in dark suits with bow ties, and the girls "dress formal." It is interesting to hear the negative remarks when the "formal" is announced. Almost all of them announce they are not going, but with constant "taking it up" by the leaders and the committee the night of the party finds the great majority in evidence and more than happy at the opportunity to "dress up." It is one of those nights when a fellow wears his first "tux" and hates to take it off when he goes home!

There is more to dancing than just whirling a girl around the dance floor. There is an opportunity to teach the social graces, to explain common courtesies, interrupt rude and boisterous conduct and have those stopped thank you for helping them out. Friendships, courtships, marriage, are common results of this dancing class, and to many this Monday Night Club is a chance to meet fine young people of the opposite sex in a most congenial place, and that is what the Y.W.C.A. is. At intermission those who do not go out for refreshments join around the piano for a fifteen minute sing. It is an experience which opens the doors socially for many young people who have been timid or reluctant to join in with others. With most beginners it is a matter of gaining confidence; not of conquering difficult steps but of overcoming the fear that one will do wrong and be marked for so doing. This is one feature of learning in a class for there are others in the same boat, and when this is recognized the learning of the skills is comparatively simple. It is a splendid activity and warrants the consideration of any organization working with young people.

The Splash Party. This has come to be one of the most popular winter season activities we offer, and again it is an event which furnishes an opportunity for young people to get together and meet each other in a wholesome, happy experience. Swimming is universally known and enjoyed by the great American public, especially in the summer time, but during the winter season this activity is abandoned except at those places where indoor pools are located. For many years groups of young people ranging in numbers from thirty to two hundred per party have participated in the Splash Party program of the Y.M.C.A. in Boston. Usually there is an athletic exhibition or social recreation program for these young men and women to observe or participate in prior to the swimming part of the program, which takes place at 9

One of the winter activities of the Outing Club which Mr. Laveaga mentions. The program of this club will be described in detail in an article by Leslie Updegraph of the Huntington Avenue Branch of the Boston Y.M.C.A., to be published in a later issue.

Courtesy Huntington Avenue Branch, Boston Y.M.C.A.

P. M., on Saturday nights. The "Y" is so built that the women go to one dressing room, which has showers adjoining the natatorium, and the men to another, and there are separate entrances to the pool. One hour is given over to the "splashing," and the degree depends on the number in the pool. When over a hundred are in at one time, it is a "big splash"; when 150 are in it it is "terrific," and when more than that try to wedge into the water it is "impossible"! But somehow, whether thirty or two hundred, everyone seems to have a grand time.

After the swim the dancing program starts, continuing until 11:00 or 11:15 P. M., when all are ready to go home. No refreshments are served, and the cost for the evening's fun is thirty-five cents, including the towel, soap, pool fee, and dance fee. Each person brings his own suit. If you have not tried one of these events, you have a happy and worth-while experience before you.

The Church Recreation Institute. Another co-recreation and co-educational activity is that Church Recreation Institute, which is based upon the idea that there are too few leaders in the churches who are familiar with social recreation methods and materials. To meet this need, in 1933 the "Y" held its first institute.

The institute sessions, each two hours in length, number six. For five years they were held on Tuesday nights in October and November. Last year and this year the school met in January and February. Representative young men and women come from more than thirty-five different churches, and the enrollment averages about seventy-five per institute. This makes a very workable group. A short devotional period is held first, followed by a short theoretical presentation on some phase of recreation. The greater part of the evening is spent in demonstrating and playing all kinds of games and stunts which may be used during the year. A mimeographed manual is prepared and presented to each of the members of the institute at the end of the course. This is a real help as it presents the materials covered in the course and saves note taking. The cost of the course is $1.00; this includes the manual.

THE CHALLENGE

"It matters not what activities are best liked. Nor is it a question of who initiates the program. Rather, the importance is placed on the leader's philosophy. Does the leader believe in youth? Does the leader have faith in these young magnificents to carry the burdens of a troubled world on their shoulders? Does the leader have a philosophy of, by, and for co-recreation? Can you leaders of men and women meet this challenge?"—*Charles F. Weckworth*, Director, Men's Division, Y.M.C.A., Providence, R. I.

After experience with six different institutes there is no doubt but that there is a need for such training programs. The enjoyment which the young people have in participating in this activity faces one with the fact that there is a real place for well-conducted social recreation programs in making life more abundant.

Outings. Many of the athletic groups conduct outings for their members and women friends, including such activities as hiking, and picnics, and trips to the beach.

School for Young Adults. In the Young Men's Division of the Association, the Association School for Young Adults has courses of all kinds for men and women. These courses include: visits with interesting people, photography, stained glass, crafts, public speaking, leadership training, home-making, home budgets, vocational subjects, and many other topics. The School has two semesters and enrolls about 500 young men and women.

The Outing Club. Last but not least comes one of the most popular co-recreational groups known as the Boston "Y" Outing Club, of 300 young men and women, which conducts between thirty and fifty different events each month of the year, offering each member an enviable schedule. From single hikes or bike rides to a nine days' summer vacation jaunt, one finds any kind of outdoor recreation he desires. Each of the trips is made as inexpensively as possible and yet the quality of the total program is above any price.

Boys and girls grow up in the home together, young people go together, and finally become united in marriage to continue the cycle again. Life is not complete without companionship. It is the right of young people to have the best leadership there is, for while the youth of our day are increasingly independent, they always respond to that high type of leadership which tends to make them the better citizens of tomorrow. Surely, there are women and girls at the Y.M.C.A.!

"An evaluation of co-educational activities should show that such a program 'brings out the individual,' tends to do away with shyness, and helps the individual to get along with others."

So-Ed Nites at the Tacoma Y.M.C.A.

Where sociability and education form a happy and successful union

By ROYAL J. LINDAL
Boys' Work and Program Secretary
Young Men's Christian Association
Tacoma, Washington

THE MEMBERS of our Young Men's Council in their fall meeting were looking for an interesting and appealing program they could sponsor. They wanted something that was new, different, which would fill a real need in the community, and at the same time prove beneficial to those who participated. This seemed to be a pretty big order, but young men like to tackle something that is challenging. The discussion wound up with one definite decision—that the program must be of a co-educational type.

In the manner of all typical Americans, these young men appointed a committee and vested in this committee the power to go ahead and map out such a program. The group met with a group at the Y.W.C.A. and talked over the idea, which met with a great deal of favor. The final committee in charge of planning this program consisted of four young men and four young women.

The name of our program we borrowed from the Portland, Oregon, Y.M.C.A., because it so well fitted the idea—"So-Ed" for "Social Education." So-Ed Nite was to be held in the spring starting on March first and running for a period of six weeks on each Wednesday evening. The whole idea was to be an experiment in providing a place where mature men and women might learn to do those things they had always wanted to do for the sheer fun of it, but previously had not been able to find the right time or place. We planned a three-fold program: education, which would be a series of courses; recreation; and a social hour.

Promoting the Program

In promoting such a program we worked out a very attractive mimeographed folder which explained the courses and gave other information necessary for registering for this course. We had many posters made up and posted in downtown stores. The newspapers cooperated by running a picture of our committee. Then we followed up those who enrolled for each course with postal cards to remind them of each session. However, the best piece of promotion consisted of contacts made by committee members who gave talks before young people's groups all over the city, encouraging them to register for the courses. We felt very definitely that our promotion was

highly successful, for whereas we were hoping for a possible group of a hundred or so, when we finally closed registration we had 279 and had to turn down a large number who still wanted to register for the courses.

Content of Courses

Education hour was held from 8:00 to 9:00 P. M. with the following courses offered: Modern Marriage, Finding Yourself, How to Buy, Photography, and Behind the Headlines. In each of these five courses a married couple acted as host and hostess, introducing members of the group to one another and presenting the speakers who were to appear each evening. In the Modern Marriage course we offered the following topics: "The Choice of a Life Mate and the Premarital Period," Dr. Marvin Shaffer, professor of sociology at the College of Puget Sound, speaker; "How Much Money Does It Take?" Mr. C. J. Shaw, General Secretary of the Tacoma Y.M.C.A.; "The Biology of Sex and Sexual Adjustment in Marriage," by Dr. S. F. Hermann and Dr. P. C. Kyle; "Are Marriages Made in Heaven?" Dr. Harold Long of the Immanuel Presbyterian Church; "Modern Marriage," by Fred B. Messing, Director of Social Hygiene of the state of Oregon; "Practical Problems of Marriage," by Dr. Marvin Shaffer. Throughout the whole series of courses the speakers did their utmost to be frank and realistic about the problems that face young people who are looking forward to marriage. For two hours, following Dr. Messing's talk, young people were gathered around him asking him personal questions about their personal problems.

The course entitled Finding Yourself dealt, in the first two meetings, with the subject, "Personality"; the speaker was Mrs. Lyle Drushel, Dean of Women at the College of Puget Sound. "Philosophy of Vocational Guidance" was discussed by Dean Phil Hauge of the Pacific Lutheran College; "Vocational Guidance" was the topic of V. P. Patterson, president of Knapps Business College; Dr. Holland F. Burr, pastor of the First Congregational Church talked on "Religion in Personality." This course had a dual purpose in that it stressed problems of personality and adjustment, and proper manners, and also touched on the field of vocational aptitude of individuals and the possibility through guidance of finding satisfactory occupations for individuals.

In the How to Buy class the first topic was "Looking Well Dressed," and the speaker was Freda Belle Worden, assistant buyer at the Peoples Store. Other topics included "Stretching the Food Dollar," by Miss J. Stevens, Director of Home Economics at the College of Puget Sound; "Fakes and Fads to Avoid in Foods and Medicine," by Walter West, director of the Tacoma Better Business Bureau; "Buying Rather Than Being Sold Insurance," by C. C. Raymond of the National Insurance Co.; "Renting or Buying a House," by H. A. Briggs of the Briggs Realty Co.; "Don't Be a Sucker for Buy Rackets," by Walter West. The purpose of this course was to give young people an idea of values in buying and acquaint them with many of the problems which arise for buyers.

Behind the Headlines was the subject of a course to keep its members up to date with latest developments in the European situation and in the Orient. The series of six lectures was handled by Professor Frank J. Williston, well-known lecturer and professor at the College of Puget Sound.

The final course in our educational hour was Photography. "Know Your Camera"; "Exposure, Outdoor and Interior, and Film"; "Flashlights, Floodlights and Synchronized Flash"; "Development, Printing and Enlarging"; "Composition, Arrangement of Subject and the Use of Filters"; and "Criticism of Prints" were the topics treated by experts. The sole purpose of this class was to teach the amateur how to take a good picture.

It will be interesting to note at this time that the 279 who were enrolled in the courses were distributed in the following way:

Behind the Headlines	33
How to Buy	25
Photography	44
Finding Yourself	33
Modern Marriage	134
Unclassified	10

In looking over these numbers one can readily see the great interest in a course such as Modern Marriage. Other statistics of interest are the facts that the average age of the students enrolled was twenty-four years, 113

men were registered and 166 women. This made for a little problem in our social functions which needs to be remedied before another course is given.

Then Came the Social Hour

A recreational hour followed the education courses between 9:00 and 10:00 P. M., when qualified leaders were in charge to give instruction in swimming, volleyball, badminton, rifle shooting, contract bridge and beginners' ballroom dancing. The game room was open for those who wished to play billiards, pool and ping-pong.

A social hour was held from 10:00 to 11:30. The first affair was a mixer type of dance in which Robert Hager, Supervisor of Tacoma Public School Recreation, led marches and other forms of mixer games and dances. This type of dance proved very popular because it made the group acquainted and gave a feeling of esprit de corps. The second social event was a splash party in the Y.M.C.A. pool, and the third a talkie moving picture. The last three socials were dances which proved the most attractive to the young folks. At one of our dances we used an orchestra; at the rest of them "canned" music—phonograph records amplified. Punch and wafers were served and a committee was in charge to make introductions and to see that everyone took part and had a good time.

The cost for the series was $1.50 per person. Out of this the committee paid all expenses and has $24.65 on hand for the session which they are planning in the fall.

Sounding Out Opinion

At the close of the session the committee sent out questionnaires to determine how many would be interested in another series in the fall and how they had liked the past program. To the question, "What part did you like best?" 102 said education; 50, recreation; and 16, social. "Would you be interested in So-Ed next fall?" was a question to which 116, out of 125, said "Yes." "What courses would you be interested in again?" brought the answer Modern Marriage from 56, Photography from 17, Behind the Headlines from 33, Handicraft from 18, and Finding Yourself from 36. A new list suggested contained History of Religion, Etiquette, Interior Decorating, Golf, Improved English, Gym Classes, Character Study, Knitting Classes, Floral Arrangement, Fencing, Archery, Woodshop, Glee Club, Cooking, Public Speaking, Current Literature and Selling. Other questions were: "Was the recreation program satisfactory?" to which 105 said "Yes," 4, "No"; and "Would you like the social to be a dance each time?" with an affirmative reply by 66, a negative by 50. Changes and suggestions for recreation listed were summer outings, weiner roasts, cruises, picnics, questionnaires, spelling bees, skating party, old time dance, international party, dances and games of different nations. Remarks were made: "a very interesting program"; "looking forward to next fall"; "supervision in organized play games"; "Dr. Messing for a speaker again"; "mixed dramatics class"; "canned music better than three-piece orchestra"; "less dancing"; "classes only for young married couples"; "more educational movies"; "orchestra better than nickelodeon."

Some Recommendations

The committee had a final dinner meeting to discuss the entire So-Ed program, go over the material in the questionnaires and make definite recommendations and suggestions for future So-Ed programs. The committee made the following comments and suggestions:

1. That this committee become chairmen with subcommittees chosen by them to take over specific duties.

2. That the fee remain $1.50, payable at the first session.

3. That a membership card for the course be worked out, which would be carried by each member and presented at classroom for attendance.

4. That a number of hosts and hostesses be chosen for the purpose of introducing members of So-Ed so as to create closer fellowship.

5. That the length of the course be six weeks, the fall course starting the last Wednesday in October; the spring session, the middle of February.

6. That these suggestions as to educational courses be offered for the fall program: Modern Marriage, Behind the Headlines, Finding

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Cooperating in Co-Recreation

By JEAN S. BOGAN
Recreation Director
Uptown Branch, Y.W.C.A.
New York City

A LITTLE OVER ten years ago the Bronx Union Y.M.C.A. found itself discussing a subject of great interest to its members. Social dancing had not been featured prominently in the program of this branch and increasing demand for it had brought its leaders to a consideration of how they could best meet the needs of its members at this point. At one of the very first meetings held to discuss the matter, the young men and their leaders together stated six reasons why they felt that social dancing was an important part of an individual's social life and why they would like to see it in the Y.M.C.A. program. Expressed as they noted them in their minutes of the meeting, the reasons were as follows: Social dancing gives young people an easy basis for getting together for fellowship; social dancing is good recreation; social dancing gives one an opportunity to meet young people of similar tastes; social dancing in the Y.M.C.A. assures good standards; social dancing gives a continuous opportunity for meeting new people; dances of the right sort should be a normal part of the social life of young people.

In these stated reasons lie the evidence of sociological factors which made the needs and desires of the young men of the Bronx express themselves in terms of social dancing. The Bronx, a rapidly growing community, provided very few opportunities for its young people to meet each other in a normal way. Small apartment living conditions offered little chance for entertaining in the home. School or church ties had been severed, for many of the families of these young people had only recently come to the community. There were but few guides to direct the young people to the channels through which they could renew their group contacts and enjoy normal satisfactions of wholesome recreation with the opposite sex. The churches offered some opportunities and in many cases were trying to meet the needs of their youth under changing conditions. But here again the channels were difficult to find unless the individual had the courage and the urge to deliberately explore for himself.

And so, in thinking about social dancing, the men naturally thought about girls. In order to enjoy a program of social dancing, there must be girls and where would they get them? Did they know girls? But, they said, they wanted an opportunity to meet people, and that meant they didn't know too many girls to invite. And then, too, they wanted to meet new girls. Fellowship was what they desired—it was fun to meet girls and to get to know them.

At this point the Y.W.C.A. came into the picture. The Bronx Union Y.M.C.A. asked the Bronx Y.W.C.A. if they could interest their girls in this matter. As it happened, the Y.W.C.A. had been thinking about the same thing in relation to the needs and interests of its members. The young women were saying that they wanted opportunities to meet men, to know the fun of fellowship and comradeship with the opposite sex, and they wanted the Y.W.C.A. to provide this for them.

The upshot of all this was that a committee of young people was selected from the two associations, and they, with their leaders, set up as a first project a social dancing class. It wasn't long before this group began to ask for dances. They were learning social ballroom techniques and were having a good time together, but they wanted to use these learnings in a specific way. They wanted to have a dance. Again the committee met and decided to try monthly dances and a regular dance committee was selected. This committee planned the dances from the beginning to end—decorations, refreshments, mixers—because this was a new venture and they wanted everyone to have a good time. What was most constructive, they set up their own dance standards. This basic structure for assuming responsibility is still being used by the present dance committees.

It is with open and exploring minds that such organizations as the Y.W.C.A. have for years been seeking the most desirable ways of serving the interests of youth. We are fortunate in being able to present in this, and in the article which follows, some of the recorded experiences of Y.W.C.A.'s in their search for designs for co-recreation. For other articles see October issue.

The Program—Then and Now

This program of social dancing initiated a co-ed rec-

reation program which has increased and broadened over a period of years. After the dances had been established and were successful, the next thought was that there were young people who didn't care to dance or felt ill at ease in this type of activity and yet would enjoy social recreation. It was then that the midweek social evening became a part of the program. Table games of all kinds, active games in the gym, some singing, or just sitting about and talking were the activities for the first part of the evening; then dancing for all who cared for it, and refreshments to end the evening's fun. These midweek programs were so popular that they were increased from once a month to twice a month and then later to every week.

Over a period of time there have been various other projects started; some have been successful and some have been lost on the way. Always these projects have been organized because of some expressed need of the young people themselves. Dramatics, theater parties, the Young People's Conference, trips to interesting places, and sports such as roller skating, hiking and tennis, have been featured in the program and groups formed around these interests.

The Young People's Conference

One of the most interesting groups has been the Young People's Conference which meets every Sunday afternoon. This group was originally organized by the Bronx Union Y.M.C.A. cooperating with the Bronx Protestant churches and their young people. After operating five years under the Y.M.C.A., the Young People's Conference itself voted to become one of the activities of the steadily expanding program in the cooperative enterprise of the Bronx branches of the Y.M. and the Y.W.C.A. This group at the present time has some of the same characteristics as the original group. It is not a highly organized group such as a club would be, but does have a chairman, a vice-chairman, who takes care of extracurricular activities, so to speak, a secretary whose main responsibility is to work with a host and hostess committee, and a treasurer. The group is large, rather transitory, and with many varied interests, although the predominating motivation has been the fellowship of the two sexes expressed through social activity throughout the years. The group has always been more or less of the same cultural and educational level, and up to the present time, when conditions of employment have changed things, has been of the same economic level.

When the Conference was first organized the method of program procedure was this: the same discussion leader met with the group each week after a general topic for discussion had been planned for the winter. However, in 1931 this was changed to a plan whereby different speakers presented a variety of subjects. The program has varied widely. Interesting speakers, discussions, visits to other organizations, special moving pictures or talks with slides, and devotional services all feature in a year's schedule. This variety aims to catch the interest of everyone at some point, and inspiration, education, and recreation are all part of this composite program which helps to widen the interest and experience of the young people who attend.

In looking through the program content of five or six years, it is interesting to note the two pre-

dominating interests under which the various subjects might be classified. "Christianity in Japan"; "Recent Experiences in Liberia"; "Present Situation in Manchuria"; "The American Indian Today"; "India"; "Hitler and His Program in Germany" (1933); "The Philippine Situation"; "Norway"; "Behind the Headlines"; "Technocracy" — are titles of talks and discussions which reveal a consistent interest in national and international affairs. "Young People's Conversations"; "Putting Your Resources to Work"; "Looking Ahead at 21"; "The Personal Factors in Social Adjustment"; debate by Conference members "Character Is Hereditary"; "Youth of Today in the World of Tomorrow"; "Economic Problems of Youth Today" are significant of the other strong interest in subjects that deal with themselves—with youth, marriage, boy and girl relationships, and personal adjustment.

How far the stimulation of these programs really penetrated is difficult to estimate. The presentations and discussions on international affairs have been in most cases well done, as it has been possible to secure some very good leadership for the group. Although interest seems keen at the moment, it never has been possible to transform it into further study or action. Even when interest in China was so acute and other groups in the association were raising funds there was little response from this group. Their momentary enthusiasm seems to become diluted in their interest in each other and in a good time. In evaluating a program dealing with themselves the task is even more difficult, although their persistent requests for these subjects and returns on interest questionnaires make us hopeful that the need is being met.

One encouraging sign of more sustained interest has been the decision of the committees for the past few years to present program series rather than a number of unrelated subjects. Again an interest in themselves has been the dominating topic. The following subjects with their week by week topics give some picture of the area covered:

Preparation for Marriage
- "Making the Most of Friendship"
- "Finding the Best in Our Dates"
- "Popularity—How and Why"
- "Gaining Intelligent Views of Love, Courtship and Marriage"
- "Adequate Home-Making in the Days to Come"

Psychology and Effective Living
- "Why We Are As We Are" or
  The development of personality traits.
- "Methods of Life Adjustment" or
  The good and bad of withdrawing .. of fighting .. of day dreaming.
- "Personal Relationships" or
  Friendship .. sex .. love .. marriage.
- "Social Relationships" or
  The wider contacts, interests, and loyalties of life.

Personality Series, Getting Along with People
- "Understanding Human Nature"
- "Putting Color into Our Lives"
- "Can You Read Character and Faces?"
- "The Circle of Friendship"
- "What Shall I Look for in Others?"

Other interesting series have been four weeks on "The Motion Picture in the Life of Today"; three weeks on "Helps for the Consumer"; five

weeks on "The Radio in the Life of Today"; and a four weeks series that we are just finishing on "This Business of Making a Living—or Life for the White Collar Worker."

In spite of the earnestness with which the committees plan these programs, it would be a mistake to assume that they are the major interest in these Sunday afternoon gatherings. Interest in each other is the central motivation and one hour of planned program with attention focused on a given subject is only a small part of the period from 3:00 P. M. to 7:00 P. M. which the group spends together. Singing around the piano, sharing a radio program, chatting over refreshments, listening to someone who plays the piano well or who sings, all serve to draw in the newcomer and to produce the social atmosphere in which friendships are begun and in which they can develop.

"Recreation has to do with the individual and his own creativeness and his own satisfaction, but recreation has also to do with the adjustment of that individual to life in general. Recreation has to do with the individual and his relation to his home, his friends, his job, and the community in which he lives. Recreation has to do with self-direction and with the democratic way of life. Recreation has to do with the very fullness and richness of living."

Special Interest Groups

The program of the Young People's Conference has been discussed somewhat at length because it is the largest single organized group and has held a consistent place in the program of the two organizations since it became a cooperative venture. However, a much more varied program is in operation at the present time, participated in by some members of the Conference group but also by others not in that group. At present, special interest groups include dramatics, glee clubs, an archery club, a group which meets for church every Sunday morning, a group which meets occasionally to visit some interesting place, and the newest group which has been organized to meet the need of those just growing out of these activities — the Young Married Couples Club. Besides the long and short time interest groups, week ends at camp three or four times throughout the year, and an intensive summer program of swimming parties, picnics, boat rides, and roof dances are planned for all who wish to participate.

As this varied program developed, it became evident that a coordinating body was necessary. A YM-YW Council for the Bronx branches was organized. The general structure of the Council is still the same although its functions have expanded. The Council is made up of representatives from the various activities together with those who serve as representatives for the co-ed group on a branch or community committee. The Council has very clearly defined functions that are recognized by all groups: it coordinates activities and acts as a clearing house for dates; it advises on problems relating to the co-ed program and committees consult the Council concerning their activities; it initiates and sponsors each new activity until it is able to proceed independently; it evaluates programs. This last mentioned responsibility is taken seriously by the Council and a very thorough job of evaluation is done in the late spring when plans for the following year are set up.

Goals Along the Way

Working closely with these activities and ever under pressure to meet the increasing demands for more activity, it has sometimes seemed to the leaders in both organizations that we are entirely preoccupied with immediate goals. To secure good speakers and discussion leaders; to find a teacher for social dancing who can instill the social graces as well as teach the techniques of the dance; to set up the mechanics for advanced registration and plan with a committee for a co-ed week end in the country; to get a dramatic coach with no money in the budget and at the same time keep the interested young people from becoming discouraged, not to mention the personal contacts which need to be made with individuals — all take time and energy which do not show up in terms of far-reaching goals.

In each unit of activity the aim is to organize sufficiently to meet the needs of young people, and it seems to me that the basic reasons for our program are these: First, to provide opportunities and activities for young people of both sexes to meet in a wholesome atmosphere and to learn to play and to work together. It is almost too obvious to say that it is the lack of just these opportunities that lead to maladjustment and frustration. Second, to give the individual a sense of self-respect through matching skills with men and girls of his own age and through sharing responsibilities. Those who take on responsibilities be-

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"Swing Night"

A Co-ed Activities Night which created problems, satisfactions, and a demand for expansion

By SUZANNE D. COPE
Director, Health and Recreation
Y.W.C.A.
Trenton, New Jersey

REALIZING the necessity of having some type of co-educational program in the community, we decided early in the fall to open the building one night a week for co-ed groups alone. Our experiences have been very enlightening, and after a six months' trial we feel that we have a really worth-while project, with a good many problems still ahead of us but also a good many problems already settled.

At present we have on Wednesday nights the following co-ed activities: roller skating, a dramatic club, swimming, dancing and a games room. It would be hard to tell, on entering the building, whether we are running a Y.M.C.A. or a Y.W.C.A., and because of the overflow of boys we have received much criticism, both within and without the building. We have found that we could easily open our doors to co-ed groups every night in the week, but of course this is impossible with our present leadership and facilities.

Some of the groups have been no problem whatsoever. The co-ed swimming was started some years ago and each year has become more popular. Medical examinations are required for both men and women and this limits the group somewhat as it makes the fee for swimming higher than any of the other co-ed activities. There has never been any problem as to organization or discipline, as over a period of years a nucleus of young married people has made up the group.

At the same hours we are having roller skating for co-eds. The group varies from week to week—industrial, high school, and business people. As there are other larger skating rinks in town our skating is not as popular as it should be and we get chiefly the group that wants to have more room and fewer skaters on the floor. The fee for skating is fifteen cents an hour.

The dramatic club is as yet a small group of industrial boys and girls. They are a self-governing body and choose their own plays and musicals. They design and build their own scenery and produce at least two plays a year which are given here in the building. They have also responded to many requests from the community to give short plays. An open house was held this fall where they had exhibits of miniature stage settings, lighting, costumes and other drama essentials.

Problems—Plenty of Them!

Then we come to the dancing and games room. I combine these two because the boys who are not able to pay the fee for the dance always hang out in the games room, and it is on account of this group that we have received so much criticism. From a study made of this dance group we have found that of approximately 400 different individuals the majority are out of school and are working or are looking for work in industrial occupations. The age range is between sixteen and twenty-five years. In about half the cases we found that these young people were children of foreign-born parents. With this background it is not hard to see what a problem it has been to adjust this group to the Y.W.C.A. and to make them feel that ours is not an act of charity but that they are an essential part of our program. And it has been just as much of a problem to adjust the other "Y" groups to them. We have had many problems too numerous to mention—the breaking of furniture, a monopoly of every free space in the building, interference with other meetings, and requests for admission from girls too young for the group. We are just now beinning to feel that we can "come up for air"!

A committee from the dance group was organized, and without its members' cooperation and willingness to face the situation, we would never have been able to continue the dances. Some of the biggest problems have been put up to the committee, and this plan in most cases had worked very satisfactorily. The dance committee meets every week to discuss the immediate problems such as repairing of furniture, repayment for damage, questions of improper attitude and behavior and ways of encouraging respect for the building. The dances have cleared some money so the committee can vote to pay for any damage

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Co-Recreation at the University of Iowa

By FLORENCE M. CRUICKSHANK and KATHERINE TROESTER

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA is in the heart of a region which lives from the yield of the rich earth. The campus spreads over green and hilly banks on both sides of the Iowa River. Heavy shade trees frame imposing views of the Old Capitol on the east bank, the hospital tower on the west. Iowa City surrounds the campus with the familiar milieu of the small town which can quickly be left behind for open country of rolling woodlands and fertile fields.

Iowa's student body reflects a culture indigenous to the rich earth. Although modified to some extent by eastern, southern, far western and foreign students, the great bulk of the University are Iowa boys and girls who hold to such early American traditions as respect for hard work, honest living, and higher education. More than half of them work as well as study to realize their dream of enriched living through a college education. But, like all young folk, they need play as well as work. College social life and campus politics absorb the energies of a few. The others have found many forms of recreation, some planned by themselves, some organized by the faculty.

And what are these forms of recreation? Let us take some of the more organized activities. The first Saturday night of Freshman Week in the fall, and the first Saturday night of the Summer Session everyone on campus is invited to an All-University Play Night. These play nights are held for six consecutive Saturday nights during the Summer Session and at frequent intervals during the academic year. Here an average of better than two hundred students a night forget term papers, library assignments, mid-terms, theses, to relax and revive in a bit of wholesome frolicking.

Come Visit Our Play Night!

Suppose you accompany a group of us in attendance at a summer play night so you may understand why it attracts so many. The night is warm and clear so we decide to go first to the women's field. At the entrance we are greeted by hosts and hostesses, members of the co-recreation class distinguished by colorful sashes, who point out the locations of various activities and inform us that an archery demonstration will take place later in the evening.

With a gay "See you later," some of our crowd rush off to join a mixed group playing a snappy game of volleyball. Someone else confesses a private yen to "bat that overgrown ball around" in a game of cageball. Two others leave the group to play off a tetherball tie left over from the last play night. They also plan to obtain specifications for the equipment from the leader in order to supply the school playground back home with a new activity.

The rest of our group decide in favor of archery, so we head for the target range on the west side of the field. We pass the softball diamond just in time to see the third run come in, tying up

the score in the married versus single couples' feud.

As we check out our archery equipment, the beginning and advanced ranges are designated, and anyone who desires assistance is offered instruction by the leaders. Everyone takes advantage of the opportunity to shoot until time for the archery demonstration. While checking in equipment, someone remarks he hates to wait until next play night to get a chance to shoot. A girl from the department informs him at what hours the range is open during the week, and another potential Robin Hood vows to be on hand for practice.

The demonstrators are men and women archers with tournament experience, whose display of form and technique, plus superb marksmanship, present the sport at its best. The demonstration concludes the outdoor program, and we adjourn to the women's gymnasium for the indoor play night activities.

Again we are assisted by guides who direct us to the various activities. On the first floor one hears the hollow "pop-pop" rhythm echoing from the ping-pong room. Kick-it, devil-in-the-deep, box hockey, baseball darts, and numerous games of a less strenuous nature attract many people to the game room. We round a corner and discover one of the corridors has been converted into a bowling alley. Strikes and spares appear on the enlarged blackboard score sheet. As we pass the small gymnasium we notice numerous couples enjoying social dancing. Upstairs, the Mirror Room is the setting for paddle tennis, aerial darts, ring tennis, badminton, and shuffleboard, alternated during the evening.

Hilarious sounds from the big gymnasium reveal a social mixer under way. We join the crowd immediately. There is an amazing amount of wholesale dropping of scholarly dignity as the roomful of students romp through the "Paw-paw Patch" and "Shoo-fly." Now, everybody gets a chance to catch his breath while members of the Co-Recreation class demonstrate some relatively easy sets of square dancing to be learned presently by the entire group. "Callers" carry on in quite a professional fashion, and even the most sophisticated individuals find themselves cavorting through the sets, gaily swinging their partners with many an appreciative chuckle.

It is time to go, and another play night is tucked away. What was so much fun about it? We have been thoroughly relaxed throughout an evening of wholesome play with newly discovered comrades in the friendly setting typical of play night.

These evenings, when the facilities of the Department of Physical Education are made available to the campus population, are sponsored at different times by different groups. Before registration in the fall the Religious Activities Committee assembles young student leaders from Iowa high schools for conferences. Play Day and Play Night contribute vitally to their program. The Orientation Week Committee feels the importance of recreation and asks for a Play Night to be organized as part of the introduction to campus life. The Women's Athletic Association sponsors several during the school year. The program of activities is varied according to the season, thus allowing for an emphasis on outdoor activities in the fall and spring, while the winter play nights heretofore were planned for indoors. However, a lagoon for ice skating, a shelter house, and a newly installed lighting system for the lagoon (the gift of one of our graduating classes) should greatly increase the opportunity for outdoor activi-

ties during the colder months.

The German Club has arranged evenings of folk dancing, charging only a nominal admission fee to cover the cost of refreshments. The Campus Camera Club, with its units for beginning, advanced, and movie enthusiasts, offers instruction and incentive with its monthly programs, its field trips, its display of the "picture of the month" hung in the lobby of the Iowa Union for a pleasant and creative hobby.

"Nor do I call pleasures idleness, or time lost provided they are the pleasures of a rational being." — From *Letters,* Lord Chesterfield, 30 October, 1747.

The Women's Athletic Association

A very much alive Women's Athletic Association reaches a large proportion of the student body through the various clubs of which it is comprised, and through the activities which it sponsors. Officers and governing board are chosen from the student leaders; there is a faculty sponsor for this group. Besides the usual varied program of sports for girls, there are many programs planned which furnish splendid opportunity for men and women to enjoy companionship with one another. Outing Club is planning for coeducational activities in the spring. The intramural volleyball season is climaxed with a mixed volleyball tournament. Badminton and archery clubs are active with tournaments and practice periods for men and women. The swimming organizations, Seals for women and Dolphins for men, have had several happy get-togethers.

All youth loves to dance. Those who have not had an opportunity to learn social dancing before entering college are given that opportunity through a series of ten lessons offered three times during the year by the Women's Athletic Association. There are two sections, beginning and intermediate, taught by expert student teachers, with student accompaniment. Here one may learn ballroom etiquette and a sufficient number of dance patterns to enjoy the University dances. These classes are always filled to capacity.

The Dry Night Club

Out of an attempt at solving a need for a place for University students to dance, and to fraternize around a refreshments table, came a unique contribution to the co-recreation activities on the campus of the University of Iowa in the opening of "The Silver Shadow," in 1936, rather widely known now as "the dry night club." After much deliberation as to the best possible space to be used, it was decided to use the cafeteria in the Iowa Union, with a dance floor in the center, thus easily combining dining service with dancing. The dance floor will accommodate approximately one hundred couples.

The room has been decorated with silver curtains and colored lights to give an atmosphere of a night club. A large silver curtain conceals the serving counter of the cafeteria. Confetti and streamers help to create a party atmosphere. Some parties are formal, others informal.

A student band and student talent for the floor shows makes the income from students to students through this project amount to approximately $3,000 a year. Each fall a notice is published in the school paper asking for talent for the floor shows. Try-outs are held before a committee of the Union staff members and an effort is made to schedule any and all dance, musical and novelty numbers that are at all usable. An average of four acts per night for the floor show are presented. The Silver Shadow is open ten or more Saturday nights during the winter months, the number depending upon the whole University schedule of events and upon how soon the winter sets in and the spring opens up.

Leadership Training Opportunities

Well-managed and smoothly run social events take careful and detailed planning. Though no professional course in this field is offered by the University of Iowa, some courses in the curriculum of the Department of Physical Education are given with a definite view to training people for recreation leadership. Courses for the undergraduate in "Recreational Sports" and "Methods of Recreation Leadership" give an introduction to this growing field. Supervised play during the recess hours in the city and the University experimental schools, and work on the community playgrounds furnish the laboratory for this study. The community recreation center with its paid and volunteer workers also offer opportunity for practice. "Trends in Recreation," "Folk Dancing," "American Rhythms," "Program in Co-Recreation," all add to the rounded training of those interested in leadership in this field.

The University administration gives full cooperation to the program of recreation. Steps are being taken to coordinate recreation facilities on the campus. Recreation is recognized as a vital need in higher education.

Where Cross the Crowded Ways

Even in an impersonal, lonesome big city like New York, strangers can find a place "where old-fashioned friendliness still prevails."

By MELBA M. MUMFORD
and
CONSTANCE W. CARTMELL

NEW YORK can be such a lonesome place. All big cities seem so very impersonal — so ruthless in their brusque way of brushing aside individuals. Do you remember your first weeks and months of trying to keep pace with the rather terrifying speed that seemed so natural to everyone else—that insatiable urge to be incessantly moving faster — faster? Do you remember thinking quite wistfully about the picnics and outings in the summer and the socials and get togethers in the winter that the "gang back home" must be having? And then did you wonder where, in all New York's swarming millions, you could find kindred souls to spend leisure time in doing the things that used to be such fun with the "old gang?"

If you were very lucky, as we were, you discovered the Thursday Evening Group of the Marble Collegiate Church "where old-fashioned friendliness still prevails." That is the motto of the church itself, and it was handed over to a small group of young people who called themselves the "Thursday Evening Group." This nucleus of approximately twelve young men and women, inspired by the leadership of Miss Mercé E. Boyer, Director of Church Activities, has grown to an attendance of between 250 to 300 at weekly meetings within the miraculously short space of eighteen months. This has resulted without coercion of any kind—not even that of attendance records, for there are no officers. Each individual comes with the knowledge that the evening pays big personal dividends, the amount depending entirely upon the person's initial contribution. A person comes once to see what it's all about, finds out, and comes next time with a friend. It's such a wonderful thing to find such a group right in the heart of New York City that enthusiasm proves contagious.

"Nickels and dimes pay for good times" reads the sign on the little green box that sits on the table at the entrance door — and your nickel or dimes goes in voluntarily and at your own discretion, according to your budget. No compulsion is needed, for it is the aim of the group to become completely self-supporting, and each member takes pride in his contribution.

And now won't you join us at a typical evening meeting of the group?

A Typical Program

Promptly at eight o'clock the early arrivals wander down to the front seats of Burrell Memorial Hall to join in the community singing of good old folk songs under the guidance of a volunteer song leader. At eight-thirty, when the late arrivals have filled all the seats, the speaker of the evening is introduced by a member of the group. These evening speakers represent just about the acme of perfection in practically every field—and each one is glad to volunteer his services to such a group of young people, even though it may perhaps mean crowding an already heavy schedule. It is a rare treat to hear these speakers, sought after by thousands, who deem it a privilege to speak to a "representative group of young Americans," as one of them appropriately phrased it. For the members comprise every type of young man and woman between the ages of eighteen and thirty, coming from almost every section of the country, doing every type of work (some are unemployed at present), some with degrees and others without, but all uniting with a mutual purpose. The addresses are extremely varied in their subject matter. We have heard from an expert in news photography, an aviatrix, a well-known theatrical producer, an eminent radio announcer. And there have been talks on advertising and current events, astrology and the development of cartoons. Almost every field is included in order to encompass the diversified interests of some 250 people.

At the close of each talk a period is set aside for informal questioning. All the speakers are extremely helpful in assisting at this particular period.

At nine-thirty the group breaks up into smaller units which include a wide field of hobby interests. And who hasn't a hobby? Or who wouldn't acquire a new one? Or is there anyone who doesn't

prefer doing one thing just a bit better than any other one thing? The Thursday Evening Group is no different. Hobbies play a very vital part in attaining the highest standards of fun, fellowship and creative ability.

Do you like to sing? There is the choral group designed for lovers of music who want to know just a little more about it. Indeed they were so successful last year that towards the end of the season they presented a beautiful concert arranged by their leader, a young volunteer who is a teacher of music in the public schools. To it were invited the entire church congregation.

Perhaps you would prefer studying the correct way to address an audience. In the Public Speaking class you may have instruction in poise, enunciation, voice, general control, with stress laid on actual participation in sample speeches. Here also we are fortunate in having as a volunteer a teacher of Public Speaking who came once as a visitor to the Thursday Evening Group and was so intrigued by it that she offered her services.

To a large number of people there is strong appeal in the romance of drama—that momentary lapse from realism into the fascinating land of "make believe." But one soon realizes the importance of the vast number of little details which go to making up the perfect performance. Special attention is given to the intricate study of stage technique, costume, make-up, and lighting effects. At the same time four or five plays are being prepared to be used as concrete examples. These decidedly add to the enjoyment of the whole Thurs-Evening Group when they are presented during an evening. Periodical theater parties are arranged to see how Broadway productions vary from our own. The able supervision of the dramatic coach of a well-known Long Island College makes this group really worth while.

In a world so full of activity, current events cannot help but be a topic of general conversation. One of our groups listens to a radio program, Town Hall of the Air, then conducts a discussion period based on some particular country or on a current problem at home or abroad inspired by the radio program.

We can't all travel, but we all like to learn about places that attract tourists from near and far, so there is a Travel group. We have visioned bull fights in Spain, journeyed to Bermuda by plane, and seen America by Greyhound bus. Don't misunderstand! We haven't actually traveled ourselves, but we have had speakers and some excellent travel films. Here a Y.M.C.A. secretary lends a helping hand.

No royal road exists to achieving facility with words, but the Writing group is striving to learn how to write interesting stories, articles and letters. An occasional periodical is prepared under the leadership of the editor of a prominent youth magazine and an editor in a publishing concern. Valuable experience is gained from writing—and who knows where it may lead? Anyway, it's lots of fun!

Interior Decorating and Arts and Crafts go hand in hand. Both have their supporters—ardent Tyros. Baskets, rugs and other handicraft articles are prepared with an occasional illustrated slide lecture. Here again, a young person skilled in handiwork is the guiding light.

Photography and Stamp Collecting are perhaps two of the most practiced hobbies of all, so they never lack enthusiasts. Many stamp books have been proudly displayed, and an expert amateur photographer explains the methods of developing and printing films. The latter has his own materials and equipment which he makes available for actual practical demonstration. It is fascinating even for those not actively engaged in photography to watch the various stages of treatment to which a roll of film is subjected. Many come in to watch this group at work.

There is no rule forcing a member to remain in any one group. Every attempt is made, however, to make each hobby so interesting that those who make one visit will want to return again and again. A person may change his group freely and thus find his chosen interest. Then, of course, there are always those who prefer the spirit of competition afforded in a game of ping-pong, checkers or badminton—it's never difficult to find a partner!

Ten-thirty usually terminates the hobby groups —so back to the general conclave to enjoy a skit by the dramatic club, stunts by various participants, organized play periods and games of all kinds suitable to the occasion under the leadership of a volunteer recreation leader. Of course no evening is complete without refreshments, so the boys trudge manfully up to the tables and volunteer their services as hosts—while the girls gracefully accept their steaming cups of coffee and doughnuts or lemonade and cookies. (Frankly, the girls help, too, but the other makes a nice picture, doesn't it? Food for thought!)

All too soon a complete evening has passed and we find ourselves standing in a huge circle singing "Goodnight, Ladies" or "Home, Sweet Home" with more than a tinge of reluctance. It always takes more than a gentle hint to remind everyone that custodians have homes, too!

The question may arise in the minds of some of our readers as to how all these various social affairs are managed. It should be explained that committees are selected from among the young people to help with special recreation programs. From a questionnaire filled out early in the year by members of the group, leaders know on whom they may call to print or paint signs and posters, make decorations, play the piano, assist in the leading of games, or help in other ways.

Many Other Events Planned

But just Thursdays aren't enough. So many of the boys and girls get together during the week for roller skating, swimming, bowling, dancing at Y.M.C.A.'s or a near-by girls' residence, and various other events. Occasionally on Sunday mornings (Oh, very early—seven A. M.) a group meets for breakfast and a bicycle ride through Central Park. Some of them go on to church to hear one of those inspiring sermons by Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, Pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church. As a matter of fact, a group frequently meets on a Sunday for dinner after church, since so many eat "out," anyway. A grand time is then had at the chosen banquet table and a vote is taken on the program for the afternoon—a bus ride, a long walk or a visit to some place of interest.

Of course, during the summer, vacations interfere with regular indoor programs, so they are replaced by frequent outings, picnics and swimming parties. This past summer large groups went hiking through the Palisades and back over the George Washington Bridge by moonlight; went on a boat trip to Rye Beach; met for a dancing party on the Mall in Central Park (so successful that it was repeated); and took frequent bicycle trips in between times. In this way contact is kept by the whole group until the fall program is resumed.

Just to deviate from the usual program, special evenings are planned throughout the year. Perhaps it might be well to mention in detail a few of those Thursdays enjoyed last year.

Common interests — such as a common home state or community — do help in bringing about real and lasting friendships. Casual meetings quite frequently result in renewed friendships, a discovery of mutual friends, and the whereabouts of familiar hunts. Realizing that members of the Thursday Evening Group came from all parts of the United States, a recreation program was planned one evening to give young men and women an opportunity to discover who came from their own state and locality.

The names of all states were printed on white paper pennants suspended around the walls of the recreation hall. In some instances only one state appeared on the pennant, while on others there were more, depending upon their proximity to New York City and the probable number of young people coming from each. Since the membership from New York State was large, it was divided into small groups, including those from each of the five boroughs of New York City. It was under these pennants that members gathered for the recreation period, far westerners, midwesterners, New Englanders and southerners all making sure that they were correctly identified with their state banners. Where the numbers were small, people from sister states were brought together. Provision was also made for those whose homes were in other countries. After all had assembled there was a period for visiting.

Next, bundles of old newspapers and packages of pins were handed to each group, with instructions that within a limited time each was to prepare costumes depicting the industries, the life, or traditions of its state. The results were amazing! A bundle of wheat came from Nebraska; a Sioux Indian resulted from the combined efforts of former residents of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota; a sunflower blossomed in Kansas; John Bull dropped in from Canada. A parade of all the costumed contestants followed, many wearing state mottoes and names across their chests. Winners were selected and crowned with a fitting ceremony. The winner was a paper donkey frame, ears and all, nicely concealing two young men from upper New York State. This turned out to be a very interesting and successful get-acquainted party.

In planning the recreation program, careful consideration is always given to games and activities which will break the ice of strangeness and embarrassment which some people always feel.

Here is a program which because of its utter informality was enjoyed by all. It turned out to be a real mixer.

An Indoor Hunt

The articles or names listed below are on, or refer to, some person in the room. No more than one to a person. Locate them. Secure full name of bearer and fill in blank space. *CAUTION*: Do not let the *WORLD* hear about your discovery. Keep it a *SECRET*.

Article	*Name*
1. Frying Pan	.....
2. A Real Flower	.....
3. Norwegian Coin	.....
4. Elgin Watch	.....
5. Red Hair Ribbon	.....
6. Gold Safety Pin	.....
7. Landon-Knox Pin	.....
8. Engagment Ring (on girl's little finger)	.....
9. N.B.C. Broadcast Ticket	.....
10. Theta Chi Fraternity Ring	.....
11. Alice (Last Name?)	.....
12. Omaha and Council Bluffs Street Railway Token	.....
13. Silver Button	.....
14. White Feather	.....

There were, in all, thirty-six different articles and names listed. Good use was made of the small novelties often hidden in wedding and holiday cakes. These were purchased at a local five and ten cent store.

A Rural Play Day

One of the most successful parties was a "Rural Play Day."

We're going rural Thursday next,
So come dressed for the farm,
Wear straw hats, bonnets, aprons, too,
You'll cause no great alarm.

Bandannas for the men you'll need,
And gingham frocks for Susie—
With games and stunts and songs and food,
Now what could be more floozie?

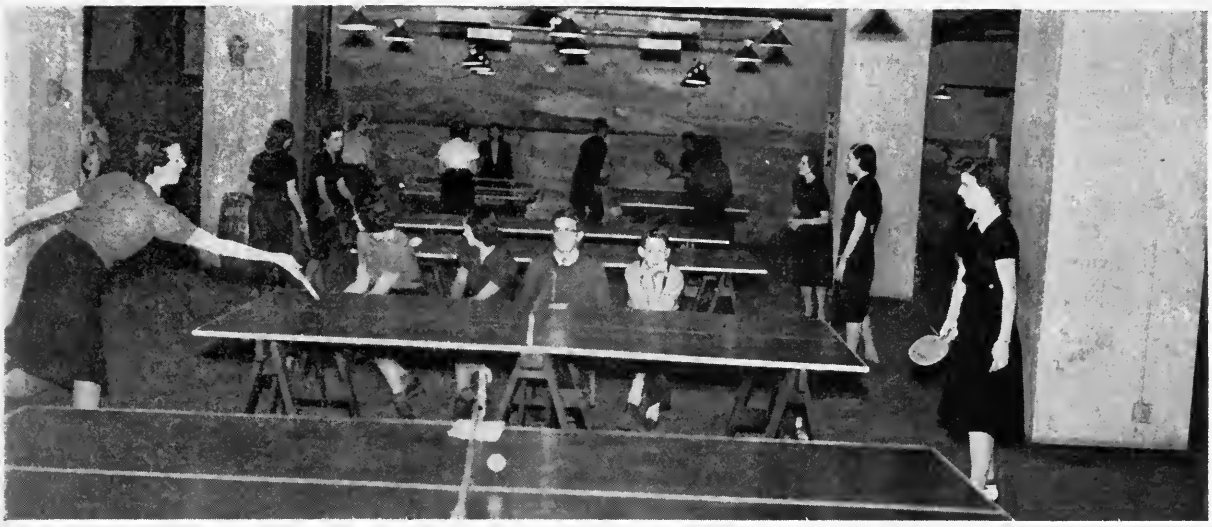
This was the advance notice that enticed a large crowd in the big city back to the country! There had been no opportunity during the week to decorate the auditorium, so as each member arrived he volunteered his services, and in no time at all balloons and colored pennants covered the walls. Everyone came in old clothes, and straw hats and red bandannas sold at the door turned the boys into regular farmers, while the girls became coy farmerettes with their gaily colored little poke bonnets which had been bought in quantity and sold at cost. The room had four big road signs which divided it into four country towns—and soon friendly rivalry was equally distributed among the "citizens" of Rosedale, Sleepy Hollow, Hicksville and Oskaloosa. A leader was chosen in each town who in turn selected cheerleaders, teams, and individuals to take part in competitive games and contests, points being given to each winner.

From that time on it was each town for itself, and hilarity reigned supreme! The suitcase race was "too funny for words," with a skirt failing to stretch around an excessively large waist and galoshes that just *wouldn't* stay on adding to the merriment. A "milking contest" in which the girls fed the boys milk from babies' bottles, and a hog calling event that sounded like a cross between would be "Tarzans" and "cowboys from Brooklyn," sent everyone into convulsions. The finishing touch came when the girls competed in a husband calling contest. And woe be unto the husband who failed to answer in that game! When Hicksville finally captured the winning title everyone joined forces for singing games and the Virginia Reel. In keeping with the prevailing picnic atmosphere, lemonade, doughnuts in pails and bushel baskets of apples were served to the farmers and farmerettes seated in groups on the floor. Everyone agreed after that evening that there certainly was nothing in the city to compare with getting back to that old country atmosphere!

The events in the rural play day program follow. The number of contestants from each town is indicated for each event.

Market Day Relay. (Five women.) At the signal to start, the first player on each team picks up from the floor in front of her a number of empty cartons of various sizes. (There are always a few more boxes than she can conveniently carry.) The contestant hurries as quickly as possible to a designated spot, carrying with her all of the boxes and returns to the starting line. The cartons are dropped in front of the second player and the performance is repeated. If any of the boxes fall during the journey the player carrying them must stop to pick them up before continuing.

"To insure the success of any program, one must make sure that the content is planned *by* as well as *for* those taking part in it. Avoid superimposing on younger people an adult conception of what to do. Certain questions should be raised, such as: Will this program meet the needs of those present? Will there be a real opportunity for sociability and friendship because of the program? Do we have adequate leadership to make the content worth while?"—From "Recreation in Church and Community."



Courtesy Recreation Board, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Farmyard Conversation. (One man or woman.) Contestants one at a time imitate the sounds of familiar farm animals—cow, calf, sheep, chicken, duck, turkey, dog, cat and others. Judges decide who is the best imitator.

A Neighborly Fight. (Four men.) Give each contestant a swatter made of rolled newspaper and an inflated balloon tied at the center of a piece of string about three feet long. The string is tied around each player's waist, with the balloon at the back. Contestants stand in circle formation some distance apart. At a given signal, each player moves about and tries to swat and break each other's balloon, at the same time protecting his own. The player who comes through at the end with an inflated balloon is the winner.

Cow Milking Contest. (One man and one woman.) Give to each male contestant a nursery or soda bottle filled with milk—plus nipple. The first to drain his bottle of all the milk after a starting signal is crowned "Champion Cow Milker." The nurses hold the bottles while the babies drink. *Warning*: Some babies often bite the nipples to make the holes larger!

100-Yard Dash. (One man and one woman.) Provide each couple with a pair of scissors and strips of rolled paper ribbon or adding machine paper approximately 2 or 2½ inches in width, and of the same length. Give the roll of paper to the man on each team, and the scissors to his partner. While the girl holds the free end of the paper, the man unrolls it by walking slowly backwards. The paper is then held taut, and the man is instructed to stand in the same position until the contest is over. At a given signal the woman moves slowly forward cutting the piece of paper into two strips. The team that is first to separate the paper without cutting through the sides wins the race.

Hailstorm. (Three men and three women.) Relay formation. Give to the first player of each team an inflated balloon. On the word "Go," the player bats the balloon to a goal line and returns to the starting point. This is repeated by other players of his team.

Farm Quiz. Questions asked the assembled audience are listed below. No scoring is made.

Questions	*Answers*
What vegetable is found in the laundry?	Mangel
What vegetable is the plumber's delight?	Leek
What vegetable does a policeman walk on?	Beet
What vegetable do you find on bargain day at Macy's?	Squash
What vegetable has been through fire?	Chard
What vegetable gives an invitation?	Lettuce
What herb is most comforting?	Balm
What herb is most dreaded by women?	Thyme
What herb is full of regret?	Rue
What herb is most learned?	Sage
What herb is a money maker?	Mint
What herb is found in a stable?	Sorrel

Dust Storm. (One man.) Contestants take their places behind a starting line. Each has a small downy feather. When a signal is given, the feather is dropped from high in the air, hands are clasped behind backs and the players begin to blow their feathers toward a finish line. The distance is not more than twenty-five feet. Anyone touching the feather with his hands after the race has started is disqualified.

Husband Calling Contest. (One woman.) Each woman contestant is given thirty seconds to call her husband to dinner. Range, volume, tone and effectiveness should be taken into consideration in selecting the women.

Suitcase Relay. (Two men and two women.) Players of each team line up in relay formation, one behind the other. The first person in line is handed an old suitcase containing a number of articles of women's wearing apparel—such as a skirt, coat, hat, galoshes. On command, the first person on each team picks up the suitcase and runs to a goal line. There he opens it, puts on the clothing, picks up the suitcase again and returns to the starting line. The second player assists the first in removing the clothing and places it back in the suitcase. Then he picks up the suitcase and repeats the performance.

Hog Calling Contest. (One man.) Each contestant is given thirty seconds to call his hogs. Judges pick as winner the one they feel has the most effective call.

Hobby Night

There is always one topic of conversation that anyone can go into raptures over and that is his own particular hobby! So it was decided to set aside one whole evening for people who wanted to show and discuss their hobbies. It worked like magic. Each contribution was labeled with the owner's name and all were placed around the room for everyone to examine and admire. It was a representative collection, ranging anywhere from a piece of embroidery or a homemade pair of boots to a photographer's album, with, of course, innumerable paintings, creative writing and stamp albums to make the show complete. It was remarkable to see the results of so many leisure hours; and it seemed indicative that young people of today have by no means given up creative work as a hobby.

One of the most unique creations was later used as an evening's entertainment. A complete set of marionettes was made to carry out an amusing version of the old legend of Bluebeard. Several members of the dramatic group composed the cast, and many evenings of rehearsals were given over to the learning of lines and the working of the stringed dolls. The little stage had quite a professional touch and all the scenery and lighting effects were done by members of the group. Bluebeard captured the hearts of everyone, and it was invaluable experience, besides being loads of fun for those members involved in the undertaking.

Talent Night

Did you ever find a group of young people that didn't have plenty of talent hidden away — just needing a little bringing out? So a Talent Night was inaugurated to see what would happen. The results surpassed even the most hopeful. The Stage Committee worked hard and successfully at converting the whole stage into a country store. Various food companies donated boxes and packages of labeled empty cartons which kept the audience thinking they were real until the very end. Huge placards were posted about, a storekeeper was installed, and even a cat was secured to lend atmosphere! A "talent scout" from Hollywood interviewed the local citizens from Junction Center and found plenty of singers, actors, impersonators, musicians and dancers to take back with him. It takes an evening of this kind to see what some people really can do.

"All Aboard!"

What could be more appropriate for a final June meeting than an imaginary cruise, train or auto trip to near or distant places, particularly since members were already making plans or dreaming of such summer excursions? In keeping with this vacation day party theme, interesting and colorful maps and posters, which railroad, bus and steamship lines had been most generous in contributing, were hung around the recreation room. Hallways leading to it were transformed into cruisers' decks. Ropes bearing three-cornered cambric banners, port and starboard lights, and cardboard life preservers, had been loaned to the decorating committee by travel agencies. A few descending steps which served as a gangplank, a balcony railing which became the deck rail, and a polished deck floor helped in creating a "party" state of mind.

Although no one was asked to come in nautical attire, white sailor caps were sold at the door to those who wanted to add an appropriate touch to their costumes. The plan could go still further in providing for the guests crepe paper in shades of red, white and blue, scissors and pins and cardboard patterns to aid in making middy ties and collars.

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Some Sports That Succeed with Mixed Groups

There may be some readers—not such old ones, either—who will gasp faintly over matter-of-fact accounts of men and women playing together on volleyball and basketball teams. As for co-recreational badminton and roller skating, these sports are perhaps not so startling until we consider that the history of both is within the recollection of people fifty years old. Winter sports alone, of those mentioned in the following articles, were enjoyed to some extent by grandmother and her beaux. Times change! Old taboos vanish! Fortunate indeed are those of the present generation who enjoy the new freedoms!

Roller Skating on Tennis Courts

By GEORGE A. FAIRHEAD
Superintendent of Recreation
Danville, Illinois

PERHAPS one of the most difficult types of activity to promote in any recreation program is one in which boys and girls can enjoy themselves together as equals with both social and physical benefit. Dancing and swimming are two such activities, but aside from these we find the number limited. Not often do we find girls who are so highly accomplished that they stimulate "boy-girl" companionship in the various sports such as golf, tennis, horseshoes, and volleyball.

There is one activity, however, which lends itself very readily to promoting this boy-girl relationship. It is the popular, well-known sport of roller skating.

In Danville we are fortunate enough to have double cement tennis courts with lights for night playing. It is true they were used practically every night during the summer for tennis, but at the most they would serve only thirty-two people per evening. It is also true that very little tennis is played in the evenings after Labor Day. Early fall is the ideal time for an active outdoor evening function. There seems to be a lull after the busy summer program, just before the community centers attract young people to the indoors.

There might be the danger of injuring the courts as an argument against using them for skating. After consideration and consultation with the Park Commissioner, it was decided to try it out to see if a splendid facility could stand double duty and not be harmed.

An article was put in the local paper notifying the public of our plan, giving the time and place, and inviting all persons to enjoy the use of the rink. It was further decided in order to make it more attractive, that music should be furnished. Previous experience had proved that musical instruments were affected by the dew, so we could not use our orchestra. But we have sound equipment in our department and a portable victrola, which were brought out for the occasion. The records in our department were somewhat out-of-date and we were soon reminded of the fact by our participants. This complaint was overcome by using the radio in our sound operator's car. This was turned on and amplified through our sound system, allowing the skaters to continue to the "swing and sway" music of outstanding orchestras from all over the country.

Did we have any skaters? From the first evening the enterprise was a success. All the old skates in the city were brought out and if they needed repairs or oil our sound operator was called on for assistance, which he gave to the delight of many a girl and boy. Every evening new skates and skaters could be seen on the rink. The facility was open two nights per week from 7 to 9 P. M. for a period of eight weeks. Our attendance record reveals that we served 3,380 boys, girls, and young adults. This does not include the hundreds of spectators who stopped their cars and came over to watch and listen to the music.

After our first successful evening it was decided to arrange a program for each of the next sessions. These programs took the form of such events as girls skating alone, boys skating alone, partner skating, races for all groups and fancy skating. On the last evening a championship program was conducted for all age groups.

Our total light bill was $9.24 for the eight weeks, or an approximate cost of $.0027 per participant. The only harm to the courts was the wearing off of the painted lines which are always painted in the spring. It is our plan to open two such rinks in the early spring and continue until the tennis players again take over the courts and put them to the use for which they were built.

They Want to Play Badminton

By PETER J. MAYERS, M.A.
Superintendent of Recreation
New Rochelle, New York

ABOUT THREE YEARS ago recreation was recognized as a city department and we began to build our program. The sports for men were popular and our leagues flourished. However, we once realized that we were not attracting young married folks and middle aged men and women to our centers. We examined our program and resolved to give these people a social game and yet a physical sport that would appeal to them. What should it be? What should we do? In recreation you can't wander around like Ulysses nor can you rest on your oars with lackadaisical indolence. You must be active. We turned to a game which is comparatively new in America—badminton.

Having had experience with games and their appeal we reasoned that badminton might be another midget golf, a flash in the pan which might pass quickly. Consequently we proceeded with caution. We introduced it into our open mixed groups and watched the reaction. The local papers gave splendid publicity. The people started to come — a few — many. After the missionary work had been done, the game had an instantaneous appeal. We soon found ourselves in much the same position as the "Old Woman in the Shoe." We next took up the work of organizing these enthusiasts and we were successful in having each group of friends establish itself. Some of the groups were smaller than others. By introductions and salesmanship we united smaller groups into larger groups. We were all set to go now but had no facilities for this game—badminton.

We took our plan and story to the Superintendent of Schools and he in turn referred it to the Board of Education. The Board cooperated generously and placed courts in every school we suggested without charge to the Bureau of Recreation! There were some individuals who would not or could not join the various groups and we kept our original open night for these people. When this organization work was accomplished we found we had twenty-two organized groups numbering from sixteen to forty members; our total players in these groups is over five hundred. This figure must be raised to nine hundred if we include those playing on open nights and those who have made applications for facilities which we cannot supply.

Anyone wishing a copy of the rules for the Badminton League as carried on by the Bureau of Recreation in New Rochelle, may secure it on request from the National Recreation Association

It is one problem to get the folks to come to your centers but the real test of a program is to keep them coming. We tried to give the utmost satisfaction to every player by perfecting details. We immediately set up rules and regulations governing the sport, the use of facilities, the paying of custodians, and other administrative details.

We introduced the groups to one another by the institution of a badminton league which plays at the Senior High School. It must be remembered that there is more to the promotion of a badminton league than the assembling of people. Any recreation executive will testify to the importance of planning wisely and accurately. Remember this—you can't copy a set-up from another community as each town has its individual problem for local solution. You may, however, use the same psychology in initiating a new sports venture.

Successful Mixed Baseball and Volleyball Teams

By MARGUERITE M. SCHWARZ
Department of Physical Education
University of Wisconsin

AT THE University of Wisconsin, mixed teams of young men and women play baseball and volleyball in intramural tournaments. These mixed team sports—which in no way replace the regular separate team sports of both sexes—had their inception as an experiment on the part of the Department of Physical Education for women in 1933 when, under Miss Blanche M. Trilling, the department expanded its program to include volleyball and baseball for women.

Under the usual intramural plan in operation at Wisconsin, women's groups submit their own team lists. Following the same plan for the mixed sports, each women's group organized its own mixed team and invited the required number of men to join the team. The university church centers and the sororities were the most active participants, although independent groups were also organized.

A regular intramural tournament schedule was drawn up for these teams, playing first a group round-robin and then an elimination schedule among the group winners. Because each mixed team was entered under the name of some women's group, all organization problems were handled through the women's groups. The trophy for the winning team was awarded to the women's group also.

In the past few years the number of mixed teams in each tournament has varied between twenty and twenty-five. Volleyball has proved to be the most popular offering, and in general the degree of skill of the play has been superior to that of baseball. In the mixed team tournaments it has been necessary to set up certain rules to adapt the games to the participants. Following is résumé of the regulations for each of the sports:

Rules and Regulations

Volleyball

1. A team shall consist of three men and three women who are placed alternately on the court. The players shall be placed in two rows and rotation shall be counter-clock wise.
2. No assistance shall be allowed on the serve at any time.
3. A player shall have two serves if necessary on the first serve; thereafter but one shall be allowed.
4. Women may play the ball twice in succession, but men shall be allowed but one hit.
5. The ball may be played any number of times on one side of the net unless in the opinion of the referee there be unnecessary delay.
6. Pushing the ball and holding the ball, especially on the smash, shall be called closely by the referee.

In all other rules the game shall follow the Official Women's Rules in the above sport.

Baseball

1. A team shall consist of nine players, four of which shall be men, the remaining five shall be women.
2. The game shall consist of five innings unless the score is tied. In the case of a tie the necessary innings shall be played.
3. Substitutions must be made so that the ratio of four men and five women is maintained.
4. A man shall play the position of catcher.
5. The position of pitcher must be alternated between a man and a woman, with a man pitching the first, third and fifth innings. This rule may be reversed, but in no case shall a man pitch more than three innings.
6. Placement of the remaining players in the infield and outfield shall be left to the individual teams.

In all other rules the game shall follow the Official Women's Rules.

The success of the mixed team intramural tournaments is demonstrated by a steady increase in the number of groups participating. The mixed tennis tournament, also an intramural event, attracts some one hundred to one hundred and

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Plus Experiments in Co-Educational Camping

By OLIVE L. WHITSON
Hudson Guild
New York City

WHILE MANY recreational agencies maintain co-educational camps for younger children, only a few offer programs for mixed groups of boys and girls between the ages of twelve and eighteen. Some agencies feel unprepared to make the necessary physical changes for such a setup; others fear the problems which a co-educational camp for young people of this difficult age presents. But other agencies have assumed that since we emphasize more each year the value of bringing boys and girls together for work and play in our city recreation centers we should fearlessly extend this opportunity for better standards of social behavior into the most normal of all situations—living together in the country. They believe that a healthier atmosphere may be maintained in a camp where counselors and campers are men, women, boys and girls.

Subscribing to this latter belief, Hudson Guild is one agency that has experimented in teen-age camping. From observations of their experiences and those of other organizations pioneering in this field I would high-light the following points:

Although natural resources and camp equipment are tremendously valuable in any camp, a more vital asset is good leadership, and in camps for the teen age this need is accentuated. Strong counselors of experience are of inestimable value. Maturity, with the understanding of the needs and desires of young people, must be combined with skills in which leaders have such interest that the pursuit of constructive enthusiasms will be "catching" rather than tolerated by bored adolescents. Leadership should take that place on the budget which means the *best* rather than the *mediocre*. This does not mean that fine volunteer leaders may not sometimes be available, but it does mean that no camp director should be forced to take volunteer leadership.

Even among the underprivileged we find many boys and girls of fourteen years who have had seven or more years of experience in organized camps, and they may well suffer from the indifference we find too often among the clientele of expensive private camps.

Every time we go to the country we should go as explorers in search of those things which the city cannot supply. The spirit of adventure should be cultivated. We cannot rely on the usual athletic program to supply for this age a vital stimulus in experience of living together in rural surroundings.

Developing Latent Powers

Less than two decades ago young people were going out to earn a living at fourteen, and some of us can remember the zest with which a fourteen-year-old boy or girl brought home the first pay envelope to drop in the lap of the mother who waited on Saturday evening for the family earnings. While we rejoice that the law no longer makes wage earners of these children, we will do well to recognize that the young person as a wage earner becomes a more respected member of the family and community. How can we give young people at camp an analogous joyous feeling by making use of their latent powers in some other useful way?

Surely we must be careful of artificial setups, but we must supply in our programs opportunities for young people to use the powers they have to the full and in some creative way. Who shall decide what is creative? Certainly the campers themselves should be involved deeply in any plans. Too often we see camp programs which change nothing but the environment in which activities are carried on. Perhaps the more primitive the surroundings the easier it is for young explorers to find some useful outlet for their energy. It is not impossible to appeal to young people to supply those things vital to the carrying on of new adventures. A hike may meet with little enthusiasm, but a morning's walk to a quiet spot in the woods or to a pond on the camp grounds may, under skillful leadership, bring out enthusiastic suggestions for the making of a crude but substantial shelter or lean-to, perhaps a tepee or boathouse. A camp director who starts out with the finest equipment, supplied to meet every need, may be working at a disadvantage for no new games or athletic programs will furnish the substantial, underlying quality in a camp which comes from the recognition by the young people of certain definite things which they may wish to work for and supply for themselves. Girls respond no less than boys, if treated as people who have

power to contribute of their brains and brawn toward making a good camp. The desire for food and shelter is basic, and as opportunity to supply these in primitive surroundings appeals to most young folks.

Activities as Vital Parts of a Whole Creative Life

Music, dramatics, crafts, all have their place in our programs but should be seen as vital parts of a whole creative life rather than as isolated activities. If a camp is fortunate enough to combine some farming features the opportunity to enter into the vital life of the place is offered. Boys and girls alike love a hay field, and the thrill of riding in on hay they have loaded makes the artificial hay ride to town seem tame indeed. "We go to town by auto, but we ride to the barn on a load of hay." Situations must be real if they are to really awaken interest.

Should all activities in a co-educational camp be for boys and girls? Not necessarily, but in the interest of the girls let us not assume that there are many things which girls cannot do. "I'm tired of just doing dining room work," said one girl. "I want to pitch pebbles like the boys." The boys had been gathering stones for the foundation for a new shack, and this plea gave the key to a more active program for some husky girls who went to work and constructed a much needed bridge over a swamp between their house and the public road. It is sometimes wise to have boys and girls working separately on certain tasks for there may be an emotional strain which comes from too constant companionship, and girls and boys alike may want to do a number of things alone. A group of girls between the ages of twelve and eighteen were eager last summer for a badminton court near their house. The ground surrounding the house was rough, full of weeds, and at one side a heavy growth of underbrush had grown up. However, they were told that their counselor would give advice and help them if they wanted to take off the sod and level the court. Anyone who has ever tussled with sod knows what a job it is, and the girls labored through the entire vacation weeks taking off the humps and filling the holes. September came and saw the court ready for a top coat of clay or sod; and now the same girls are looking forward to that first game on their own home built court.

One of the most popular parts of a camp program is the supper hike. In preparing for a hike both boys and girls enjoy clearing a new spot along lake front or in woodland and building a fireplace for cooking. Very often these supper parties may be small in number with a half dozen boys and the same number of girls. The natural division of labor may be that the girls prepare the food beforehand, the boys carry most of it to the camp site, and they share in the actual cooking. If the place chosen happens to be on the lake front canoes may be taken out by those boys and girls not scheduled for cooking and later, when clean-up time comes around, the cooks may get a chance at the canoes. The boys and girls enjoy the walk home together, probably in pairs, but an evening of this kind carried out under the right conditions fills a real need in the lives of the teen-age group. Their picnic has been not only play but has represented considerable work together.

Courtesy Life Camps, Inc. *Photo by L. B. Sharp*

On the athletic field boys far outshine the girls and, this being the case, real competition seems pointless. However, girls' events on a general athletic program meet with the approval of all. The same is not so true of swimming, and programs must be worked out by the swimming counselor who knows the ability of the boys and girls. On all-day hikes girls offer the boys good competition, and many is the group that has returned finding the girls in much better

shape than the boys! In general, let us have the athletic program as natural as we can, with mixed group activities in which both boys and girls are interested; but be careful not to force competition where boys or girls feel particularly inferior.

On starlight nights there is often a real interest in the constellations, and this activity, more generally known as "stargazing," has been known to work out quite well. One counselor, however, objects to the use of the telescope for a group of boys and girls. She feels that their interest in one another gets in the way of the real activity.

Songs and stories must be carefully chosen for a mixed group around the campfire, but there are some that will be liked equally by boys and girls. The touch of adventure, seasoned with reality, is unfailingly appealing. One of the most successful stories in our experience was "Fools' Parade," * that thrilling and human story of the attempted escape of five prisoners through the jungle from Devil's Island.

It is inevitable that in a co-educational camp for the teen-age group there will be some "couples" and some "wallflowers." The experienced and sympathetic leader will have to watch carefully the boy or girl who is unpopular with the other sex. A girl may not get her quota of attention from the boys, and leader must see that she has an opportunity to excel where and when she can gain the approbation of her group. The importance of group life must be stressed and situations created which will give each one an equal chance socially. For example, in one co-educational camp it was discovered that a certain shy boy could concoct an exceptionally delicious spaghetti sauce. This small art of which he was master, practiced often for the benefit of his fellow campers, elicited admiration that built up the boy's self-confidence and helped him to develop his latent social qualities.

Evening programs may be the greatest problem, and these should be planned by the group or a committee of boys and girls. Stunts for these programs may be prepared on rainy days. These programs give an excellent opportunity for such group dancing and games as will give each person a chance for a normal amount of activity and attention. Country square sets with a "caller off" make it possible to change the couples without resorting to the obvious "mixers."

The outline of the program of the Work Camp presented in this article has been taken from the report of one of the leaders of the camp.

"Work Camp" Proves Young People's Mettle

Returning to the subject of the value of "real" situations in mixed group camp programs—situations close to life that call for serious effort—I may mention an interesting experiment in a young people's work camp held last summer on Hudson Guild Farm property located fifty miles from New York City, and eight miles from Netcong, New Jersey, on the Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad. Already on the scene before the work camp was set up were groups of underprivileged people. These underprivileged folk, summer campers, did part of their own camp work and were encouraged to initiate projects in which they were interested. But their primary reason for being on the farm was to enjoy a happy outdoor summer as free from care as possible.

The work camp, on the other hand, was avowedly organized not only to be self-dependent in the matter of camp work but to perform service work on regular schedule for the farm and for the underprivileged campers—work which would otherwise have had to be paid for. When it is added that the young people of the work camp were "overprivileged" youths and maidens (the majority from private schools) who paid good summer camp rates for the opportunity to put in full days of physical toil, a rather unusual picture is presented. The work camp project was inspired by the Friends' Service group and sponsored by the Progressive Education Association.

In developing the work camp no attempt was made to combine its program with that of the vacationers. The work campers lived by themselves and planned their own schedule of duties. The work campers decided that everyone should take his or her turn at all the jobs which they agreed to undertake. The work fell into two classes:

1. Routine jobs which had to be done, such as camp clean-up, dining room work, dish washing, and personal laundry.
2. Service work on the farm which included:
   a. Barn duty beginning at 6:00 A. M. This entailed milking, cleaning the stables and working in the hay field and returning to the barn for the afternoon chores. Perhaps fortunately for the carrying out of this scheme the farmer cut his foot badly

* "The Fools' Parade" in stories by John W. Vandercook. Published by Harper and Bros., New York City.

(Continued on page 364)

Co-Recreation at the Recreation Congress

And, quite incidentally, of course, some of the other program features which will help make the Twenty-Fourth National Recreation Congress one you can't afford to miss

IN THE SPIRIT of the theme of this issue of RECREATION, the Twenty-Fourth National Recreation Congress will carry out the co-recreation idea in its play night which will be one of the features of the opening session of the Congress in Boston on Monday, October 9th.

Play night has long been an important part of the Recreation Congress program to which delegates who have been coming year after year look forward with genuine pleasure. This hour of fun is the "ice breaker" of the Congress; the introduction to the friendliness and good fellowship which characterize the gathering. It gives the delegates an opportunity to become acquainted, and it is a practical demonstration of one of the objectives of recreation—having fun together!

This year Mr. R. E. Laveaga of the Boston Y.M.C.A., author of the article, "Co-Recreation in the Y.M.C.A." which appears on page 331 of this issue, will be in charge of the program. Mr. Laveaga has been very active in training social recreation leaders and is a social recreation enthusiast. The program will include ice breakers, psychology tests, a conversational grand march, a birthday song fest, and a number of mass recreation activities. It will be valuable in showing how a recreation leader can use this type of program for large numbers of people.

"The only requirement for taking part in play night," Mr. Laveaga suggests, "is a broad smile and a willing spirit." He urges that everyone get off to a good start by joining in the fun which this hour of co-recreational fellowship will offer.

Monday night will be a notable one in the Congress program, for preceding the play hour the delegates will be officially welcomed by the Honorable Leverett Saltonstall, Governor of Massachusetts, and the Honorable Maurice J. Tobin, Boston's Mayor. These greetings will be followed by an address by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, who has spoken to the Congress on a number of previous occasions and whose inspirational message is one eagerly anticipated by old friends of the Congress. Delegates who have never before heard Dr. Silver have a rare treat in store. His subject will be "The American Way of Life."

New England is so widely known as the home of educational institutions that a Recreation Congress held in Boston would not be complete without the presence of college presidents. On the second evening of the Congress six of them, possibly more, will come together in a panel discussion in which a number of questions will be raised. They will be asked to discuss such questions as: "What is the relation of recreation to democracy?" "To what extent can the fundamental desires of men and women for living be met through public recreation programs?" "What are the colleges doing to prepare our people for the use of leisure?" "Does increased leisure under existing conditions tend to breed discontent rather than make life more satisfying?"

An important event of the Boston Congress will be the Joseph Lee memorial meeting to be held on Wednesday afternoon, October 11th. Honorable William P. Long, Chairman of the Boston Park Department, is serving as chairman of this meeting. Dr. John H. Finley, President of the National Recreation Association, will preside, and there will be singing under the leadership of A. D. Zanzig. Dr. Henry W. Holmes, Dean of the Graduate School of Education, Harvard University, which Mr. Lee was instrumental in establishing, will give the main address. His topic will be "Joseph Lee, Educational Philosopher." This meeting will have particular significance for those who attended the Congresses during the years when Mr. Lee as President of the National Recreation Association pre-

(Continued on page 366)

A FINAL REMINDER!

The Twenty-Fourth National Recreation Congress will be held in Boston, October 9-13, 1939, with headquarters at the Hotel Statler. It is not too late to make your plans to come if you have not already done so. Write the National Recreation Association for further information regarding the Congress.

WORLD AT PLAY

The Play Center Mother's Club

THE Play Center Mother's Club of the Albany, California, Recreation Department is made up of mothers of the children enrolled at the play center. Meetings are held once a month at which refreshments are served. The club supplies equipment and meets incidental expenses connected with the program through the payment of dues of 50 cents a month. One of its purposes is to furnish mothers with an opportunity for recreation with children safely taken care of. They may enjoy such active sports as tennis, archery, and golf or may join groups in block printing, contract bridge, and dramatics. Speakers are arranged for at some of the meetings, and problems of the preschool child are discussed. Luncheons at some interesting place are favorite means of entertainment, and an occasional evening party is held in order that the fathers may attend. Special parties for the children at Christmas, Easter, May Day, and other special days are a part of the program.

Recreation for Shut-ins

THE services of two "play ladies" and an attractive magazine edited for shut-ins are two of the features of the recreation program offered home invalids in Fargo, North Dakota, and vicinity under the auspices of the WPA Recreation Department and the American Legion Auxiliary. The play ladies visit about a hundred persons twice a month bringing games, toys, reading matter, and materials for the invalids' hobbies. The magazine, called *Cheerio,* contains an editorial page, weekly "sermonettes" contributed by local ministers, games, pastimes, puzzles, jokes, and a page of personalities concerning the shut-ins themselves.

Going Fishing in France

FEW people realize how important a place line fishing occupies in the recreation of the French. It is estimated that there are 250,000 kilometers of inland shore in France, and out of these rivers fishermen extracted last year 5,300 tons of fish valued at 45,000,000 francs. The French government is now taking great interest in the question, and recently a "Group for the Defense of Line Fisherman" has been constituted at the French Chamber of Deputies. The following objectives are offered: (1) the creation of an international fishing committee; (2) the allotting of definite fishing space to fishing societies; (3) the attaching of the river fishery question to the Ministry of Agriculture; and (4) the protection of waters against pollution.

They Governed Themselves

LAST summer children on the Montreal playgrounds had their first taste of self-government. They elected officers, electioneered for their favorite candidates, and voted for them. Election posters were made up for each candidate and pasted in prominent places. Some playgrounds were run on the lines of an Indian encampment with chiefs in charge; others as small cities with police, health, and safety officers, as well as mayor and council. The boys and girls showed great initiative in organizing their teams, handcraft groups, and various activities.

Upward Trend in Camp Use

THE National Park Service has announced that as a result of improved camping facilities throughout the country summer vacation activities of city dwellers are showing an increasing trend toward outdoor life. Through the acquisition of recreational lands, the Service has developed organized camps which are helping greatly to provide low-cost vacations. In 1936 there were nine camps in operation under the National Park Service with a total of 37,310 camper days. In 1938 this figure grew to 49 camps and 376,173 camper days. For 1939 the Service believes that a conservative estimate will be at least sixty camps in operation with a total of 600,000 camper days.

Recreation in Hawaii

WALTER A. MAY, member of the Board of Directors of the National Recreation Association, recently visited Hawaii and was given a splendid reception by the recreation au-

thorities in Honolulu. He has submitted to the National Recreation Association several reports describing the recreation activities in Hawaii. One of the interesting historical notes indicates that on May 25, 1920 an ordinance was passed creating a Recreation Commission for the City and County of Honolulu. This ordinance was a result of a visit to Hawaii of Dr. Henry S. Curtis, former Secretary of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, former Supervisor of Playgrounds of the District of Columbia, and author of "Education Through Play." Dr. Curtis at the invitation of several associations made a recreation survey of the Islands early in 1920 and after careful consideration of the problems presented various recommendations in talks and lectures. He was deeply impressed with the possibilities of recreation in Honolulu and thought of it particularly with reference to the drawing together of all classes of society and all religions and nationalities represented in that community. Dr. Curtis was also responsible for the idea of developing a water park for boating and various other water sports.

Enthusiasm Over Clubs Grows—The grouping together of a number of persons, either adults or children, into clubs at the various community centers for the study, development, or enjoyment of a hobby or some other interest or activity has been the means of stimulating in Minneapolis, Minnesota, a fine neighborhood spirit of sociability, according to the 1938 annual report of the Park Commission. As a new experiment garden clubs were formed at eight recreation centers. Both parents and children showed great enthusiasm over this field of nature study. Other clubs have been organized in music, airplane making, checkers, chess, and craft work.

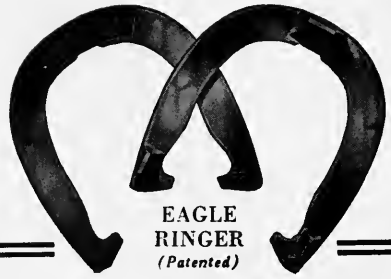
A Record for Publicity — During the past four years the Playground Board of Oak Park, Illinois, according to Josephine Blackstock, Director of Playgrounds, has never once missed having a weekly article or photographs in the local press. Over a period of twenty years, since the inception of the playground system, the Board has not missed more than seven weeks of consecutive weekly publicity.

Let's Serve Youth!

(Continued from page 317)

Open House Nights. Too many agencies still open their gymnasium to boys on certain nights and to girls one or two periods a week. There has been little recognition of the joy young people have in playing normally and naturally together in their summer play clothes on our beaches and on our picnic areas during the three short summer months. Why should this not be continued throughout the year in open house parties where they can come in the same play clothes for mixed group volleyball, badminton, relays, mass games, social recreation and old-time dancing in the gym, as well as activities in every other room of the house, especially game rooms and informal singing of popular songs around the piano in the lounge? Usually the open house is a weekly event from seven until ten at night, with free choice of activities until about nine o'clock, when all gather in the gymnasium for informal community singing, an amateur hour, floor show, or informal entertainment followed by social recreation and old-time dancing.

Social Dance Instruction. Although this is one of the best conducted co-recreational activities to be found in most of our centers today, still many agencies fail to realize that a new social dance in-



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struction class for beginners should be started every six or eight weeks and that the most important part of the instruction is social dance etiquette. In many centers uncouth adolescents get their first "taming" under the friendly guidance of a social dance teacher who even goes so far as to demonstrate the correct procedure in introducing friends who drop by a table in a dine-and-dance-place, as well as the more customary ballroom etiquette.

Saturday Night Dances. So many, many agencies close their doors Saturday evenings, which is *the* important date night of the week and the one time above all others when young people want to go somewhere to dance. In many cities welfare workers and youth leaders tell us that girls of even junior high school age are to be found in the taverns and roadhouses on Saturday evenings. It is most important that at least one agency in our smaller cities and one in each neighborhood of our larger cities conduct an inexpensive Saturday night dance, especially for the high school age and that all other leaders in the neighborhood cooperate and urge their young people to attend. This dance should have just as much atmosphere as we can possibly create. Many youth leaders could profit by the example of the "dry night club" on the University of Iowa campus.

Youth Themselves as Leaders

From earliest years boys and girls should serve on committees together. As soon as they show leadership responsibility in the teens they may well be organized into a junior council to help promote their own parties, picnic, outings, play days, sports rallies, and other events, especially where the emphasis is placed on activity rather than on the opposite sex. Many of our boys and girls develop real leadership ability in their high school extracurricular activities. Then suddenly they are out of school, often without a job, or their vocations do not permit them to make use of their leadership ability. These natural leaders should be on our open-house councils, on our Saturday night dance committees, on a house committee in charge of collecting furniture, repairing it and fitting up a room to serve as a lounge. We should marshal the forces of interested patrons, electricians, sign painters, and all interested in making our recreation centers really enjoyable places for youth. We should secure the best professional teachers of social dancing, the best qualified women as leaders of our game rooms and lounge libraries for these activities can be feeders for all of the more highly organized co-recreational and cultural classes and clubs.

Let's give youth opportunities for service on their own councils and committees. Let's make it possible for them to feel the thrill of success. Let's help them to help themselves through co-recreation.

The Municipalities Look at Co-Recreation

(Continued from page 324)

older children eager to perform on whatever rhythm instruments could be easily and inexpensively secured. Today the band still has a washtub and a washboard but it boasts many other instruments both home-made and manufactured: bazooka, bass drums, Chinese cymbals, Chinese tom-toms, triangles, small cymbals, tune time bells, tambourines, spoons, tubs and castanets. With glee club, trios and quartettes added to its activities, the band has advanced in membership and ability and has found great enjoyment in its work and in its numerous public performances.

Badminton in Hastings-on-Hudson. Of all mixed group activities in Hastings-on-Hudson, Lucille W. Harrold, Supervisor of Girls' Recreation, considers badminton the most successful. "It was more or less a case of making available an easily accessible place to play, and advertising that there was such a place," says Miss Harrold. "The badminton enthusiasts of the community then interested their friends. The newspapers carried notices, wrote up special features, club matches, high-lights of the games and players of the community. In the past three years the group has grown from four persons to one hundred and twenty-five different individuals participating. There is an outstanding Badminton Club composed of men and women with a high degree of skill in the game. There is, besides, a large number of adults who play for the exercise and the fun of it rather than for technical perfection."

A social dance class, a folk dance group, social recreation parties, spring and fall outings, a forum, snow parties and ice-skating are all flourishing co-recreative pursuits in Hastings. The forum is in connection with the Town Hall of the Air.

Indoor Archery Ranges. Indoor archery ranges at three of Sioux City's recreation centers are enjoyed by a large number of young men and women. A regular hallway is used for the range, with two 9′ x 12′ rugs suspended from an iron rod 9½ feet from the floor as a backstop. Three bales of straw covered with burlap make a target. Besides the archery classes two evenings a week at each center, informal practice is possible on other evenings.

"What's Your Recreation? We Have It," says the Union County, New Jersey, Park Commission, to seekers of pleasurable mixed-group activities. Here's the list: horseback riding, golf, trap and skeet shooting, camera club, nature study and hiking, archery, lawn bowling, badminton, swimming parties, alley bowling, tennis, model boat sailing, fishing, painting, gardening, discussion forums, picnics, field hockey, winter sports, dramatics, game parties and dances. From *F. S. Mathewson* Superintendent of Recreation, Union County Park Commission.

Journalistic Groups. In Ben Franklin's city it is fitting that journalism should be a subject which young people meet to discuss. Other mixed-group activities that draw interested participants in Philadelphia are: symphonic orchestras, debating forums, badminton and mixed gymnastic nights. Philadelphia young people like dramatics mixed with social good times. The presentation of each play is followed by an after celebration. Social evenings with refreshments and dancing are held at intervals by the dramatic groups.

Clubs such as hiking, horseback riding, bicycle, archery, roller skating, glee, bridge, tennis and garden all flourish in Philadelphia. Week-end camping, with the girls doing the meal-planning and cooking while the boys take care of the heavy chores and dish washing has been most satisfactory. From *Minna B. Reichelt,* Executive Secretary and Supervisor, Bureau of Recreation, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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Activities of Co-Recreation Clubs

(Continued from page 330)

the Consul of their parents' homeland. When they were discussing the affair with their leader afterward one of the boys said that everyone there seemed to be having such a good time, but there were so many things that he was uncertain how to do when he met new people that he was too uneasy to enjoy himself. Another course started!

Other Lessons Learned

Aside from the good time that these co-recreation club members have, the new interests they are exposed to, the skills they acquire, there is the training in group living that they themselves are conscious of getting. Recently a club was working on a piece of organization that covered several weeks. A young man who was chairman of one section sent word that he would not be able to continue on the committee and gave a reason that sounded trivial. One of the girls in the club said to the leader, "You can see the difference, can't you, between some one who had been

an old member of a social center club and a new one like him? He hasn't learned what it means to be responsible for a thing when it gets hard, and see it through."

These clubs give an opportunity for group experience to boys and girls who never have been attracted to segregated clubs. Through these groups they come into contact with boys and girls of various skills and interest. One girl, as wild as the proverbial March hare, who would spurn an invitation to join a girls' club, belongs to a co-recreation club that has as part of its program the reviewing of new books. She confessed to the leader that she had never read an entire book before she joined the club. Last year she read fourteen.

How valuable, how significant were the activities of these clubs in the lives of the boys and girls who participated in them? What needs did they serve? Well, the girl who read fourteen prescribed books in her leisure was at least pleasantly occupied for a good many hours and was not twiddling her thumbs for something to do. The club that had a forum on youth problems enjoyed stimulating discussions with boys and girls of various backgrounds and experiences. The club members who in answer to the Governor's proclamation helped in the eradication of hay fever weeds had the exhilaration of collective experience in social action within their scope. The young adults who worked in the Milwaukee County Citizenship Day Program for the "new twenty-one year olds" had an actual experience in the responsibility of citizenship. Even the boys and girls who organized a social function like a mid-winter dance encountered conflicts within their groups and learned that they could be solved only by compromises and adjustments if the dance were to be a success.

New environments, opportunities for creative efforts in the arts, new social and cultural interests, new skills, new friends, social participation, learning to give and learning to take, a gamut of life experiences have become part of the lives of 1,713 boys and girls of fifty-three self-governed, co-recreation clubs.

NOTE: Descriptions of the program of Co-Recreation Clubs in a number of other cities will appear in the October issue of RECREATION.

So-Ed Nites at the Tacoma Y.M.C.A.

(Continued from page 336)

Yourself, Handicraft, Effective Speaking. For the spring: substitution of Dramatics for Effective Speaking.

7. That the recreation program include beginners' ballroom dancing, rifle shooting, fencing, volleyball, badminton, swimming, and bridge; also a song fest, headed by some good song leader, for the benefit of the large group which would like to participate in singing. The boys' game room to be open for ping-pong, pool and billiards.

8. That the social hour be primarily dances, with the first two dances in the form of mixers. That some time during the six-week period, if a dramatic group can be built up, a play be put on for the social part of the evening.

We feel that the So-Ed program was one of the highlights of our year's achievements at the Tacoma Y.M.C.A. because the sharing and planning of this experiment gave many of our young people an opportunity to use constructively some of their leisure time. It also was an inexpensive form of entertainment, a fact which means a great deal these days. The fine comments we have heard from those participating make us eagerly look forward to another session.

Cooperating in Co-Recreation

(Continued from page 340)

come the leaders for the larger group, and it is necessary that they have a fine and satisfying experience in relation to the group itself and the staff that are working with them, and that they themselves grow through that experience. Third, to develop in the individual, through a variety of relationships with young people of like experience and with others of different and wider experience, a philosophy of life which shall give them courage and assurance in facing their own problems and in facing the problems in the world today. Fourth, to develop an awareness of the forces at work in the world today and to help the individual to make his contribution, however small, toward making this world a better place in which to live.

Where Do We Go from Here?

And so, where do we go from here? That is a question that we all must ask ourselves. Recreation can be an end in itself, and rightly so at times. Recreation can be purely relaxing, purely fun. Recreation can give personal satisfaction.

However, it is in the last two basic reasons for our program, just stated, that we find some indication as to where we go from here. Those who work in the recreational area of life know that recreation doesn't stop at being just play or just fun. Recreation has to do with the individual and his own creativeness and his own happiness and satisfaction, but recreation has also to do with the adjustment of that individual to life in general. Recreation has to do with the individual and his relationship to his home, his friends, his job, and the community in which he lives. Recreation has to do with self-direction and with the democratic way of life. Recreation has to do with the very fullness and richness of living.

Recreation, therefore, may be an end in itself at certain points, but is also at the same time a means to an end. In an organization such as the Y.W.C.A., which in itself has a dynamic purpose, the co-ed recreational program should be related to this purpose and is related through the small leadership group. We are challenged at the point of developing young leaders who are conscious of this purpose and its philosophy of life. We are challenged at the point of helping them relate this purpose and this philosophy to their own courage and assurance in facing problems which confront them. We are challenged at the point of developing an awareness in all young people of the forces at work in the world today and helping them to view these forces objectively so that they may constructively contribute their share in helping make this world a better place in which to live. We know that through this recreational program within an organization of dynamic and challenging purpose, life may become more integrated, richer, and a Christian fellowship.

"Swing Night"

(Continued from page 341)

or to buy new equipment. The committee also takes registrations, collects admission fees and is responsible for the music and checking. The fact that the committee comes out of the group itself makes the young people feel that they are a self-governing body. An advisory committee from the Board of Directors has also been appointed and many of the problems have been taken to them.

Some Hints for Keeping Out of Trouble!

To those of you who may be contemplating such a venture as ours, I should like to make these following suggestions, for whereas we failed to realize their importance, we are now up against a much harder problem because it involves a retracing of many steps.

First, have your leadership, plenty of it, before you ever attempt to start a group. Once started, the project is too big to handle without not only trained leaders but many volunteers. Second, limit the group from the first — either to high school or out of school boys and girls, or by an age limit. We are getting too many young girls, and because they have been coming for some time, it is hard to start limiting at this late date. Third, limit the space to be used to either one or two rooms, and then, as the group learns more respect for the building and property, you may be able to have lounging rooms, smoking rooms and a recreation room. At lastly, let the boys know that they are welcome that one night a week—but only that one night. We have had the boys coming every night in the week to use the game rooms, or just to hang out in the building, and we have found it difficult to make them understand that we can welcome them only Wednesday nights.

We are at present up against the problem of feeling a definite need for expansion, for the benefit of the group already coming to the building, and for other young people in the community who have no means of recreation at a small fee. The situation has grown so far beyond us that we are now considering the advisability of taking it to the City Council of Social Agencies so that they may see, as we have demonstrated, that there is a great need here for co-ed recreational activities for the young people of Trenton.

Where Cross the Crowded Ways

(Continued from page 350)

We were very fortunate in having as our guest a steamship cruise captain who took us on a delightful trip to Nassau and the Bahamas by means of colored motion pictures. Following this, we promenaded the "deck" in a snake dance, played nautical games, and autographed sailor caps. After refreshments were served, everyone joined hands in a huge circle and sang "Aloha Oe" with that sentimental feeling that goes with the docking of a ship and the parting of friends who have had a perfect voyage. Although there is bound to be a tinge of sadness at vacation time, we knew that with the foundation we had laid in the year behind us, the coming year would be even better.

So the Thursday Evening Group of the Marble Collegiate Church proudly sets a unique precedent, and proves that recreation for young people in a big city need no longer be a problem!

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A BRIEF SCHOOL GUIDE, 4th edition, 1939. 178 pages, **25c.**

THE SUMMER CAMP GUIDE, 4th edition, 1939. 112 pages, **25c.**

Circulars of any of the above and announcements of forthcoming publications will be sent on request.

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Some Sports That Succeed with Mixed Groups

(Continued from page 353)

twenty-five couples. The extent of the program is limited by the fact that available facilities are needed for women's activities. The solution would be an additional sports building that could be dedicated to a mixed program.

Winter Sports Were Made for Co-Recreation

By JESSIE SCHOFIELD
Superintendent of Municipal Recreation
Salt Lake City, Utah

WINTER SPORTS are a boon to the recreation worker who is eager to develop his co-recreational program. Winter sports don't need to go through a process of trial and error to prove their suitability for mixed groups. They already are co-recreational. Very seldom are groups of boys, or of girls, alone, seen skiing in the mountains. Always a mixed group is found. Seldom does a toboggan full of gay people pass composed entirely of boys or of girls. Nearly always there is a combination of both. An ice rink is never used by boys alone. If the young people have gone separately, they soon "team up."

Perhaps the very nature of winter sports is responsible. Each activity is an individual thing, and because young people do things together is no reason that they need do them equally well. Not a little of the day's enjoyment comes from the "teacher-pupil" attitude of each pair, the boy teaching the girl the things he thinks he knows. A frequent scene shows the young man far up on the hillside with a "Watch me" attitude as he comes down, and the young lady "watching" from the bottom. Vainglorously he tries again if he fails!

More often, however, are the young people skiing together, riding the lifts, and attempting the same slopes. The boys take steeper "schusses" and faster turns, but the girls are rapidly becoming proficient and able to carry on.

The companionable part of the day is meal time around the fire or on a sunny slope. (Only winter sport enthusiasts know that it is far warmer on a sunshiny day on the mountainsides where the snow is ten feet deep than in the valley below.) There the yarns are told and the songs are sung. Most fortunate are those who are staying over night. The fun of skiing in the moonlight can be equaled nowhere, and afterwards games and dancing, songs, stunts, and stories in the cabin make a week-end which long remains a red-letter memory. Certainly true recreation is enjoyed most when there is a mixed group.

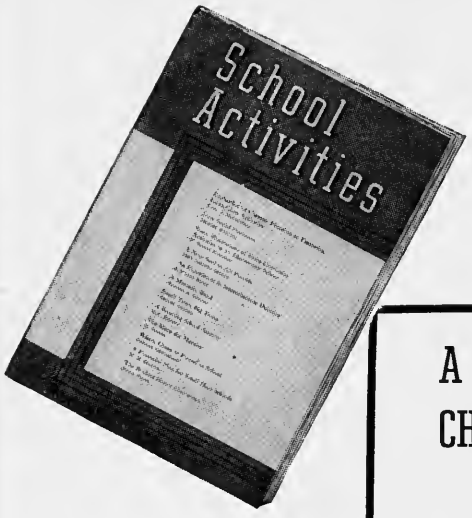
The ride to and from the area is part of the complete enjoyment of the day. Whether it be by car, bus or ski-train, the trip is voted a success if young people together make the ride a merry time with songs, games and stories.

Winter Sports, then, are really a grand co-recreational activity!

Plus Experiments in Co-Educational Camping

(Continued from page 356)

early in August, and one of the more able of the work camp boys took over the management of the barn work. Other boys asked permission to help and for



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two weeks got up regularly at 4:00 o'clock in the morning to bring in the cows, to do the milking, and clean the stables. It was enlightening to see the tremendous satisfaction the boys took in feeling that they were filling a real place and that their work was not only an addition to the farm but essential to its carrying on.

b. Preparing vegetables each day not only for the work camp but for the main dining room where over a hundred were fed each day.

c. Forestry. This was started after an expert had gone over with the campers the problem of caring for the woodland. It involved cutting away the underbrush, taking out dead and undesirable timber, stacking the good lumber, and burning the brush. It was hard labor and popular throughout the summer.

d. Helping in the day camp which was run by a professional worker who cared for the children of settlement families who were vacationing and doing their own housekeeping in rented cottages on the farm. Although this job was physically less strenuous, it was also less popular than the others.

e. Work in connection with the rehabilitation of an old ten room farm house. This included tearing off old plaster, putting in new lathing and plaster, repairing window frames, putting in glass, laying floor boards and painting, and in the end seeing a clean, usable house available for the use of underprivileged families.

It wasn't all work and no play even for these ambitious young folk. There were daytime trips to a silk mill, a large laundry, the Borden Farm at Plainfield, and the Government Homestead at Hightstown. Always, following one of these trips, there was fruitful discussion of the work which interested the group. Many questions of interest arose as an outcome of the work done at the farm. Visitors from the State Agricultural College led discussions which had direct bearing on farm problems. The evening programs included country dances in the dining room where the

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neighborhood fiddler was invited to play for square sets; singing around the campfire; and two "free nights" during the week. On these evenings the young people were responsible for their own recreation and within limits were free to go and do as they wished. It is interesting to note that as the summer passed the work camp boys and girls gained the respect of the vacation campers, and a feeling of confidence and friendship grew up through respect for the sincerity of what each group was doing.

When the camp season was over there were many differences of opinion as to the solution of specific problems that had arisen, but there was universal enthusiasm for the work plan as a whole and the leaders of the group felt that the method was essentially right. The boys and girls agreed that it was the finest summer they had ever had.

We recognize the tremendous interest of boys and girls in each other. After some study of experiments with the teen age in co-educational camps it seems evident that these camps fill some of the vital needs of young people and that some of the fundamental ideas embodied in the work camp may well be tried with less privileged boys and girls. More leaders are becoming convinced of the advantages of co-education in camps, but they know that it can only be successful if the life of the young people is focused on vital work, spontaneous play, and intellectual activities suitable to the mentality of the group.

Co-Recreation at the Recreation Congress

(Continued from page 357)

sided over the meetings and took part with keen enjoyment in the play nights.

Much interest is being shown in the meeting at which representatives of industrial plants will discuss their problems and achievements in providing employee recreation. At an industrial recreation luncheon on October 11th, Ralph Lees of the General Motors Corporation, will speak on "Industry's Responsibility for Recreation." John W. Higgins, President of the Worcester Pressed Steel Corporation, will preside.

The Twenty-Fourth National Recreation Congress bids fair to be a vitally important one. With so many subjects demanding discussion and so many groups asking for hearings, the program will be an unusually full one. October 9-13 will be a busy time but a happy one for those attending!

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Camp Management

A Manual on Organized Camping. By H. W. Gibson. Greenberg, Publisher, New York. $5.00.

THE FIRST EDITION OF *Camp Management* was published in 1923. The demand for the manual was so great that the entire edition was sold within a short time. New chapters have been added in making the revision, some chapters have been omitted, and a number have been rewritten to meet the many changes which have taken place in the camping world in the past two decades. In its revised form, with its practical discussions of all the various phases of the camp movement from buildings, equipment, and sanitation to a digest of laws affecting camping, the book will prove an invaluable guide to camp directors.

Your City

By E. L. Thorndike. Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York. $2.00.

WHAT MAKES for "goodness of life" in a city? Dr. Thorndike has measured and appraised three hundred American cities in an attempt to answer this question, and as a result he has given us a score card for measuring the qualities of cities. In his appraisal he has selected thirty-seven items or features or traits, as he calls them, as significant for "the goodness of life for good people in a city." The first four concern health; eight, the educational opportunities provided by the public; two, public provision for recreation, or the per capita public expense for recreational facilities and park acreage. Eight items are listed as economic and social; five concern "creature comforts"; and the final six taken as evidence of good conditions are the infrequency of death from syphilis, homicide and automobile accidents, and the value of the city property in schools, libraries, museums, parks and other recreational facilities in relation to the value of its other property in police stations, jails, courthouses, and buildings used for general government. The conclusions Dr. Thorndike reaches are challenging and will arouse much discussion.

Herbs for Urbans and Suburbans

By Katherine van der Veer. Loker Raley, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York. $1.25.

HERE IS A READABLE book about herbs, with tested recipes and random thoughts. All the herbs listed can be grown or purchased in the United States. The raising of herbs is becoming so increasingly a popular hobby that books on the subject are in great demand.

The Ciné-Sports Library

International Sports, Inc., 611 Security Trust Building, Indianapolis. Each $1.00.

THE Ciné-Sports Library offers new educational and instructional material in various sports in a series of booklets which cannot fail to be of interest to recreation workers, physical educators, and coaches. The authors have collected all available data on technique and put it in the form of moving pictures. It has been their objective to sift, shake down, test, and measure the best of the known points on technique. Thus far the series include *The High Jump; The Hurdles; The Shot Put; The Broad Jump; The Discus Throw; The Pole Vault; The Distance Runs—Cross Country; The Javelin Throw and Relay Races; The Middle Distance Runs; and The Sprint Races.*

Games for Rural Schools

By Myrtle Yoder Messenger. Burgess Publishing Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota. $1.35.

IN ASSEMBLING the games described in this booklet—and they have been thoroughly tested and selected only on the basis of their practical value—an effort has been made to secure games adaptable to a variety of existing situations in rural schools. In addition to active games, there are indoor quiet games suitable for mixed groups and a section on "Community Club Ice Breakers."

Training for Championship Athletics

By C. Ward Crampton, M.D. Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York. $2.50.

THIS BOOK is designed to be of help to every man or boy who wants to excel in his chosen sport. Part I concerns itself with scientific advice on the coordination of muscles and the development of good form for track, baseball, basketball and football. The second part of the book offers detailed rules for training, covering general diet, pre-game diet, daily exercise, special exercises for special sports, and practice schedules. There are suggestions for all on how to have a healthier, happier time all through life. The information is presented in the same interesting style which makes Dr. Crampton's *Boy's Book of Strength* so popular.

Municipal Index and Atlas 1939

American City Magazine Corporation, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. $5.00.

THE FIFTEENTH annual edition of the *Municipal Index and Atlas* contains information on municipal services and directories of municipal officers which are invaluable for city officials. One chapter is devoted to parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, and airports, and there is a section on new publications for the City Hall Library which lists a number of new publications on recreation.

From Building to Neighborhood

By Abel J. Gregg and Charlotte Himber. Association Press, New York. $.50.

THIS MANUAL on the decentralization of group work is the result of a resolution passed at the fifth North American Assembly of Y.M.C.A. Workers with Boys, which requested the National Council Boys' Work Section to produce a manual on decentralized community work. Among the subjects discussed are the reasons for

decentralization; the first steps to be taken in the decentralizing program; the formulation of policies by governing boards and guiding committees; leadership and supervision; financing; recruiting and grouping; and interclub councils.

Social Services and the Schools.

Educational Policies Commission. National Education Association of the United States and the American Association of School Administrators, 1201 Sixteenth Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

In this study by the Educational Policies Commission a section is devoted to community recreation administration in which various forms of administration are presented. Recreation workers will be interested in studying this section and the decisions reached by the Commission as to a desirable form of administration, though there will be undoubtedly a division of opinion regarding the recommendations of the Commission.

The report as a whole is given over to an analysis of cooperative relationships between public schools and public health, welfare, and recreation agencies and public libraries. William G. Carr is Secretary of the Commission which was appointed by the National Education Association and the American Association of School Administrators.

Physiology of Exercise.

By James Huff McCurdy and Leonard A. Larson. Lea & Febiger. Philadelphia. $3.75.

In preparing the third edition of this standard work considerable research has been necessary and very extensive revision has been made. Two new sections have been added—a chapter on exercise for people over forty years of age and a section on exercise for women which reviews the particular problems related to women's physical exercise. Under "Muscular Ability" the authors discuss the three fundamental physiological factors related to the development of recreational skills—postural strength and flexibility, organic power, and neuro-muscular skills. "The two biggest factors in games skills are eye judgments and the feeling judgments of muscle sense. The joy of accomplishment comes from ability in these three factors." An important contribution has been made in the specific and general bibliographies all of which will prove of great value to research workers and to students in professional courses in health, physical education, and recreation.

Encyclopedia of Knots and Fancy Rope Work.

By Raoul Graumont and John Hensel. Cornell Maritime Press, 350 West 23rd Street, New York. $10.00.

A complete encyclopedia of knots consisting of 640 pages with 270 photo-engraved plates illustrating 3100 designs, including every variety of knot, weave, braid, whipping, sizing and splicing. Each design is clearly and completely explained in the twelve chapters that make up the volume. The book contains a comprehensive history of rope and rope making, also a glossary of rope terms.

Bruce and Marcia, Woodsmen.

By William P. Alexander and Maribelle Cormack. American Book Company, New York. $.80.

Here is a book on nature lore through which many Marcias and Bruces may join Professor Freudemacher in exploring the out-of-doors and in adventuring in indoor laboratories. Children of the upper elementary grades will be interested in this book, designed to familiarize them with plants and animals, because the descriptions are offered in a natural and vivid way which cannot fail to appeal to them. Many illustrations add to the interest of the book.

Amateur Craftsman's Cyclopedia.

Prepared by the Editorial Staff of Popular Science Monthly. Grosset and Dunlap, New York. $1.95.

Here is a complete manual for the home workshop enthusiast with detailed working drawings and instructions for making toys, novelties, sporting equipment, models, furniture, house and garden conveniences, radios, photographic accessories, and scientific instruments. There are over 1,400 working drawings, diagrams, and illustrations. The selection of material has been made from the hundreds of articles which have appeared in *Popular Science Monthly* over a four-year period. Each article has been selected because of its popularity with the home craftsmen. There are almost 350 pages in this volume.

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Collected under the auspices of the West Virginia Folk Lore Society by John Harrington Cos. Federal Theater Project, New York, Publication No. 75-S. $.25.

A collection of 37 folk tunes and 49 texts, fragments and variants included. Full notes and references are given for each ballad.

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Boy Meets Girl

"BOY meets girl" has now been changed to "Girl meets boy," as the mother of any young man of eighteen will tell you. What is important is that girls and boys are still meeting as they have since Adam found Eve in the Garden of Eden. When they no longer meet life will be over, the planet will have cooled off and the earth will be a frozen place.

Why does the moon shine except that boys and girls may meet surrounded by greater beauty? Why do the flowers come out in the spring? Why are some ears of corn red? To what better use can the canoe be put? Why are picnics held? Why should church socials continue?

The time comes when the telephone is worth its weight in gold to boys and girls. They know at last for what purpose the automobile was invented. The young people's societies in the churches give a normal chance for boys and girls to see each other. Choirs and orchestras would justify themselves for the hours afterwards for the boys and girls on the way home. The 4-H has its place. Likewise the Hi-Y where boys and girls meet to discuss common problems. Amateur dramatics prepare Romeos and Juliets for later reality.

Young men and young women together enjoy softball, volleyball, badminton, ice skating, roller skating, swimming. Much may be said, without words as well as with, in dancing. The folk dances, the dances of the people, often have centuries behind them. Words are only one form of communication for the young in heart. The eyes and the whole body say much more. Youth is often inarticulate as far as words go.

Fortunate are the young men and the young women who live where the people through their homes, churches and their recreation centers and in all appropriate ways give opportunity for the young to be together without self-consciousness, without undue restraint, and naturally and easily to come to know each other. If the community leaves the boys and girls in the mating time of life to the road houses and more or less secret places, the community is responsible for what happens. All fathers and mothers know the urges of life, their depth, their power, their inevitability. The young man and the young woman will "pursue happiness" together just as surely as they will seek food and drink, and that which is most fundamental in nature cannot be ignored among any races in any climates in hard times or good times. What God hath instituted, let not men forget. "Wise men cooperate with the inevitable."

When one finds that his heart beats no more rapidly in the moonlight; when the mating season for boys and girls has lost its beauty for him; when he does not long for boys and girls to know each other so truly and with such understanding that they are sure whether they want to go on forever for better or for worse; when these major matters no longer grip and challenge all the ingenuity and creativeness for keeping a world natural and normal for young people, then one is old and cold whatever his age.

HOWARD BRAUCHER

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Photo by Philip Gendreau

Co-Recreation in the "Heyday of Life"

That youth may be the "heyday of life" that poets claim it to be, a number of national organizations are working, some for boys alone, others for girls. Inevitably, however, and naturally, co-recreation has entered into the programs of these groups. It has been perfectly normal for the girls to want to entertain boys on special social occasions and to include them in activities such as drama and music. Boys have wished to share with their sisters and friends many of their pleasures. And so we find Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls and Boys' Club members enjoying certain of their activities together.

Boys and Girls Together

By C. FRANCES LOOMIS
Camp Fire Girls, Inc.

THOSE WHO HAVE been to the New York World's Fair come away with the refrain *boys and girls together* ringing in their ears (from that old time song "The Sidewalks of New York"). The tractor trains use that melody to warn people from their path and it reminds us that, old as the song is, co-recreation is a good deal older. In fact, looking through the very first volume of our magazine, then called *Wohelo* and published twenty-seven years ago, we find accounts of treasure hunts, hikes, cook-outs, and parties not so different from the scavenger hunts, camping trips, and dances which leaders describe in their most recent reports as being vastly enjoyed by Camp Fire Girls and boys together.

Quite often, now as then, a Boy Scout leader and a Camp Fire Guardian unostentatiously pull the strings that bring about a boy-girl party which the youngsters feel they have initiated themselves. Often at camp it has been possible to arrange for an exchange of hospitality with a nearby boys' camp, the boys being invited for some special occasion and vice versa. Square dancing, softball, rodeos and stunts have been popular forms of entertainment for these events — and always, of course, eats.

Out-of-Camp Trips Together

Sometimes the boys and girls take out-of-camp trips together, usually at the close of the camping season and always, of course, with adequate leadership. Typical of such trips are the following:

Older campers and counselors at Camp Sweyolaken (on Lake Coeur d'Alene, Idaho,) will remember with pleasure the fifteen mile canoeing trip taken with Boy Scouts. Directly after breakfast they embarked, paddling along the lake shore to their first stop, where they viewed the Indian sign writing. The second stop was at Pilot Rock for more sights, and renewed energy from chocolate bars thoughtfully provided by the boys. Then on to the Girl Scout camp after battling wind and waves, arriving pretty much drenched. A hearty dinner, then rest hour in the tents—and that rest was appreciated! A sightseeing tour of camp, then homeward bound, with a stop at Arrow Beach, where they cooked supper and the girls reciprocated the courtesy of the morning by making fudge. They arrived at their home camps in time for taps (almost). Needless to say, the girls did their full share of the paddling and it was a day full of excitement, friendliness and good sportsmanship.

Girls at the Portland, Oregon, camp who have shown special skill in camp craft are privileged to share a horseback trip with Boy Scouts, which, after several days of riding and camping, leads them to a Boy Scout camp near the sea. Committees of the boys and girls together plan their supplies. The girls learn to be adept in stowing their packs, caring for their horses, and helping to make camp at night. The boys are handy with the skillets, and altogether it is an experience of fun, work, and friendship shared and enjoyed.

In the winter time ski trips are planned in many cities for boys and girls together. A report from Seattle, Washington, tells of annual trips with YMCA boys which are typical of the good time enjoyed. "The days, of course, were spent out of doors—most of the time on skis; the evenings in front of the huge fire in the lodge, dancing to

polka and schottische records, talking, singing, and playing games. The girls taught the boys to dance and the boys taught the girls to stem and christie—a fair exchange, we thought, and fun all around."

These trips, hikes, and cook-outs are, of course, in addition to the parties and many other good times shared by the boys and girls, but they have the added advantage that the youngsters are working together on something which challenges their skill and obliterates self consciousness. As a good outdoor mixer we recommend a John Smith party. To quote Janet McKeller's directions in the Camp Fire Girls *Outdoor Book**:

"All I can remember of the picturesque early history of Virginia is John Smith's mandate to the community—'Those that do not work may not eat'—and although I would present the formula indirectly after the manner of the shrewd psychologists of the day, it seems a good point of departure for any sort of cook-out whether of small numbers where everybody tries or wants to do everything, or the large group—oh, up to two hundred—where there is much opportunity for the easy going to sluff responsibility and for the 'born leader' types to come to a clash over how this or that shall be done. It's valuable for the outings that include boys and girls, since each has a non-negotiable job and Mary and Bill will not go for a pail of water and get lost on the longest way home—and since by its terms the girls do not do all the cooking while the boys tease, or the boys exploit their skill in frying and flipping while the girls stand by and giggle.

"First plan the menu carefully and list all the work to be done. Be sure to include gathering wood, peeling onions, frying bacon, setting table, serving, clean up and fires out. Have as many jobs as persons. An attractive little meal ticket is given to each—folded, mind you—and on the inside is a notation something like this: 'Good for food for one supper on September 15th. To validate, holder is invited (shall—is instructed) to keep the fires burning and see that they are properly put out.'

"or 'To cash in, holder will fry the bacon and onions for chowder.'

"or 'Valid only after holder has toasted twelve slices of bread golden brown on both sides.'

"Someone is John Smith—the leader. The group might first be divided into two sections, i.e., on arrival—one division to gather wood for ten minutes, the other (and smaller) division to spread out provisions so the whole group can work without confusion.

"The meal should be ready to serve and all should eat at one time. After the meal those who have worked may sing while the 'cleaners up' and 'fire put-outers' finish their work. This should keep everyone busy and happy."

Perhaps, though the account of the canoe trip did not include their menu, they roasted corn, which is fun for an outdoor supper in September. Open the husks and pull out the silk, any damaged kernels or extras. Then twist the husks together at the top and soak them in salted water. Bury them in the hot ashes of the fire you have had going for some time and build it up over them for your coffee or whatever other cooking you are doing. The corn will be done in about twenty minutes. Be sure to have plenty of butter and salt ready. Watermelon, which has been cooling in the lake or brook, is a grand finale for a corn roast.

Judging from reports of happy boy and girl festivities, we would say that the secret of success is to give them plenty to do—and plenty of eats. As with all activities, the more responsibilities the youngsters have for planning and running off the events the more they enjoy them and the more worthwhile the experince is. One Guardian, made wise from experience, says that she puts the noisiest or hardest-to-manage boys and girls on the entertainment committee and they never fail to rise to the occasion.

We find less urge for co-recreation among the ten and eleven year olds and do not force it during this period when many youngsters are enjoying a spell of hearty antagonism toward the opposite sex. For girls a little older, when they are really getting interested in boys but don't want to say so, rather impersonal group-and-group projects where the boys and girls can work or play together seem to be the answer. As the girls advance into their teens, they prefer to ask their individual friends, and the smoothest arrangement seems to be to have girls give the invitation committee the names of the boys they want invited.

Our Guardians seems to feel that co-recreation is to be desired and girls enjoy it. It is the parents who sometimes need a bit of persuading—a little help in untying the apron strings.

* Camp Fire Outfitting Company, 197 Greene Street, New York City. 50c.

Getting Along with the "Other Fifty Per Cent"

By ANNE L. NEW
Public Relations Division
Girl Scouts, Inc.

ONE OF THE principal purposes of any group work agency is to help its members get along better with other people. Approximately fifty per cent of the "other people" in any girl's life are boys and men. The Girl Scouts

believe therefore that Girl Scouting should include activities which help a girl to get along with her fellow citizens of the opposite sex.

It is easy to state thus briefly the general Girl Scout philosophy of co-recreational activities. In practice, the Senior Girl Scouts (Girl Scouts who are from fourteen to eighteen years old) are the group most interested in boy and girl projects. Senior Girl Scouts have reached the age at which they feel keenly the need for adjusting themslves to boys as friends, some of whom may become their husbands in the future. Many of them must make family adjustments, getting acquainted with father's as well as mother's point of view on teen-age problems.

They Enjoy These Together

The Girl Scout program provides many opportunities for girls and boys to work and play together. Not just at parties but in dramatic groups, sports, excursions, and in other undertakings.

One Senior Girl Scout troop invited a Boy Scout troop to square dancing every two weeks. The same groups went for walks in the country as part of their study of local trees and flowers. Everyone had such a good time that the boys asked to have the joint affairs continued another year.

Senior Girl Scout Mariners and their leaders often find it interesting and valuable to carry out program plans with Sea Scouts. They sail together, visit Coast Guard stations and other points of marine interest. Sometimes the girls are invited to attend one of the boys' demonstrations of seamanship and the girls cook dinner for the party afterward. The Cod Fish Ball given by one group of Mariners is one of the important social events of the season for the younger set of their town. Money is raised and spent, decorations are planned and constructed, the program of the evening and refreshments are prepared—all by the girls themselves.

In some communities where there is no suitable place for young people's gatherings, the Senior Girl Scouts have renovated any old building that might be available, turning it into a recreation hall where chaperoned parties for girls and boys are run by the girls at cost or at a small profit to the troop.

Reading plays, building scenery, acting, and producing has brought girls and boys together in one Pennsylvania town. Getting along with boys as people and fellow workmen helps these girls to find poise in all their social relationships.

In Iowa girls and boys got together to raise money at a carnival. They made plans and preparations for games, booths, refreshments, a recreation room for social dancing, entertainment, tickets, music, publicity, and decorations. Many weeks of effort went into the project which turned out to be well worth the energy expended. Six hundred people came, although only two hundred had been expected. It was a financial success, and, best of all, it was such a social success that it started a series of joint boy and girl activities. There was cooperation and mutual sharing of responsibility to the greater benefit of all concerned.

Winter sports have provided many opportunities for boy and girl projects in communities

"Paul Parker Photo"

where such sports are possible. In upper New York State girls choose a winter Snow Queen and, at her crowning, stage a carnival for boys and girls. The day includes skating, snow-shoeing, and ice sculpture for all.

"Paul Parker Photo"

Girl Scout experiments with boy and girl camping have been carried out in various places for some years. A joint mountain climbing camp has been conducted in one community, and, in another town, boys and girls have come together to take short mountain expeditions. Boys from a Y.M.C.A. camp have been invited to share certain activities of a neighboring Girl Scout camp and in many other ways joint camping has been practiced. The Girl Scout organization plans to explore more and more the possibilities of such camping enterprises.

The Girl Scout program includes ten fields of interest: the out-of-doors, nature, sports and games, community life, literature and dramatics, arts and crafts, music and dancing, international friendship, health and safety, homemaking and, for Senior Girl Scouts, an eleventh-vocational exploration. Social adjustments, so important to girls of teen age, are not included as a special field of interest in the Senior Girl Scout program. Leaders learn that these social adjustments may be made in connection with any part of the program.

Even the compilation and publication of a cook book was made a joint project by a group of New England Girl and Boy Scouts. Girls and boys who are too likely to think of each other only as dance partners or playmates sometimes need the experience of working rather than playing together. The wise Senior Girl Scout leader is urged to meet this need wherever possible.

Why Not Father, Too?

There is one other type of co-recreational activity which is seldom touched upon as such, but which is nevertheless important. Girls need to get along, not only with boys their own age but with older men, for they will not go out into a world peopled wholly by young people. Father-daughter activities have long been a part of Girl Scouting. Fathers may serve on troop committees or help daughters do the heavy work in building a meeting place. The father who likes to whittle and the daughter who is interested in Girl Scout arts and crafts, the father who likes to camp and the daughter who knows how, the father who likes to eat and the daughter who can cook—these are Girl Scout fathers and daughters who find new bases for friendship and understanding, bridging a gap between the male and the female, the old generation and the new.

Co-Recreation in the Boys' Club

By ELIZABETH MORROW MCSTEA
Boys' Clubs of America

CO-RECREATION in Boys' Clubs is not carried on to the same extent nor emphasized to the same degree as in those agencies which deliberately assume the dual function of service to boys and girls.

It has been most generally assumed that straight-line Boys' Clubs are designed primarily to conduct a boys' program, exclusively, in a building where activities for boys are central. But from time to time club directors throughout the land are beset by puzzled little girls who would like to know why provision has not been made for them, and frequently the young female artists bring pressure to bear on Brother in the hope that he may persuade leaders at the Boys' Club to allow Sister to attend some special activity. This has been the

entering wedge in the greater number of those Boys' Clubs which are either successfully conducting programs for girls in conjunction with that for boys, or the gradually increasing number of clubs which have found the necessity for experimenting with the co-recreational idea during these years of depression.

The co-recreational phase of the Boys' Club program may be classified under three distinct headings as follows: (1) programs conducted for the senior membership of the Boys' Club providing mixed dancing classes, parties, dramatics, glee clubs, musical groups, occasional outings or picnics; (2) programs organized for girls on a departmental basis, with joint participation in selected activities; (3) programs deliberately planned for girls similar to those conducted for boys, but under separate leadership, with separate building, facilities, and budget.

A Few Examples

Worcester Leads the Way. In 1916 the Worcester Boys' Club first experimented in the field of co-recreation with dancing parties three evenings a week following basketball games. The program was confined to the senior membership. But the depression made it apparent that there was a need to bolster the morale of the Club's youth, and so there evolved the ten-cent dances at the Boys' Club where young men and women up to the age of twenty-three might enjoy music and dancing under proper supervision. The success and ease with which the dances were conducted led the leaders to organize co-recreational "Splash" parties on Sundays, followed by games and box lunches.

Basing opinion on twenty-three years of experience, the Worcester Boys' Club leaders believe that co-recreation in the Boys' Club should be restricted to the senior membership because of the difficulty of holding within the club, for any length of time, large numbers of youth over seventeen. On the other hand, it is believed that there is a definite need of a program strictly for boys under seventeen.

The Worcester community now has its own Girls' Club, which takes care of part of the girl problem. Boys are invited to attend dances given at the Girls' Club and frequently participate in many activities at stated times.

In Mount Vernon and West Orange. Similar in development to Worcester has been the co-recreational program conducted at the Boys' Club of Mount Vernon, New York, and at the Valley Boys' Club in West Orange, New Jersey, in that all have tried to cooperate in recognizing that there are girls as well as boys who lack the normal recreational privileges accorded more fortunate youth. These clubs, in conjunction with their Boys' Club program, conduct dances, dramatics and musical groups as well as mixed outings. The Mount Vernon Boys' Club last year organized a Junior Women's Auxiliary composed of young women between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five. This group renders service to the club in any way possible, sometimes acting as volunteer leaders in the library for the five-to-eight-year-olds. Frequently they assist with the organization of activities for girls ten-to-fourteen. In their sewing classes they make dish towels and new covers for camp mattresses, and conduct cooking classes. The gymnasium is made available to them one day each week at specified hours. In addition, the older girls invite speakers to their group meetings on program including health discussions, recreation, home-making, clothes design and selection, and cooking.

The younger girls are divided into club groups. They hold meetings in the afternoons and do not conflict with the boys' meetings which are held in the evenings.

The programs in these clubs have been well received. The community has recognized this broader service, bringing about a closer relationship between the club and the parents. The conduct of the older boys is noticeably improved, and new activities have been added with no additional cost.

The Children's Aid Society Experiments. The Children's Aid Society, which for years has been serving boys and girls, has had no difficulty in conducting joint activities under one roof. More than eight years ago their industrial evening classes were disbanded, and provision was made for boys' and girls' clubs.

"There are 200,000 youth between the ages of sixteen and twenty-four in Los Angeles. Only thirty per cent of them are in organized clubs and associations, yet the second most popular request of these young people is for a club organization where they may meet and work with other young people."—From the record of a "trial" of the community in a complaint that its youth were not being adequately served by local agencies.

Girls were handled in the same manner as boys, the tendency being to adapt the tried program of the former to the needs of the latter. Girls register, are examined by a physician, and hold membership tickets. The greater number of activities which interest boys are adopted by the girls, sometimes in a modified form, and the program itself is frequently enriched by the joint participation of the two sexes.

The Children's Aid Society provides separate game rooms and gymnasiums for boys and girls, and separate rooms for some craft activities, but beyond these limitations boys and girls fourteen and over combine dancing classes, educational trips, socials, library programs, dramatics, some craft and hobby activities, and playground interests.

Girls Included in Little Rock. The Little Rock Boys' Club at Little Rock, Arkansas, has a girl membership of several hundred. Although the building, when originally planned, was designed for the use of boys only, a separate girls' shower and locker room was included in order that the swimming pool might be made available to girls during stated hours on two days of each week. But even this provision was the result of community feeling that too much was being done for the boy population of the community in proportion to what was being done for girls who were their sisters or who came from families whose circumstances were similar.

The Women's Auxiliary of the Little Rock Boys' Club cooperated in augmenting the Boys' Club program to include the joint activities now enjoyed by both boys and girls. Additional leadership was provided in this case for the swimming pool and for some special activities.

With the Boston Clubs. The Boys' Clubs of Boston, Massachusetts, is recognized as having a particularly fine set-up for girls, with a complete program apart from that work conducted in behalf of the boys. Mixed groups, however, enjoy special recreation programs and activities together. The Bunker Hill Girls' Club has a separate entrance into the building with separate rooms, leadership, administrative staff and budget, under the central supervision of the Boys' Clubs of Boston.

"50-50" with the Chicago Clubs. Two of the eight clubs of the Chicago Boys' Clubs have for the past eight years conducted co-recreational programs, occupying a separate building unit in one case, and in the other sharing the facilities of one building. Under the age of fifteen years, success has been attained in such activities as library, the arts and low organized games. Social dancing, swimming, picnic and beach parties have been limited to the older groups, as well as the more highly organized gymnastics, civic and social clubs. Approximately one-half program time is devoted to co-recreational activities.

Those clubs having camps which serve girls as well as boys provide quarters and camping facilities on the same grounds, but conduct co-recreational activities only to a limited extent. Separate leadership and program activities do not prevent occasional joint participation on set occasions.

It would seem that the co-recreational program in the Boys' Club is taking hold, with more clubs making their facilities available to girls on a joint participation basis. By and large, this is due to the great number of older boys and young adults who are stranded midway on the thin supporting bridge between the school terminus and the enmployment agency. Normal social relations between the sexes are rendered difficult, if not impossible, because of lack of funds, and with marriage indefinitely postponed there is a growing conviction that it is both natural and necessary to move gradually toward a fuller recognition of youths' plight and make way for desirable mixed activities.

Insofar as the age groups affected by this program adjustment are concerned, it cannot be said with any degree of accuracy at just what early age the co-recreational program can be manifestly most effective. This will depend, finally, on the community and more specifically on that sector of the community served by the club. So frequently development and maturity are conditioned by nationality and old world traditions.

There are many additional problems—those affecting the objectives of the Boys' Club, the membership at large, and finally, leadership. But these will all have to be carefully examined and analyzed and leveled off before the pattern will become objectively visible. All such conditions and difficulties are now being studied by the National Advisory Program Committee of the Boys' Clubs of America and other working committees, and particularly by the newly appointed Commission on the Older Boy.

"Come and See Lincoln's Youth Program"

By RUTHALEE HOLLOWAY
Assistant Superintendent
Recreation Board
Lincoln, Nebraska

"We cannot say in Lincoln, 'Come and see our complete co-recreational program,' but we can say, and warmly, 'Come and see our beginnings of a program.' We believe in good beginnings—not spectacular displays but a slow development founded on careful planning. If any recreation worker from afar should drop in on us, we'll be happy to exchange experiences on this vital subject. With those whom we shall not have the pleasure of entertaining in our city we'll compare notes here in *Recreation* on the progress we've all made in this new-old department of human happiness."

ONE OF OUR most interesting experiments in co-recreation here in Lincoln grew out of a special and urgent need in the Whittier Junior High School. The location of this school in a busy business and industrial section made it natural for the pupils—a majority of whom do not go home for lunch—to congregate at noon hour in drug stores, railroad yards and other places where their unsupervised time was not always wisely spent.

Noon Hour Programs

A program of athletic games which had been held successfully for some years was only a partial antidote to the noon hour difficulty. Nor did the opening of the library for reading, the showing of educational films and other measures undertaken by an inadequate number of teachers prove effective.

The Recreation Department, called upon to solve the problem, did so by putting on a large-scale program of social games and crafts. At our suggestion four of the schools' Industrial Art shops and adjoining corridors were thrown open for checkers, lotto, dominoes, jig-saw puzzles, peg games, croquinole, anagrams, parchesi, helma, the tremendously popular fiddle sticks, ping-pong, shuffleboard, billiards and handcrafts (the making of candlewick articles, knitted articles and reed baskets).

So attractive has this program proved that even "corner store addicts" who were loath at first to return to the fold have become eager converts. The success of the program is due both to the set-up and the organization of the program. The informal appearance of the game rooms—contrasted with the rigidity of the regular classrooms—helped psychologically in making the program appealing. To furnish the rooms, cellars and attics, ransacked for needed furniture, yielded a crop of old tables, chairs and even stage properties. Some ancient opera seats, planks on sawhorses, stumps of trees, and boxes served as seats. Games were bought, donated or made in the school shops or by the workmen of the Recreation Board.

The program was in charge of six workers supplied by the Recreation Department. The principal of the school assumed responsibility for overseeing the project as a whole and served as a bulwark in the matter of discipline. One teacher was very helpful in patrolling the neighborhood and recruiting boys and girls to learn games.

In order to encourage attendance by pupils who were timid and backward, small groups were permitted to spend the afternoon home room period learning to play games under direction of the recreation leaders. One group of special problem girls met twice a week, acquiring skills that would prepare them for successful participation in Girl Reserve or Camp Fire programs and would interest them in higher standards. In a short time these non-adjusted units became oriented and joined in activities. Some of the needy pupils were supplied with handcraft materials.

Committees of boys and girls were organized to help in the management of this program. Committee members served as doorkeepers, instructed pupils in the games, acted as game referees, and helped to enforce the necessary rules of conduct. Each committee member wore a civic league badge which marked him as an officer to whom authority had been delegated.

Other Lincoln junior high schools and even grade schools, profiting by the example of Whittier Junior High School, have established noon hour programs. The only limit to the expansion of the work is the ability to provide leadership.

Youth Nights

Table tennis outfits and other game equipment which had been acquired for the noon hours—plus facilities of one of the school plants furnished

through the cooperation of the superintendent of schools—were made to do extra duty in Youth Nights. These Nights were designed for out-of-school young people, many of whom were unemployed, others of whom came from homes where they would not feel free to entertain their friends. The names of the young people were obtained from the high schools, which supplied lists of graduates and those who had dropped out. Tickets were given to these young people and to others reached through the P.T.A. A varied recreational program was offered under Recreation Department leadership, social dancing being omitted because of community sentiment.

We were pleased with the response to our musical games and mixers. The eighteen-piece Lincoln Civic Orchestra (a WPA unit) played for the mixers and added much to the atmosphere of the affairs.

Gay Colors in New Game Center

Lincoln's youth has responded ardently to our new downtown game center, formerly a basement miniature golf concession. The original wall murals depicting outdoor scenes were brightened; three colorful shuffleboard courts were built in side by side on a wood flooring with removable side boards between adjacent courts. A large shuffleboard score board is part of the decorative scheme and there is a built-in seat for players who are waiting their turns. Fifteen spectators' beaches were moved from the golf locker rooms and painted a bright apple green. Besides twelve new table tennis tables with low adjustable overhead lights and three undersized badminton courts for use when the tennis tables are not set up, the room boasts a dart ball corner, an orchestra platform and shell with piano and victrola radio, and a lounge containing armchairs, lamps and tables for quiet games. There are gay curtains, dull blue-violet colored waste baskets and flower pots of the same shade filled with bright flowers. Provision is made for whisking the whole place into a social dancing room by storing the tables behind a curtain under the stairway and removing the divisions between the shuffleboard courts.

Needless to add, every possible hour is scheduled for activities in the game center. The full possibilities of this room are yet to be realized. It is the hope of the Board that this center will pave a way for other such arrangements in Lincoln. The cooperative interest on the part of the business men has been splendid.

"Young folks are interested in getting together in large groups of their own age. They like to have a little larger cruising radius than that provided in their own neighborhoods or church groups."—*James C. Lewis,* Superintendent of Recreation, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Associated Youth Clubs

The game center is made available to groups of young people by tickets for designated evenings of socialized sports, musical mixers and social dancing. These groups — young people's small clubs in different parts of the city, organized with varied purposes such as music, drama or handcrafts—are affiliated as Associated Youth Clubs, each club being represented by two officers in an inter-city council. We are happy to furnish part-time leadership to these clubs whenever possible.

Youth in the Community Centers

Our community centers are comparatively small. At each of the six, however, provision is made for the socialized activities such as table tennis, shuffleboard, dart baseball, table games and crafts. Special time is allotted to the different age groups for tournaments, parties and special events. It is our plan that those groups made up of young men and women over sixteen years of age organize as local clubs of the Associated Youth Club. This will offer them an opportunity to mix with young people from other sections of the city and will answer that urge to belong.

Social Recreation Service to Youth

In the fall and winter the Recreation Department is called upon to serve many groups, such as churches, schools, fraternal organizations, the Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A., by suggesting activities or providing leadership. Naturally a large part of this service is given to mixed groups of young people. As an example of this type of service, the Y.M.C.A.'s private game rooms for which we have furnished leadership for several years might be mentioned. Need for the service arose when so many boys and girls turned out for roller skating periods at the "Y" that not all could be accommodated at the first session. The problem of what to do with the overflow was finally neatly solved by instituting the two private game rooms — one a quiet game room and one an active game room (the latter containing a piano, shuffleboard and ping-pong) — where

under leadership the youngsters fill in the time happily.

Our recreation leaders find these opportunities to work with outside groups particularly interesting; they especially enjoy putting on programs of musical games and square dancing. One type of program which they have found very popular is the progressive mixer. Each guest receives an individual card giving a list of activities in which he is to engage at given periods. A whistle announces a change which scatters the participants in a given activity, so that for each period every player meets a different group.

"More and more we are emphasizing the importance of providing co-recreational activities which boys and girls may enjoy together. We know from experience that such participation is conducive to a normal, natural, social relationship on the part of both sexes which is invaluable in bringing about desirable individual development. We have noted a more wholesome attitude on the part of both sexes through their intermingling in leisure-time activities and programs."— *Minnette B. Spector,* Department of Playground and Recreation, Los Angeles.

Church Family Night

There is no reason why an occasional get-together may not desirably include both parents and children of all ages. Such an affair is the weekly Family Night held by one of the Lincoln churches, for which leadership is drawn from the church staff, the Recreation Board's staff, and volunteers of the church, University and community. After a covered dish supper and a stage program, the mothers, fathers, and children disperse to meet in groups of their choice for religious discussion, handcrafts, hobbies, music and drama. After two such periods they reassemble in the church gymnasium for a period of social recreation. Those families with small children then depart and the young adults remain for musical mixers.

Young People in the Governor's Mansion

Pulling social chestnuts out of fires is one of the things the Recreation Board does best. A few years ago we had an opportunity to salvage a particularly hot handful of chestnuts — in fact to solve what threatened to become a community problem. In the governor's mansion is a recreation room which the governor's wife graciously decided rightfully belonged to the young people of Lincoln and should be made available to them. Accordingly she issued an invitation to them. The young guests came and behaved rather badly, to the horror of the more easily shockable citizens.

Since it was realized that the trouble was lack of leadership, the adolescent offenders were offered another chance and subsequent parties — held under supervision of the Recreation Board — have had better luck all around. At first suggestions for novelty activities were not well received, but before long they came to be the most popular part of the program. The program dance, although new to these boys and girls, helped greatly in keeping them in the dance room. The parties have come to be weekly affairs and the plan now is to reopen in the fall on a club basis. Any young person may join who is willing to abide by a set of rules established by a committee chosen by the group. Each week a committee of young people will plan and present a program under the leadership of the Recreation Board.

Community Theater and Marionette Guild

The Lincoln Community Theater functions under two divisions: the workshop and the three-act-production division. The workshop, which is the experimental division, provides trained leadership for those who have had little training or experience. It offers its members opportunity to participate in acting and in the allied arts of the theater. Two weekly classes are scheduled in play direction and make-up. Two one-act plays are prepared for each monthly meeting of the organization. The three-act-play division of the Community Theater is composed of the more experienced actors and stagecrafters.

The Marionette Guild, rejoicing in a well equipped shop and a portable stage, is making progress in the construction, costuming and manipulation of marionettes.

Surprise Feature in Outing Clubs

A novel quirk in the Lincoln Outing Club program is the element of surprise. The membership is informed as to what type of clothing to wear or equipment to bring, but usually does not know the plans of the committee or destination of the trip. The club meets once a month — sometimes oftener—for ice-skating, bob-sled rides, sled sliding, snow games, hikes, swims, picnics, overnight excursions and exchange outings with other Nebraska groups. The Recreation Department

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Training Social Recreation Leaders Can Be Fun!

By NEVIN NICHOLS
Superintendent of Recreation
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

We hear much about the importance of leadership in a program of co-recreation. Here is a recreation leader who has some practical suggestions to give us on methods of training the necessary leadership.

A SOCIAL RECREATION institute for the development and training of volunteer leaders is an indispensible part of any well-organized, year-round recreation system. The problem is to determine the type of institute which will attract the greatest number of leaders and keep them actively interested after the institute is over.

Ever since the Cedar Rapids Department of Recreation was organized back in 1925, the fall of each year included in its activities a social recreation institute. This occurred with such regularity that it soon became a custom. It differed from year to year in subject matter as well as organization. One year, every night for two weeks found the group playing and learning together; another year, it was held one night a week for ten weeks. Still another year, short three session institutes were conducted for various special groups, such as P.T.A. recreation, church recreation and Farm Bureau recreation, thus making it possible to work out programs to fit definite needs.

Each year the institute was planned in hopes of finding the ideal type of organization which would meet the greatest need of the community as well as have the most lasting effect. Each year, though much fine leadership was discovered and many fine volunteers were trained, we did not feel completely satisfied. After personal invitations were sent to all churches, lodges, P.T.A.'s and other groups that had sought assistance during the year, and a general invitation was extended through the newspaper, the group would consist mainly of the same faithful ones who had responded year after year. To make things still more discouraging, we kept receiving just as many requests from the various groups for social recreation leadership. Many of them were groups, who, having been invited to send a representative to the institute, failed to do so. Others had, perhaps, sent a leader, but had found he lost interest when the going got tough and he had to plan a program unassisted.

Then Ethel Bowers of the National came to town for a two-day institute. Two very enthusiastic evening classes in social recreation were conducted by Miss Bowers, who made contacts with local women's organizations during her short stay. From these contacts came the nucleus which later developed into the Party of the Month Club.

In every community there can be found several people who make a hobby of game leadership, and our city was no exception. Five people, two men and three women, were called in by the Superintendent of Recreation to lay the plans for this new system of social recreation training. It was first decided that a monthly meeting would be most successful because most people were able and willing to give one night a month to this activity. The first Monday of each month was selected as the date, thus allowing a program especially planned for that month to be used. Each participant then could take back and put on for his own organization the party presented. It was further decided that the party would be held in a different church in a different section of the city each month, thus working no hardship on any particular church and taking the program to the community rather than bringing the community to the program.

Each program was to be approximately an hour in length and was to be conducted according to Miss Bower's outline for a social recreation team consisting first of all of a master of ceremonies, who should be a man with a good loud speaking voice, and pleasing personality, to act as host and conduct the pre-party games. He would also handle disciplinary problems when necessary, see that the room to be used was well ventilated and that necessary chairs were available. Further, he was to be prepared to assist any other leader who might need his help. Other members of the team would consist of an active games leader, to take charge of all walking and running games; a quiet games leader, to conduct the less strenuous games; a musical games leader for the grand march figures, musical mixers and folk dances; and a song leader, not necessarily a finished musician but en-

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Social Dancing in the Co-Recreation Program

Of all the activities which seek a place on the co-recreational program, the social dance inevitably makes the loudest bid for favor. For it seems to answer most nearly the need of young people for rhythm, romance, and large mixed group social gatherings—the "wider cruising area," as one recreation executive describes it. To give boys and girls these desiderata and yet throw around them the best safeguards of society—this is the recreation leader's problem. How he is meeting it is told with remarkable interest, we feel, in this section and in scattered paragraphs in this issue.

Summer Dances for Teen Ages

By JENA V. HOLLAND
State Supervisor
Women's and Children's Activities
Utah Works Progress Administration

NO WONDER Provo boys and girls want to dance in the summer—as well as all the rest of the year! Everyone dances in Utah! From square dances intricately executed by grandmother and grandfather, to the Lambeth Walk enjoyed by everyone — we all dance, young and old! Perhaps this is because social dancing in Utah has come up through the generations. When the Mormon pioneers were making their trek west, dancing was one of the main diversions of the nightly encampment.

Checking on Their Desires

Such being the case, Provo high school boys and girls did not astonish school and city recreation planners when they signified through a survey that eighty-five per cent of them wanted dancing in the summer. The survey was undertaken by the executive committee of the local Recreation Council to find out not what some adults *thought* young people wanted but what young people themselves desired. In fall, winter and spring, the boys and girls enjoy weekly matinee or evening dance parties under the auspices of the schools. It had seemed to the committee that the greatest lack in the summer schedule was supervised social dancing, since there was already in operation a summer co-recreational program of games, sports, dramatics, music and nature activities. Nevertheless, the committee double-checked its opinion by referring the matter directly to the boys and girls. The survey was conducted by school officials through personal contact questions, group contact questions, and individual questionnaires. Each boy and girl of the Junior and Senior High Schools thus had a three-point contact. The questions on which the survey was expected to shed light were:

1. Did the boys and girls continue to dance during the summer months?
2. If so, where did they dance?
3. To what extent did they enjoy dancing compared with other co-recreational activities offered through the community recreation plan?

Results of the survey revealed that public dance halls, rural beer parlors and road houses were the places where these adolescents danced because there were no other places to dance; and that they preferred dancing to any co-recreational activity offered in the community recreation program.

On the basis of this discovered need for a wholesome avenue of expression for adolescent urges, the committee went into action with overwhelmingly successful results!

Promoting Dances on a Club Basis

First, it was decided to promote the summer dances on a club basis. A "Dance Club Organization Week" was accordingly inaugurated. Articles were run in the town papers informing the parents and the boys and girls that an orchestra and ballroom would be available to interested groups for twelve weeks for a nominal fee of ten cents per person. Certain age groups were invited to meet at designated times and places with local recreation supervisors. It was stated that a minimum number of twenty would be accepted as a nucleus of a club. The clubs were then organized by the boys and girls themselves with the help of recreation supervisors. Each club that was begun

during "Dance Club Organization Week" selected its own name and developed its own artistic motif to be printed on the club's membership cards which were to be used as admittance cards to the club's dances. Each club elected a president, vice-president, secretary and three directors who were responsible for formulating club policies. The officers, for example, decided on the maximum number of members to be admitted to the club; they drew up regulations regarding proper conduct at the dances; they scheduled the dances and planned special entertainments. The elected officers also controlled all funds collected, which, by the way, were used for punch and cookies or party favors for the special evening parties which occurred during the dance season. A maximum number of one hundred was accepted for each club, and any person could join any club he desired providing the club membership was not filled.

Although decisions were made by the young folks themselves, leaders were of course always available for counsel. This combination of freedom and guidance worked out well in every way. For example, in the matter of joining the clubs, the youngsters almost invariably associated themselves with comrades of similar social development. The Junior Clubs as a rule were composed of boys and girls of the same age; this was true of the Senior Clubs, too. During the dance season only a few club members were penalized by their peers for misconduct. It was never necessary to suspend any member from his club because he did not meet the standards set by his associates.

Nine hundred boys and girls were affiliated with the summer dance clubs. Each club sponsored a guest night during the season when each member was privileged to bring one guest for whose conduct he was responsible.

Junior clubs as a rule preferred to meet from 9:00 to 10:30 P. M. An interesting characteristic of their programs was the demand for dance mixers—a demand due partly to the boys' timidity in asking girls for dances and partly to a hearty adolescent fondness for the livelier activities. For approximately three-fourths of the evening they wanted to secure partners through social games and dance mixers, and to learn new ballroom dances. The remainder of the time they would choose partners by themselves. Senior dance club members, on the contrary, preferred to spend more of an evening in exchanging dances, with probably two or three dance mixers interspersed. Some instruction in ballroom etiquette was desired. Occasionally a director would be asked to teach new dance steps, but the demand was not so great as that in the Junior Clubs.

All dance club entertainments were held at Senior High School and Junior High School gymnasiums, which were offered free by the Board of Education. An orchestra from the Recreation Project of the WPA was available for dance music. Salaries of recreation directors for this activity, as for all other recreational community activities, were paid conjointly by the Board of Education, Provo City, and the Works Progress Administration; thus the only cost for each participant was a ten-cent membership fee. So here's how, when and where nine hundred boys and girls of the teen ages of Provo City with a population of 16,000 people enjoy twelve dancing parties for ten cents—and what fun!

An Experiment in Church Co-Recreation

By JAMES MCKINLEY
Director of Recreation
Collingwood Avenue Presbyterian Church
Toledo, Ohio

AT THE BEGINNING of the year a mixed class in the Senior Department of the Sunday School of our church began a study of community resources. Recreation was included in the study and the group made a survey to find out just what co-recreation facilities were available in the neighborhood. The survey showed that the places for wholesome co-recreation were few and far between. Dancing was one activity the young people decided they could promote in a better manner for having a good time. They thought it should be held in the church, and a committee so informed the minister. The minister said that while he was not opposed to dancing he had seen it tried in other churches and could see no advantage in promoting it within the church walls. He discussed it with the committee and then told the members to work it out with the director of recreation. This was the plan finally evolved:

Finding a Place to Dance

A city park shelter house about a mile from the church was available for dancing at the low price

of one dollar per evening. The Senior Department would sponsor a trial dance there to see what interest there actually was in dancing. The committee, with the aid of the director, worked out the program which was to continue from 8:00 P. M. until 11:00 P. M. in the shelter house. After this the entire group was to go back to the church for refreshments. For music they would have an amplifier with all the latest tunes on records.

It was a shy, strange crowd that gathered the evening of the first dance. Strange, because as the evening advanced it was discovered that over a quarter of the crowd did not know how to dance or was just beginning to learn. The committee's first job was to put those people at ease and in the mood for dancing without making any individuals conspicuous. They all wanted to dance, but were afraid every eye would be upon them if they ventured out on the floor.

On Early Arrivers

In planning the program, the committee had not supposed the guests would arrive before eight o'clock. But by seven-thirty a dozen was there, with more coming in each minute, and the amplifier was not yet ready for use. So on the spur of the moment a game was improvised. The floor of the shelter house was of white tile with a pattern of dark lines radiating from the center with a design which was perfect for running on. Here was a splendid layout for a game of line tag which could be played without music with everyone joining in. The game accordingly began and was continually enlarged to include later arrivals—who invariably stepped on the lines and were tagged. After this initiation they entered the fun wholeheartedly. At the end of ten minutes the entire group was yelling and playing together with no thought of self-consciousness.

There are doubtless many churches in which young people are asking why they may not have dancing as one of their activities. This account of an experiment in a Toledo church will be helpful to church recreation leaders who are being asked similar questions.

Then Came the Dance

Promptly at 8:00 P. M. the music began, and during two pieces some of the young people danced while many others sat on the side lines. Next, all were brought together in a big circle and told how to do a grand right and left. Everyone tried it, and then, at a signal, each person took a partner and danced. After a very short time the same procedure was used again to mix up the partners. In the spirit of the dance good dancers accepted poor dancers and helped them all they could.

A get-acquainted game was then introduced to break the ice still further. It was "Zip-Zap," and how the players did enjoy it! Following this a Paul Jones was tried, the success of which was attested by the fact that it ran for over half an hour before the group was willing to go on to something else. Again came a rest period followed by waltzes. Now the young people were in the mood and eager to try the "Lambeth Walk." Everyone chose a partner, took his place in a double circle, listened to detailed instructions, and did what he had been wanting to do—the latest dance step out. To conclude the evening's dancing the lights in the shelter house were extinguished and by the light that shone in from the street a marvelous moonlight waltz drew everyone to the dance floor.

Back in the church for refreshments and a discussion of the evening's entertainment, the group decided that more such dances should be held. Dancing inside the church was forgotten. Other things that they could do together were enthusiastically talked over.

Other Activities Popular

Since that dance the group has held roller skating parties, a sleigh ride, and two skiing and coasting parties. It has presented a religious play, sponsored a young people's carnival, and is playing badminton, shuffleboard, table tennis, and board games. The church is the young people's playground and their play is guided along the lines of Christian education.

This is one such co-recreation experiment that can be tried and expanded. We are trying others. Our fun nights, our roller skating parties and our movies are all planned for mixed groups of younger children from the Junior and Intermediate Departments.

Class Social Dancing

By ARTHUR J. ROLFE
Physical Education Instructor
Emerson School, Gary, Indiana

"CLASS, fall in without changing into your gym clothes today." This order was given to the 8:15 boys' gym class at Emerson School in

January 1937. The boys looked at each other in astonishment and wondered what this strange order of events was to be, for they have always changed into gym clothes for the gym activities. After arranging themselves for roll call, they were told to report to the girls' gymnasium, and informed that once a week for the next eight weeks they were to take social dancing with the girls' class.

"Co-recreation is one of the most important forms of recreation for the church. Churches need co-recreational activities because people who meet together want to play together. Boys and girls playing together in the church form friendships that are lasting. Co-recreation is increasingly coming to be recognized as an important aid to religion. Keep it thus, and under good leadership co-recreation will help to work wonders for any church."

This announcement was met with varied results. Some of the boys immediately fell in line, some of them were non-committal, and the rest very much opposed to the idea. The instructor then explained the reason for attempting this new program which had never been tried before in the history of Emerson School.

Some salesmanship was necessary to persuade the doubtful ones to enter into the experiment, and they were told at that time that after spending two class periods in social dancing they would not have to continue and could withdraw from further participation. This, in brief, explains the beginning of social dancing in mixed class groups at the Emerson School.

The girls' physical education director, Miss Reynolds, originated the plan and presented it to the boys' directors for trial. She has long supervised the dancing parties here and could see that if certain social etiquette and dancing itself could be taught through the class medium, a great deal could be added to the social functions. With this idea in mind, the program was launched and, needless to say, the first day we had various reactions. With careful supervision by both instructors and by an appeal to the better dancers in the class to aid the beginners, the first day passed off with fair success, and we felt that the program could be continued.

The following Tuesday nothing was added to the program, but a stronger appeal was made to the students themselves to enter into the idea wholeheartedly. After the second week a poll was taken among the boys to see what their reaction was. The result was surprising and gratifying.

Our classes range in number from fifty to one hundred fifty, and, for example, in one class of one hundred forty-two boys, only two asked not to continue participating in the program. We continued the program as planned without attempting to teach a great deal of social etiquette, merely selling the idea to the students. At the end of the eight weeks period the instructors unanimously felt that it was a program well worth while, and Miss Reynolds reported a marked improvement in the other social affairs of the school.

This year we began the program again with a more definite objective. The students had accepted the idea; the majority of them liked it and were eager for the eight weeks period to begin. We decided to attempt each week to improve some social defects. Of these, gum chewing was the most glaring, and so we gave the classes little talks upon the unsuitability of gum chewing in public places. From then on we directed attention to other points of desirable social behavior; boys were encouraged to thank their partners for dances and to escort them to seats instead of leaving them in the middle of the floor; girls were shown that it is graceful and proper to accept an escort's arm. We tried to avoid having the boys congregate in one corner and the girls in another. In general, we made an effort to eliminate the prevalent impoliteness and rudeness which we believed were due mostly to ignorance.

Then came propaganda to have the boys more conscious of their personal appearance. Following the first Tuesday when the common edict was put before them, a request was made for all boys to wear ties. Following that they were asked to shine their shoes, and then we asked that some sort of a jacket be worn which would resemble a coat. The boys responded almost a hundred per cent, and it was noteworthy to see the change in their appearance on the days of social dancing.

The question of music used is always important. The first year we danced to piano music, but the graduating class of 1937 presented to the school an electrical phonograph on which we now depend entirely.

In order to break down the stiffness which sometimes appears at the beginning of these classes, we use two or three different methods of bringing the couples together. For the first dance we generally line them up, boys and girls in separate lines, upper classmen in front. Then we have them march and meet at one end of the

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A Symposium on Social Dancing

High School Age Dances on Club Basis. Many carefully thought-out features characterize dance programs for high school age boys and girls sponsored by metropolitan agencies in Tacoma, Washington. Among the interesting points are (1) the club basis on which dances are run; (2) the tests in dancing and etiquette which are prerequisite to club membership; and (3) the cooperative council through which the direction of the club is shared with P.T.A. and other civic organizations.

The Sponsors' Club — which consists of high school students who attend the dances—elects its own officers, furnishes host committees and secures chaperones. When a dance is held the club secretary sits at the entrance of the building; from each guest he receives ten cents, the weekly membership dues, and a signed membership card. An adult attendant who is also at the door registers the name, age, address and school of each guest. No person having liquor or the smell of it on his breath is admitted. There are no pass out checks, and once out an individual stays out; nor is rowdyism tolerated. A seven piece orchestra, public address system, two dance instructors and five attendants furnished through the WPA department of recreation help to make the affairs enjoyable for an average of five hundred dancers each Friday night. The first half hour is devoted to beginners' instruction and the rest of the time to social dancing.

To direct the administration of the dances and to relate the club to various civic organizations a Cooperative Council has been organized with the following rules:

Rules for a Cooperative Council

The Council shall be composed of one representative from each of the following: (1) Public Schools; (2) Parent-Teacher Association; (3) Metropolitan Park District, (4) WPA; (5) "Hi" Social Dance Club. The Council shall deal with all problems relating to the promotion and administration of the community Hi Social Dance Club or Clubs. The Public School representative on the council shall relate the program to school activities and requirements, the P.T.A. representative shall coordinate the program with home activities and furnish chaperones, and the Metropolitan Park District representative shall relate the club members' desires and organization to the Council.

Because the school function is the developing of skills, all students between the ages of fifteen and twenty-one desiring membership in the club must first pass a test in dancing ability and etiquette given by the school teacher in dancing. After passing such a test, a membership card giving all necessary information shall be filed with the Park Director of Recreation. On payment of dues to the club treasurer at each dance session, the membership card will be given to the student, who will then surrender it to the club secretary stationed at the entrance to the dance hall.

Membership will be accepted from those young people between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years of age not attending school, providing they pass the same test at either the school center or park recreation dancing instruction classes.

For violation of rules, cancellation of membership, either temporary or permanent, will be invoked by the Cooperative Council.

High School Dance Club Officers shall consist of a president, secretary, patrol of six, vice-president, and treasurer, all elected for a three months' period during the first week of January, April and October. These officers shall have active charge of the dance floor and program of activities.

The high school age dancing clubs are directly sponsored by the Playground and Recreation Department of the Metropolitan Park District with the cooperation of the WPA Department of Recreation. From *Alfred R. Hodges,* Director of Recreation, Metropolitan Park District.

Recorded Music for High School Dances. In Albion, Michigan, dances are held for high school students on Friday or Saturday night each week unless some other activity takes the gymnasium. Unlike Albion's Junior and Senior proms, these recreation dances, as they are known to the students, have recorded music. An excellent amplifying system has been developed which brings the latest records as loudly or as softly as desired to the three hundred or four hundred boys and girls. The students are enthusiastic and many have said that they like the informality of the recreation dances better than the more formal school dances. The dances are held from eight to eleven and the

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Clubs Further Co-Recreational Objectives

The young people of today will be the adults of tomorrow. In their hands we, their elders, will eventually leave the conduct of all departments of life. Gradually boys and girls must be taught to handle their own affairs wisely. It devolves upon all leaders of young people to share in inducting them into responsible adulthood. Organized clubs are growing in favor as a means to this end. In the accounts presented here, some of the leaders who are employing this approach to youth education tell of their methods.

A "Drop In" Room

By MINNA B. REICHELT
Executive Secretary and Supervisor
Philadelphia Bureau of Recreation

YOUNG PEOPLE have two very strong social needs —one is for the large gathering that supplies glitter and romance; the other is for a pleasant place where they may meet informally by twos, threes and fours whenever the spirit moves them. In a neighborhood such as that of the East Germantown Recreation Center, Philadelphia, where families are poor and home conditions unpleasant, the first need used to be most widely satisfied by the cheap dance halls. To fill the second need—the urge to foregather informally—street corners served in place of homes. And while looking for glamour, pleasure and companionship, boys and girls were meeting in surroundings that were far from uplifting.

Thinking about these neighborhood young people, who were mostly the out-of-school group, the directors of East Germantown Center agreed that a co-recreational social club might solve their problem. The club could hold parties and dances to meet the desire for large-scale social functions. And — of equal importance — an attractive club room could be established which would be an admissible substitute for the non-existent home background — a communal "drop in" room, available for everyday informal use and enjoyment.

In initiating an enterprise of this sort it is easy for directors to spoil young people's fun by anticipating their wants, by providing equipment without allowing them to work for it, and in general, by stealing the show. East Germantown center directors were successful in avoiding this mistake. During the summer months the idea of the club was put forward in such a way that the young people took it up with enthusiasm. In the early fall a series of four dances, held during a two weeks period, served as an attraction to get the group together. The directors provided an amplifying set and the latest records. Between three and four hundred boys and girls attended the dances, at the last of which an election of officers (publicized in advance) was held for the new co-recreation club.

Two hundred and forty young people were sufficiently interested to take part in this election. They chose a very popular boy as president and elected other officers and standing committees. They also voted to pay ten cents apiece per week as dues to furnish and decorate a co-recreation social room, buy new dance records and a spectrum for the dance lights.

And how those boys and girls have worked, with the directors, to equip a cheerful, livable club room! Gradually, the room acquired rugs, piano, radio, table lamps, bridge lamps, bookcase, pictures, chairs, tables, plants and monks' cloth draperies. Much of the equipment was donated or purchased from a second hand dealer. Members of the group collected magazines, books, cards, chess sets, sheet music and plants. The painting, repairing and decorating of the equipment was done by the directors and the group. The entire cost of furnishing the room was thirty-five dollars.

The recreation room comfortably accommodates thirty persons and is open daily from 2:30 P. M. to 10:30 P. M. It is a meeting place where boys and girls, parents and outsiders may read, play the piano, sing, hear radio broadcasts, play cards, chess, checkers, meet "dates," sew, knit, relax and rest.

The standing committees elected by the club have measured up capably in the matter of taking responsibility for activities. The social committee arranges tournaments such as bridge, chess, camelot and ping-pong; this committee also takes care of the music program for the dances. The arrangements committee selects boys and girls to sing, dance, whistle or imitate over the microphone with the records. The host and hostess committee consists of ten boys and ten girls assigned to dance with "wall flowers" of the opposite sex during the dances.

"It is the consensus of opinion among leaders in the Philadelphia recreation centers that co-recreational programs have resulted in increased interest in the centers and their activities, instilled a spirit of comradeship and harmony, and dissolved unruly cliques and gangs, thereby eliminating many disciplinary problems."

With the opening of the co-recreation room, a greater community spirit has developed. The boys and girls use the room to good advantage and conduct themselves properly. They make every effort to keep the room in order and supplied with the latest reading material. The room has increased the attendance at the center and has brought many people from different parts of the city and from other cities to see the club and how it functions. The club has decreased corner lounging and, incidentally, added much interest and greater participation in other established classes at the center.

The success achieved at the East Germantown Recreation Center has created an interest and desire throughout the remaining centers under the jurisdiction of the Philadelphia Bureau of Recreation to establish co-recreation rooms. Several have already been opened with similar success and others are under way.

A "Body Meets-a-Body" in Cincinnati

By MABEL MADDEN
Public Recreation Commission
Cincinnati, Ohio

"ONLY THE LONELY heart can know my sadness," says Tschaikowsky in one of his most poignant songs. True it is that loneliness is one of the most tragic experiences which by its very nature reaches those gentle, quiet, unassuming souls who are generally helpless in trying to make social contacts. Someone has said there is no loneliness quite so terrible as that of a big city where people who are established with friends and position are too busy with their own affairs, too hurried, and too self-centered to make an effort to help those less favored socially.

The Recreation Commission of Cincinnati had made an effort, through various classes and clubs, to give our citizens an opportunity to meet socially, but with limited success until the Meet-a-body Club was organized in 1929. The club was formed at the request of three newspapers whose "advice" columnists had received so many letters from men and women asking for help in getting acquainted that the editors felt this need had to be met. From the beginning we had the help of these papers, and it was interesting to listen to the reporters and editors of the newspapers discussing the problem of meeting friends in a big city. Most of them hadn't realized that the need existed. Most of them couldn't see why adult men and women couldn't make friends and acquaintances. I would say to them: "How should a stranger in a city go about making friends?" The inevitable answer was: "Join a church group." My answer to this would be: "How many of your present friends have you met through church affiliations? I, for example, have been attending the same church practically every Sunday for the last five years, and in this time have never been introduced to a single person, and no one has even tried to speak to me."

From my conversations with Meet-a-body Club applicants I know this condition exists everywhere in certain large city churches. Parishioners attend the services and rush away immediately afterwards; when they come to dinners, suppers, or other events in the church, each group has its own circle of acquaintances, and unless the clergyman or some member of the congregation makes a determined effort to help strangers, the occasion is more of an ordeal than a pleasure for the newcomer, especially if he is a middle-aged man or woman.

The editors and columnists of the newspapers advised lonesome persons to join our club, and N. Robert Christy, a prominent business man, of Scotch ancestry, by the way, suggested the name "Meet-a-body." The newspapers helped, too, in trying to convince the public that the club was not a matrimonial agency.

It Started Ten Years Ago

The first "Meet-a-body" social party was held on Hallowe'en, ten years ago. We made provision for refreshments for eighty-five people, wondering what to do with the "left-overs." Exactly one hundred and fifteen persons, business men and women, housewives, factory and department store workers, bookkeepers, stenographers, and several retired business men attended. We listened to many of their stories: "I have been transferred to Cincinnati from Chicago and our officials frown on office friendships, so my wife and I have no means of meeting others"; or, "I'm a telephone operator. I sit in my little booth all day long and never have a word with anyone excepting on business"; or, "I am so shy, I just don't seem to be able to make friends."

The most important problem was to find something interesting for such a diversified group. We formed two clubs, one for those under thirty-five years of age, the other for those over thirty. The man or woman from thirty to thirty-five years old had the privilege of choosing the older or younger group. A social party to which everyone was invited was held once each week, and in addition interest groups or hobby groups were organized. The Meet-a-body Hiking Club was one of the first interest groups formed and has survived for ten years. Every Sunday the club meets for a hike of some kind. The Cincinnati Choristers, a group which has sung with the Cincinnati Symphony Christmas Concert and is the successor to the Meet-a-body Choral Club, has met once a week for the past nine years under the direction of one of Cincinnati's outstanding musicians for two hours of singing, with a social dance following the rehearsal. Concerts have been given every year. The Bridge Club, Dancing Club, Supper Club, and Old-Fashioned Dancing Club are interest groups of the larger social organization.

Making the Wheels Go Round

Membership in the club is open to everyone of good character. No one is admitted without an interview with the director of the club, who, through the courtesy of the Y.W.C.A., is given an office at the Y one afternoon and one evening each week for the interviews. Each applicant must file a membership request giving information concerning employment, length of residence, references and special interests. At the first interview the director decides whether the applicant should be accepted for membership and to which special interest group he should be assigned. The applicant is then invited to the party held every Friday night.

A number of experiments in the type of club described by Miss Madden have been tried in various cities, but more often than not such clubs have failed to realize the hopes of their founders. Cincinnati seems to have discovered the key to success, which we suspect is leadership!

Officers of the club are elected annually, and they, with the Board of Directors, decide all matters of policy, arrange schedules and appoint chairmen of events. We have tried to make the club self-governing in every respect. The Recreation Commission provides the director, who assists the officers and interviews applicants. All other questions are referred to the club for decision.

In dealing with men and women who find it difficult to make and keep friends it is first necessary to instill in them a real desire to have friends, and, what is more important, to be friends. We are constantly stressing the idea that friendship is a mutual responsibility, a give and take proposition; that no one can remain perpetually on the receiving line, and that the person who waits for others to make all the overtures of friendship will soon find himself alone and lonely in spite of anything the club can do.

We still have the problem of attracting men to the club, our present ratio being approximately six women members to every man. This problem, in all probability, will always be with us, since it is so much easier for men to make friends, especially friends of the opposite sex. As long as social custom requires the man to be the one to have the privilege of asking for engagements and making all advances, there will always be more women than men who want to add to their list of acquaintances and friends.

Dues are twenty-five cents a month, and in addition each member pays his share of the expenses of each party or activity. There is no element of charity and the club members are most careful to impress the public with the fact that the club is not designed only for people of low incomes. Some of the activities are comparatively expensive, and the semi-formal New Year's Eve celebration, which included a buffet supper at midnight at a downtown hotel, cost the members the same as was paid by revellers in other ballrooms in the hotel. Since the membership includes men and women of

varying economic levels we have tried to arrange activities which will fit various purses. If one party is too expensive, the members who cannot afford it simply miss this event. At the Friday night social, however, where we play games, dance, enjoy movies, or have something else arranged by a committee of the club, the expense is never more than twenty-five cents. Most often it is ten or fifteen, and whenever we build up a sizable sum in the treasury we have free parties.

We have been most fortunate in finding a director in Miss Rhea Braun whose sympathetic understanding and tact has weathered many a storm of clashing personalities, misunderstandings and petty jealousies. Miss Braun has been the director for the past three years, and in her the club members have found a friend whom they can telephone for advice, who is willing to attend a movie with them, or visit them even when she is supposed to be off duty.

What They Do

The director has tried to make the program of the club as diversified as possible. Within the past two years we have conducted three all-day boat rides. Every spring and fall the club members take a train trip to High Bridge, Kentucky. The railway company provides a private coach, and those who care to take the boat from Natural Bridge to the Dix Dam. Recently the Cincinnati Street Railway Company fitted up one of the old trolley cars for an old-fashioned trolley trip for the club. Some members came dressed in "Gay Nineties" costumes, the old-fashioned ice cream freezer was attached to the rear of the car, and at the end of the line at a suburban park the car stopped for an hour while everyone was served refreshments. The ride lasted four hours and the hour's intermission gave everyone a five hour party at a cost of thirty-five cents.

Meet-a-body Club members have learned more about nature than most people in our city through their participation in the nature hikes, bird walks, and tree study groups held by the Park Board. They meet at a central location, join the Park Board instructor and her group for the hike, and then have their own social gathering afterwards. Three hay rides given this year attracted large groups of members. WLW and other radio stations have invited the club members to make a tour of the studios and broadcasting plants, to watch rehearsals of important programs and to be in the audience at broadcasts featuring important radio personalities. Trips to local factories and plants have been arranged and visits made to the Museum of Natural History, Grant's birthplace, Harrison's tomb, the Observatory, the Conservatory, Trailside Museum, Art Museum, and twenty parks. Next month we are planning a Sunday trip to the Ohio Caverns, sixty-five miles from Cincinnati. A special bus will leave at 8 A. M. and will return to Cincinnati at 10 P. M.

Small groups often make their own arrangements to meet during the week at theaters, concerts, lectures and other gatherings. Quite often the director will announce: "Some of us are having dinner on Wednesday at 6 P. M. at the Tavern. Anyone who wants to come is welcome." Sometimes five or six will be present, but generally fourteen or sixteen will come, have their dinner and then break up into small groups, to go to a movie, to "window-shop," or to go to the home of one of the members for a game of bridge. Every effort is made to encourage these informal meetings, to bring three or four people together so they may feel they are meeting as friends and not as members of a club. Frequently fine friendships have developed, and after members have made a number of friends and acquaintances they no longer attend the club. This is what we are striving for, to make it unnecessary for them to rely on us for entertainment, recreation and friendships. We try to give the members a knowledge of all the facilities, education, recreational and cultural in the city, so they need not depend on us to tell them what to do, but instead will use their own initiative in participating in the activities they prefer with friends and acquaintances whom they have made through their contacts at the Meet-a-body Club.

A Sure Cure for Sunday Afternoon Blues!

By MARY FLO SIEGEL
Assistant Director
Recreation Department
Evansville, Indiana

DID YOU EVER want something to do on Sunday afternoon without knowing what you wanted? After you had read the newspapers did you ever want a substitute for that forced retreat to the Sunday afternoon nap? Or have

you ever really felt alive on Sunday afternoon? Can you look back over a year of Sunday afternoons that were really crammed with happy times? New faces? And new scenes?

Those who have walked with the Evansville Hiking Club, joined in the singing and laughter around the campfires, have memories of many profitably spent Sunday afternoons and delightful week-ends during the last four years.

"To be genuinely successful, a hiking club should have hiking as its main objective, but the organizer should also keep in mind the need for social activities. A hiking club should be co-recreational and made up of adults, with no red tape involved in membership. It should be kept inexpensive and friendly. Hike schedules should be carefully planned, with definite leaders in charge and with the hikes held at a time when the majority of members are not at work. The objectives of hikes should be out of the city in the country, woods, or along a lake or river. Above all, a hike should be fun!"

In April, 1935, an outing club for men and women was organized by the city recreation department as the Evansville Municipal Hiking Club. The purpose of the club is to promote hiking, camping, swimming, boating, tours to state parks, and to further interest in out-of-door recreation for adults.

Since the first hike, when two women and one man braved the rain to walk three miles and cook a picnic supper over a smoky fire built on the wet ground, the club has evidenced an unquenchable "will-to-hike." Neither rain, sleet, snow nor hail dampens the hikers' ardor much. They have tramped over icy fields when it's been seven below zero. They've crawled through unexplored caves when it's been thundering and lightning outside. They've played games in old empty barns out in the country to keep dry during sudden April showers. Since the day the club was organized there hasn't been a single Sunday during its hiking season (autumn, winter and spring) without a trip! An average of fifty persons attends each hike.

Types of Hikes and Hikers

The Evansville club features three types of hikes. The local or afternoon hike is planned for inexperienced hikers and is inexpensive. The typical day trip takes in some interesting spot perhaps sixty or seventy miles from the city. The week-end house party at a state park or some scenic spot within the radius of two hundred miles is planned for those who can get away Saturday afternoons and Sundays. Longer trips are arranged for those who can be away for two days. Each hike is planned so that there is a definite meeting place and some social activity such as outdoor cooking, picnic supper, campfire singing, games or folk dancing at the end of every hike. It has been the custom for each hiker to carry enough food for one person plus utensils for cooking. The average hiker carries also a thermos bottle filled with coffee, hot chocolate, milk or water. Some hikers have found that a knapsack is a convenient way to take all necessary equipment.

Comfortable shoes and clothing suitable to the season are worn on the hikes. Experienced women hikers wear boots and riding breeches, snow suits, slacks or jodhpurs which are not too tight at the knee. Men wear walking shoes and riding or hunting clothes. Hikers find leather or suede jackets better for going through brush than wool sweaters.

The 225 members of the club are men and women over sixteen years of age. Children may go on hikes if their parents are hikers. College professors, salesgirls, industrial workers, and clerks have a jolly time together. One of the most enthusiastic hikers in the group is a postman who rarely misses a hike; he says the sociability of the walk makes it different from pounding the pavement on week-days! The hikers are friendly and welcome new members and guests, and many newcomers in the city have found friends through the group. The hikers are good sports. Cooperation with property owners and with other members of the club for the good of everyone concerned is manifested in the closing of gates, walking around the edge of planted fields, and climbing fences at stiles. The men help the girls over streams and fences.

They "Cover the Waterfront!"

The hikers have visited all the state parks within a week-end distance of the city; walked for eight hours through Kentucky's Mammoth Cave; hiked through nearly every Indiana county; gone on moonlight boat rides, and sponsored roller-skating parties. One of the most exciting trips the club ever took was in Harrison County, when members spent two hours walking through an uncharted cave. To get to the entrance they walked down a steep incline and then, tying ropes around their waists, swung over onto a narrow ledge. In the cave they had lanterns as their only illumina-

tion. Crawling around rocks and tree roots, they looked through holes in the floor—and couldn't see the bottom.

Indoor Social Affairs

In addition to outdoor activities, the club holds indoor social affairs. The annual banquet is held in November each year when officers for the coming year are announced. At last year's banquet the program was built about the international theme of "Hiking Over the World," with Youth Hostel songs and speeches on hiking and biking in foreign countries. Other banquets have had the Western Cowboy and Mexican ideas with decorations and entertainment carrying out the themes. The Birthday Party or Founders' Day is celebrated in April each year, usually at one of the week-end house parties at state parks. One year it was celebrated with a Kid Party when each member came dressed as a child and carrying an excuse to be out later than eight o'clock. A birthday cake with candles is always featured. Games, stunts and dramatic skits enliven the program.

Organization Simple

The organization of the Evansville Hiking Club is simple. There is no constitution, only a few rules and customs. The club observes the rules of the department of conservation of the state in which it hikes—Indiana, Kentucky or Illinois. Dues of seventy-five cents per year, payable twenty-five cents per season, cover expenses of mailing notifications and bulletins, and pay for decorations and programs for the banquets. The club has not endeavored to build up a treasury as it aims only to pay its own way. Each hiker pays his own expenses while on a hike or trip. To save embarrassing moments for the carless members, the officers of the club have arranged that when a member rides in some other member's car he shall pay one half cent per mile for the total distance traveled. A mimeographed bulletin stating the dates and hours of scheduled events, meeting places, expenses involved, and the names of the leaders is sent to each club member three times a year.

Officers of the club are elected by written ballot of the club members. Ballots (printed on postcards) are enclosed with the autumn bulletins to be returned to the Recreation Department office by a certain date. The only office of the club that is non-elective is that of secretary-treasurer, as the assistant recreation director fills this post, thus keeping the club closely affiliated with the city Recreation Department. The officers have charge of organizing the hikes and planning all details. The general members of the club have opportunities to serve as hike leaders and committee members and to turn their special talents to account in services such as leading games, or making favors for parties.

"Our community has realized how vital—mentally, morally, socially, and from a civic standpoint—a well-rounded co-recreational program is, and how important it is that this program be made available to everyone regardless of age, social position or financial status. The Department of Recreation is happy to say that the co-recreational activities instituted in Dearborn are among the most popular of the entire program. The only difficulty encountered is that of securing capable and interested leaders."

Take the Zephyr Club, for Example

By HENRY D. SCHUBERT
Superintendent of Recreation
Dearborn, Michigan

SPEAKING OF SUCCESSFUL wide-awake young people's clubs, take the Zephyr Club of Dearborn, Michigan, for example! The group, organized in 1938 from the remnants of the Youth Incorporated movement, numbers approximately one hundred young men and women between the ages of eighteen and thirty. The primary objective of the club is to promote a varied, wholesome leisure time program of physical, educational, and social activities. The organization supports itself through the payment of monthly dues and the sponsorship of special activities which attract public support. The club is sponsored by the Recreation Department and is under the supervision of an executive committee composed of interested adults. The officers of the organization compose a board of control which meets once a month to discuss policy and program plans. Meetings are in the club house, rented from the Y.W.C.A. for the last four days of each week. The rent fee entitles the club to the services of a chaperon who is present continually. Two Thursdays of the month are devoted to business meetings. Friday eve-

nings are reserved for special parties, and Sunday the club house is kept open all day. Sunday activities, beginning in the morning, are: breakfast, horseback riding, hiking, skating, pot luck suppers. Two evenings are devoted to lectures delivered by imported speakers. Lectures have been delivered on the subjects of narcotics, Federal Bureau of Investigation, vocations, traffic rules, delinquency, sports, dramatics, and the Youth Hostel Movement.

Some of the other features of the Zephyr Club program include social and old time dancing, bicycle riding, hay rides, all kinds of suppers and breakfasts, box socials, holiday parties, basketball and softball teams, panel discussions, millionaire parties, roasts, scavenger and treasure hunts, picnics, music, dramatics and formal parties. The members are enthusiastic, aggressive and keenly alert to develop and make their club a permanent, growing organization.

The Dearborn Zephyr Club is especially designed to take care of that group of young people who, upon graduation from high school, find themselves without the social participation possibilities which they enjoyed in school. The club serves as a means of adjustment to community social practices. Boys and girls are given opportunities to observe, to participate in, and to direct community activities; this training helps them to become mature social individuals. Every member of the club cultivates a sympathetic, friendly attitude to his fellow members. The personnel of the club consists of laborers, stenographers, newspaper reporters, musicians, an artist, college students, store clerks, dentists, public officials, and other professional people.

On January 29th, the club celebrated in gala style its first birthday as the Dearborn Zephyr Club with the parents and friends of the members as guests. Mayor John L. Carey delivered the principal address.

A High School Recreation Club

By JACK JAMES
Parkersburg, West Virginia

A HIGH SPOT in the school week for many a high school student in Parkersburg, West Virginia, is the three-quarter hour period when the Recreation Club meets for games in the gym. This club is one of the most interesting and successful co-recreational activities sponsored by the city Board of Recreation. Although adult leadership is provided for the club by the Board, boys and girls are encouraged to take part in directing their own games. This sort of training, the Board feels, not only builds mental and physical alertness but demonstrates how to use leisure time to advantage and strengthens in students the qualities of fellowship and sportsmanship that come from association in play.

The club, which meets once a week for twelve weeks during each semester, has been in progress for two years and has had an enrollment of 240 students. The use of the gym has been provided and the club period is from 12:45 to 1:30 P. M. The club is open to both boys and girls of the Sophomore, Junior and Senior classes, but it has been limited so as not to number over sixty-five members. The average attendance for a sixty-five member class is about sixty.

The program for a twelve week period consists of three different types of games: active, quiet, and rhythmic.

In the active type of games, the high and low organized games are divided and given on separate days. The quiet games include brain teasers, pencil and paper games, mixers, and mental games. The rhythmic games consist of folk dances, children's singing games, and games with songs. Thus, a four type standard is used in planning the program for twelve weeks. The following is a sample program covering four weeks:

First Week. Low Organized Games
1. Over and Under Relay
2. Squirrel in the Tree
3. Dizzy Izzy Relay
4. Club Snatch
5. Crows and Cranes

Second Week. Quiet Games
1. Barter
2. True and False Questions
3. Twenty Questions
4. Who Am I?
5. Simon Says

Third Week. High Organized Games
1. Volleyball
2. Corner Ball
3. Indoor Softball Game (alternate)

Fourth Week. Rhythmic Games
1. Hickory Dickory Dock
2. Virginia Reel

We in the Parkersburg recreation department are well pleased with the high school Recreation Club. The eagerness with which the boys and girls take part in the activity and the repeated requests for the opportunity to rejoin the club have proved its popularity.

To any other recreation department that is considering such a project it is needless to point out that generous cooperation of school authorities is essential not only in arranging for gymnasium

space and time, but in promoting the program as a whole effectively. Where such cooperation exists, the possibilities of this type of service are great. The high school club need not necessarily be a noon hour club, of course. Sometimes an after school or evening club suits a particular group better.

Schenectady's Otyokwa Club

By MARGARET C. HARRISON
Club Secretary
Young Women's Christian Association
Schenectady, New York

THE OTYOKWA CLUB, sponsored by the Young Women's Christian Association and the Young Men's Christian Association of Schenectady, New York, was organized in 1930 to meet the recreational and social needs of local young women and of young men, chiefly college men, who come to the city each year from all over the country to begin their careers as engineers or accountants in the General Electric plant. The idea was first presented to a group of eight women and eight men, and since that time the idea and its possibilities have grown until one needs merely talk with a member to realize the enthusiasm stirred up by the fellowship and activities of the club.

The present constitution establishes the executive functions in a committee made up of the president, three vice-presidents (promoting membership, special interests and program respectively), a secretary, treasurer, and the club secretaries of the Y.W.C.A. and the Y.M.C.A. When the president is a man, the second vice-president and the secretary are also men, and the other officers women; the following year the arrangement is reversed. This committee, in monthly meetings, evaluates and coordinates the program of the club and otherwise keeps the machinery in working condition. A monthly bulletin keeps the membership informed not only of the club program but of interesting bits of news concerning members of the club and of special musical, dramatic or art programs scheduled for the capitol district —this is, Albany, Troy, and Schenectady.

When They "Step Out"

In its nine years of existence a number of traditions have of course been established, and certain things must be done each year, such as climbing Mount Marcy, holding an amateur night, an anniversary dinner, a May Day breakfast, and a gymkhana. In a general way the schedule consists of a "regular meeting" once a month, at which the program is more or less cultural; a social meeting once a month, which may be a dance, a dinner, or some other sort of party; special occasion dances; Saturday afternoon outings (hiking, skiing, skating, tobogganning, swimming); and occasional week-end mountain trips.

The regular meetings this past season have been devoted to a talk on the early history of the local region, a talk and colored movies of the National Parks, a peace play, a talk and movies on Labrador by the son of Sir Wilfred Grenfell, a talk on honey and the honey bee, a talk on city government by the City Manager, and a book talk by a librarian. (During the summer months the regular meetings take the form of outings, generally including a swim and a meal.) After each program there is a social hour and refreshments are served.

The social meetings have included a scavenger hunt, a Christmas dinner dance (formal), a skating party followed by a waffle supper, a Valentine party, an amateur night when practically every member had a part, and a gymkhana (games in the gymnasium and a swim in the pool). The special dances have been the Hallowe'en dance in appropriate costumes, a Thanksgiving semi-formal, a winter dance, also semi-formal, and a St. Patrick's dance which was informal.

For the Saturday afternoon outings swimming

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Introducing Boys and Girls to Co-Recreation

By ELEANOR W. CHAMBERLIN
Scarsdale High School
Scarsdale, New York

CO-RECREATION has taken its place today as an important means to social adjustment because it helps to lay a foundation for social poise, friendship and companionship among boys and girls. The problem which now faces many teachers is how a program of co-recreation may be presented so that boys and girls will like it and want to enlarge upon it.

There are four important aspects to the problem: first, who shall have the responsibility of introducing and conducting co-recreational activities; second, to what extent should these activities be included in the physical education program; third, what activities are best adapted to co-recreation; and fourth, how shall they be introduced?

The responsibility for introducing this phase of the program rests with members of the physical education department—both men and women. It is not always an easy subject to present, and one of the essentials is that it be done by people who are interested in it themselves and who have contacts with boys and girls. For best results members of both departments should share responsibility jointly.

Co-recreation is conducted for recreational purposes—to bring about a feeling of good fellowship, a good healthy interest in the activities of the opposite sex, and a knowledge of the pleasure derived from playing with mixed groups. The aim is not to teach skills; therefore the extent to which these activities should be included in the program is comparatively small. It is sufficient for them to occur every four, six or eight weeks during regular class time, and more frequently during noon hour periods and after school, depending on the facilities available. A mixed group may be brought together naturally at the end of a sport season or tournament. For example, after boys and girls have had separate badminton and ping-pong tournaments, mixed doubles will easily follow.

What activities are most adaptable to co-recreation? This is not the place to list activities in detail; suffice it to say that any activity not involving body contact and not requiring advanced skill for enjoyment may justifiably be included in the program. These activities will include individual and team games and dancing. The list becomes endless depending upon equipment, time, space and interest.

As to the final question of how co-recreation shall be introduced, the introduction should be gradual, but the approach may vary. If possible, it should come through some desire shown by the students themselves. When a group of boys and girls show interest in playing together, capitalize upon that interest by arranging a time when they may do it. When they want activities that are not well adapted to mixed groups, such as basketball, try to redirect their interests to a sport better suited to both. Schools that have club periods may use those to advantage for introducing co-recreation, and the opportunity for noontime activity is great. Social dancing fits in readily at times such as these.

Class Organization

Class organization on a co-recreational basis may take three forms: (1) two entire classes may be combined; (2) students may elect to play; and (3) only those who have attained a required amount of skill may enter. Perhaps each form has its rightful place, since children who have not learned the fundamental skills may not enjoy mixed classes, and those who definitely do not want to play in mixed groups will be a detriment. When only parts of the classes are combined some form of activity must be provided for the remaining group.

Because our ultimate aim is co-recreation for all, combining entire classes is of more vital importance. Where there are leaders' groups within the school, let these be the entering wedge. As a concrete example, we have the following case of a mixed volleyball game at the

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No discussion of co-recreation would be complete without a presentation of the subject from the school's point of view. And so we are publishing the talk given by Miss Chamberlin at the meeting of the Women's Athletic Section, Eastern District, American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, held in New York City last May.

The Evolution of Flint's Co-Ed Night

By MARIE WATTERS
Y.W.C.A.
Flint, Michigan

THIS DEPRESSION hit Flint and other industrial cities like it a little harder, perhaps, than many communities, so that the problem of recreation for the unemployed and their families has been a real one from the first of those difficult years. The Young Women's Christian Association, as well as other social agencies, soon saw that the young people who had been in their clubs, as well as many with whom they had no contact, had need for a new type of inexpensive recreation — something different from that which the Y.W.C.A. had been offering.

As the Y.W.C.A. had a good sized building to use, a little money in the budget for experimentation, and at that time a fairly adequate sized staff for supervision, it was thought desirable to make some study of the needs and the resources of the community for meeting them. As a result, a program for boys and girls out of school was initiated on a small scale in the fall of 1930. By 1939 the "Co-ed night" had developed into one of the most interesting and perhaps most needed parts of the Association's program.

For the first few weeks there were weekly dances in the gymnasium. Then classes along the line of the then popular "Charm School" were started for the girls who wanted to come before time for the dance. The next year the program was expanded, with more classes and other recreational features besides dancing, and boys were included in the entire evening's activities.

Solving Problems

More and more young people continued to be attracted. Some came out of curiosity, some with genuine interest, others who wanted a "hang-out" but had little regard for organized programs. The influx of the latter presented an additional problem, as the budget and staff had been reduced and there was not enough money to employ the leaders needed. Volunteers gave of their time, there was some F.E.R.A. assistance, and a few specialized instructors were paid. To try to take care of the problem of those who seemed to have no

interest except to hang around the halls and create disturbance, the plan was tried of making class attendance compulsory in order to attend the dance. That plan was followed until this year.

It took a great deal of patience and understanding during those first years of working on individual problems to discover ways of gradually bringing the most asocial into the group. It took enthusiasm and a faith in youth to convince those responsible for the upkeep of the building that it was worth the toll, for part of the time one did not know what to expect "the morning after the night before." Undoubtedly the furniture in the Flint Y.W.C.A. is far more worn than it otherwise would have been, the floors are marred and the pianos scratched, but it is not true that in the program the seventeen to twenty-five year old youth are the forgotten group.

The program year of 1938-39 seems to many who have watched its development through the period of years to be superior in many ways. A number of reasons for this are evident. There has been a natural process of stabilization. A nucleus of leaders among the participants has been a part of it long enough so that they help assimilate newcomers. There has been a constant training of leadership by staff members who were skilled in working with groups. It is no longer just a co-ed "night"; it is a co-ed "club."

A Council, elected by the group, determines the policies and program. For instance, it was their decision that classes need no longer be compulsory. The Council meets for a few minutes each week to discuss immediate problems and once a month spends a longer time on future plans. Besides making plans for the group, these young men and women of the Council are alert all evening to see that things are running smoothly. One or two of them stay at the registration desk most of the time. Here they help welcome newcomers and watch out for those who seem most timid or perhaps do not have even the small fee required. One of the girls of the Council was overheard talking with a shy girl who had been coming to the group for two or three weeks but staying on the fringes. She discovered that the girl was so eager to come that she had walked from an outlying part of the city, a distance of over four miles, and expected to do the same at the end of the evening. The Council member and her escort took the girl home. The time and emphasis given to the development of a Council and training them for leadership responsibility have begun to show and undoubtedly add to this year's success.

Another problem has been pretty well solved by the adopting and executing of a policy to exclude high school students. The program was never for them, but some leniency was shown in accepting them. It was soon evident that the two groups could not satisfactorily be included, and for a while the older group dropped out because of the "kids."

Not only greater variety but greater depth of program has been possible this year because of new community resources which will be discussed as this year's setup is given.

An Evening of Co-Education

And now perhaps you would like to follow a boy or girl through one of these co-ed evenings. But first you may ask who comes and how they know about it.

The first publicity, and occasionally some since, was sent out to the continuation school, employment offices, stores, churches and newspapers. Now that the program is established publicity seems unnecessary except through news items and notices to members, who bring in their friends.

The total enrollment in this program year is 375; interestingly enough there are 188 boys and 187 girls. Attendance has run from 85 to 125. Seventy-seven of those enrolled are between the ages of sixteen and eighteen. The rest, except twelve who are older than twenty-five, fall in the nineteen to twenty-four year age group. One hundred thirty-four of them this year have no jobs at all. The jobs held by the rest, some part-time, represent forty-eight different kinds of work. Clerks, factory workers, household employees, and restaurant workers outnumber the rest, although there is a goodly sprinkling of students from Junior College, business college and General Motors Institute of Technology. Eighty-two are either first or second generation foreign born as might be expected from Flint's population.

A Busy Place on Wednesday Night!

On Wednesday evenings, from seven o'clock on, the first floor lobby of the Y.W.C.A. is a busy place. A registration desk is set up at one end and at the other is a free check room. This latter is more important than it might first appear for the Council members are insistent that it be used, not just because they cannot be responsible for wraps left elsewhere, but because they expect

members to come in and stay for the evening and appear and feel at home. At the registration desk some of the most important contacts are made. New members here fill out enrollment cards and find out about classes offered. Every member stops at the desk and checks in. This gives the registrar an opportunity to get acquainted with people and find out something of their problems which can be followed up later. Tickets for the dance are sold here for ten cents; this small fee which provides money to pay the orchestra is the only one required.

One of the registrar's jobs is to take care tactfully of those who come without money. Tickets are given free or often club or Council members take care of it. The rest of the expense is borne by the Industrial Department of the Y.W.C.A. whose committee and staff are responsible for this as well as the rest of that department's work. Last year, when a reduced budget of the Y.W.C.A. made curtailment in this department seem imminent, many individuals and a few organizations in the community came to the rescue with sums all the way from twenty-five cents to twenty-five dollars. One of the organizations which not only helped financially but with volunteer leaders is the Business and Professional Women's Club. Two of their members have had charge of the registration desk all year.

After registration and wraps are disposed of, members proceed to the second floor for classes or wait around the lobby for friends or go in the lounge, if there is time, for the spaciousness and furnishings there provide an atmosphere and develop a poise in meeting friends.

Classes and Still More Classes

The classes are arranged so that one may take two in one evening if desired. Ballroom dancing, one of the most popular, runs in two shifts to take care of those who want to learn the new steps and be ready for the dance at the end of the evening. Another group, very different but almost equally popular, was one called "Personal Interests." This was in reality a preparation for the marriage course taught by the health education director of the Clara Elizabeth Fund, a private foundation working with the Public Health Department. The response and frankness of discussions were interesting and gratifying. That course is being followed by one suggested by the Council and named by them "Etiquette." It includes instruction in the etiquette of the "hostess," of "courtship," or "eating out," and different speakers have been secured for each course. The series will close with a discussion of a wedding.

A number of musical groups have been tried with varying success according to the leadership available. Tap dancing had its appeal; a few wanted an art class, but not enough to keep a teacher; and crafts classes have interested a few. It is evident that these young folks want most to learn how to get along with people.

A Guidance Center

A new class was tried this year which was an experiment in the community. A guidance center for vocational counseling has been established, financed by a private foundation together with the Community Fund. Both the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. were used for making the necessary contacts with out-of-school youth. The staff of the

(Continued on page 419)

Such councils of young men as that functioning at the Flint, Michigan, Y. W. C. A., are helping in a number of cities to make co-recreation programs successful

Co-Recreation in the Y.W.C.A.—a Symposium

In addition to the preceding article telling in some detail of programs in a number of local Y.W.C.A.'s, brief descriptions are given here of some of the co-recreational activities conducted in a few other associations

MONTHLY Supper Meeting for Dance Committee. The duties of a dance committee are made pleasant in New Haven, Connecticut, where young men and women committee members meet at monthly supper meetings, held in turn at homes of the fourteen members. After supper they plan the program, arrange for the orchestra, draw up announcements for the three Saturday dances per month, and have a social gathering. At the dance the committee leads the Paul Jones, acts as hosts and hostesses, serves the punch. Six boys handle the check room in rotation so that all may have opportunity to dance. From *Marjorie Lundvall,* New Haven Y.W.C.A.

"Play Night Has Become Quite Popular," says the Omaha, Nebraska, Y.W.C.A. of its monthly young people's open house night. On these occasions the whole building is humming with activities fitted into every available space: the gym for badminton and ping-pong; the gym balcony for shuffleboard; the lobby for box hockey (which is noisily and enthusiastically enjoyed). The north and south parlors are dedicated to table games, cards, darts, ring toss, bean bags and pick-up-sticks. At eleven o'clock there is always dancing in the gym. Admission is free to Y.W.C.A. members; ten cents to outsiders. Pop, candy and popcorn are sold. The Play Nites are in charge of Council groups. One girl is in charge of each activity for a Nite, several girls acting as hostesses for each evening. From *Edith Koehler,* Omaha Y.W.C.A.

Swimming Clubs a Co-Recreational Success. When health education classes began to slump in November, the Sioux City Y.W.C.A. Board questioned: "Have folks stopped going places? If not, where do they go and what attracts them? And so what should the Y.W.C.A. offer?" The conclusion was that people do not go places in groups and they like mixed or co-recreational activities. As a result, various mixed activities were promoted with great success. One of these was the Junior Mariner Club, a swimming club (for boys and girls aged 13-17) whose only requisites were some swimming skill and a desire to improve skills under training. The group enjoys a hard workout in the pool followed by a noisy good time at a supper meeting and then another hour of singing and games. From *Julia Wilcox,* General Secretary, Sioux City Y.W.C.A.

Chaperones Still Have a Place. The Y.W.C.A. advocates enlisting the support of mature hostesses or chaperons for all evening dances. Members of the P.T.A., Y.W.C.A. committee women and their husbands, and other qualified adults have willingly volunteered to assist at Y.W.C.A. dances in Moline, Illinois, Sioux City, Iowa, and many other places where highly successful affairs of this type are held. "No Y.W.C.A. secretary should conduct an evening dance without the backing of such adult volunteers," says *Edith Gates,* Director Health Education, National Board, Y.W.C.A.

Saturday Nite Club in Moline. Saturday night is a night on which young people specially want to go places and do things. This need has been met in Moline, Illinois, by a Saturday Nite Club open to high school students only, sponsored by Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. Badminton, shuffleboard, pool, ping-pong, Chinese checkers, pick-up-sticks, radio are among the activities enjoyed. From *Mrs. Betty Veterane,* Secretary, Y.W.C.A.

Adult Play Nite in Wichita. Play Nite is divided into three parts: (1) Games such as shuffleboard, ping-pong, table checkers and hand badminton; (2) More active games such as social mixers, relays and stunts. In this division, one game is played for boys and one for girls only. (3) Rhythmic work such as a circle dance, a reel type of dance, square dancing. Then some popular step like the Lambeth Walk is taught, and the evening ends with social dancing. Among the volunteer groups which help to put on these affairs are members of the morning gym class and their husbands, members of the health council, and groups of college students. From *June E. Morell,* Wichita, Kansas, Y.W.C.A.

It's Easy to Have Fun!

Especially when there's a "Y" Outing Club which is ready to offer you recreational opportunities ranging from sailing and canoeing to concerts!

PICNICS, outdoor steak roasts, sailing, horseback rides, mountain climbing, canoeing, bicycle rides, motoring, bowling, ice and roller skating, ski trips, tobogganing, maple sugar parties, fall foliage trips, swimming, week-end and eight-day camping trips, concerts, theater parties, lectures and socials—pick your favorites and sign up!

That's how easy it is for members of the Boston "Y" Outing Club to have fun. This club for young men and women was organized four years ago by some folks who had learned from previous occasional outings that outdoor life is fun. They limited membership to interested young people eighteen to thirty-five years of age. They decided that it should not be necessary for a man to belong to the Y.M.C.A. in order to join the club, but they penalized him a little if he did not! They set the annual membership fee at $.25 for "Y" members, $2.00 for non-members and $1.00 for girls. Since its organization, the original membership of forty has grown to 315. In June there were 169 men and 146 women. The number and variety of activities has kept pace with the growing membership and last month there were thirty-eight activities (more than one a day) from which to choose.

A great many people think of summer week-ends as their only out-of-doors opportunities, while others limit their outdoor life to a one or two weeks' vacation. The Outing Club, however, operates the year round, adjusting its program to the season, and offering to its members continuous opportunities for vacation highlights. This is how it is done. Each year two girls and three men are selected by the club members to serve as a planning committee. The committee elects its own chairman and, working with a secretary of the Y.M.C.A., makes whatever policy decisions are necessary and plans the monthly schedule of events.

By C. LESLIE UPDEGRAPH
Young Men's Secretary
Huntington Avenue Branch, Y.M.C.A.
Boston, Massachusetts

Each month a meeting of the club is held when movies are shown or lectures given on subjects of interest to outdoor enthusiasts. This is followed by a stunt, skit or comedy act prepared and presented by members of the group. The schedule of events for the coming month is distributed (it is later mailed to absentees) and the program closes with a social period and refreshments.

The monthly schedule is always eagerly awaited. It is like an elaborate menu, people picking out those events which most suit their tastes or their pocketbooks. It usually contains a few surprises and its release rings the gong for reservation making. There follows a rush for the sign-up book, and a flood of phone calls from folks who wish to get their names

on certain lists before they are filled to capacity.

It is easy to make reservations. No deposits are required. The member's credit is good. On the basis of the reservation list preparations are completed. Commitments are made for food, supplies, theater tickets, transportation and sleeping accommodations, often to the tune of several hundred dollars, yet nothing is collected from the member until he starts on the trip. On some events we announce a date after which cancellations will not be accepted. On some others, each reservation is final, but the general rule applying to all events is stated as follows: "If, when reservations are cancelled, we have made advance guarantees involving expense on our part, you will be held responsible for the amount involved." The system works. In four years' time we have written off about $2.00.

And It's Inexpensive, Too

The Outing Club has shown that it is not only easy to have fun but that it is inexpensive as well. In July 1938, we conducted our first week's vacation trip. Our destination was Mt. Katahdin in Maine. We had interesting stopovers en route for sight seeing, swimming, and outdoor meals around a campfire. We took in Mt. Cadillac and visited the great paper mill at Millinocket. We packed our blankets and food up to Chimney Pond and spent three days climbing over Mt. Katahdin's peaks and its famous knife edge, sleeping at night in open shelters. In returning to Boston we crossed the huge Ripogenus Dam, canoed on Moosehead Lake, and drove back through the White Mountain area of New Hampshire. Fun and fellowship ruled the trip to such an extent that the group who called themselves the Maineiacs later held a reunion banquet where two of the girls introduced a song and one of the men a poem, both written to commemorate the happy occasion. And the cost for the entire week, including food, transportation and everything was less than twenty dollars.

We took a three-day Labor Day week-end trip to the Adirondacks in New York State for $7.50, and for $5.25 we offered our annual Maple Sugar week-end this year. One hundred and ten members signed up for the latter, necessitating our dividing the group and conducting two trips on consecutive weeks. We stayed at an old New England Guest House which dates back to an original grant by the King of England. The local Grange sponsored an old-fashioned dance in our honor, and the Mayor and Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce were there to welcome us. We visited a sugar orchard, pausing to drink raw sap from the pails hanging on the maple trees and to have our pictures taken with the oxen which are used to collect the pails of sap. Then on to the sugar house where the sap is evaporated into maple syrup, for a sugaring off party. This included the opportunity for each one to whip up a dish of hot syrup until it became maple sugar; to pour hot syrup on snow and eat the resultant crispy maple sugar "frogs"; and to top it off with coffee, doughnuts and sour pickles. Then an afternoon of skiing, a late dinner and the time had arrived to start home. Not bad for $5.25, is it?

Ski and mountain climbing week-ends cost as little as $2.50 or may run up to $5.00, depending on the distance covered and the accommodations provided.

For those who lack the time or money for week-end trips, there is a wealth of local events of varied types and costs from which to choose. During the last year we have had 281 events attended by 3933 men and 3466 young women. The average cost per event was 37½ cents. Not too expensive, is it?

Some of the Club's Accomplishments

We are frequently asked just what is accomplished by the program of the Outing Club. In the first place, it clearly develops and deepens one's interest in the out-of-doors. Some folks feel that man was not intended to spend his time indoors; that crowded city life is unnatural; that there dwells in most of us an instinctive interest (though often dormant) in outdoor life. The Outing Club provides a vehicle through which young people may thus compensate for busy city existence.

In the second place it also teaches a variety of outdoor skills. When they first join, most of the members belong in the novice class. Soon they are introduced to new skills. They learn to roller skate, ride a horse, ski or ride a bike; to climb a mountain without undue fatigue or build a campfire, to prepare a meal

or tote a well packed knapsack. They learn the joy that comes with personal accomplishment.

In the third place the club provides a high type of sociability and friendliness. A big city can be a lonely place for young people. What better aids to friendship are there than through participation in outdoor activities? The informality of dress, the give and take of banter, songs and stunts around the campfire, climbing side by side up a mountain trail, a sunset, hilarious laughter, wisecracking — all lend themselves toward the breakdown of reserve and unnaturalness. Good fellowship and good sportsmanship are the club's dominant emphasis. Few of its members join as couples. Most of them come "stag." The club is by no means a matrimonial agency and its members have no appearance of being lonely hearts. Yet, several marriages have resulted from friendships formed in the club. It is an excellent proving ground. A young couple should have the opportunity of seeing each other not only at their best but also at their worst. If a boy can see a girl dead tired, rain soaked and wind blown; if a girl can observe whether a boy accepts the give and take of cooperative living by submerging personal wishes for the benefit of the good of the whole; if they see each other under these circumstances and still are in love, well, it doesn't augur too poorly for their future happiness, does it?

Some folks ask about the standards which we try to maintain. With three hundred young people of different personal standards and backgrounds, they foresee danger ahead for us. The dangers are more imagined than real. Before a young person joins the club we suggest that he go on some event of his choice as a visitor. It gives us a means of sizing up prospective members and, what is just as important, it allows them to look us over and determine if we are the kind of folks with whom they wish to become affiliated. We have an active and enthusiastic membership. We want to keep it so for we are not interested in merely collecting membership fees. We believe that if we must err, we should do so in making our standards too high rather than too low. We have few rules, but it is thoroughly understood in the club that alcoholic beverages have no place in any event connected with the Outing Club. When this is disregarded we explain that we have neither the right nor the desire to dictate another's way of life but as far as the club's activities are concerned the individual must either give up liquor or give up the club.

When away on week-end trips every effort is made for those who wish it to attend Mass. For those who remain at camp a brief devotional service is held with either the leader or members of the group conducting it.

At no time in the history of the club has there been any membership promotion. We still harbor the old-fashioned idea that if a program is really good enough, if it is well conducted and actually meets the needs and interests of young people, there will be no lack of members. Information about the club is passed along from friend to friend. One enthusiast recently counted thirty-three present members

(Continued on page 420)

Co-Recreation at the University of Wisconsin

Where interest groups rather than mass recreation are the basis of the co-recreation program

By REUBEN L. HILL
and
MARY MACKECHNIE

ALTHOUGH many leisure-time activities of students are segregated along sex lines, the college campus is the scene for more co-recreation than is any other area. Groups of college age utilize their leisure time more frequently in co-recreation than do other age groups.

Wisconsin leaders in recreation early recognized the advantages of handling students in relatively cohesive social groupings rather than as a mass student body. Important examples are the resident groups: fraternities, sororities, dormitory houses, and organized rooming houses. Recreation is planned for these groups on an inter-house basis. While this program is not essentially co-recreational, the grouping is pertinent to this discussion because so many co-recreational activities based on interest groupings are organized and publicized through the medium of house units.

Other examples of cohesive social groupings result from a community of interest among the members. The program at Wisconsin for these groups is definitely co-recreational. Most of the discussion of this paper is concerned with the co-recreational experiences of students in special interest and multi-interest groups.

Findings of a Study

A study of leisure time utilization was made at the University of Wisconsin in 1934.* Among the findings of this research was the fact that more than 75% of all students were involved in leisure time activity arising out of interest in the other sex, one of the main drives in co-recreation. This type of activity absorbed 8.4% of the leisure time of Wisconsin students.

Dancing as a co-recreational activity is participated in by 73.6% of the students. This includes a variety of dances ranging from the formal Junior Prom to the folk dancing organized last year by jitterbug fans. Classes in ballroom dancing reach several hundred students yearly, which may partially account for the thousands participating in this mass co-recreational activity.

Table I is a presentation of the relative popularity of co-recreational activities among Wisconsin students at the time this study took place.

TABLE I

The Popularity of Co-Recreational Leisure Time Pursuits, Ranked According to the Total Number of Students Who Participate in Each, Either Regularly or Occasionally.

Activity	Percent of Students Who Participate	Rank
Movies	84.40	1
Dancing	73.60	2
Out Door Exercise	68.30	3
Sports Spectator	58.20	4
Cards	51.80	5
Sports Participator	48.50	6
Parlor Dates	41.20	7
Union Lectures	36.80	8
Student Organizations	36.70	9
Concerts	34.40	10
Dramatics	34.00	11
Hobbies	24.10	12
Forums and Debates	15.90	13
Teas and Receptions	11.50	14
Art	8.60	15
Bowling	3.83	16

Outdoor sports are largely co-recreational at Wisconsin, thanks to the interest of both sexes in hiking, canoeing, cycling, skiing, skating, tobogganing and swimming. The Wisconsin Hoofers, the outing club, sponsors all these outdoor excursions and they are usually for mixed groups. Faculty members as well as students participate as members and leaders.

Cards probably do not play a large role as a co-recreational activity at Wisconsin since most of the card playing on this campus appears to be in segregated groups. During the recent depression bridge became popular in the Union for mixed groups and an occasional mixed tournament took place, but in general this activity has lost its allure as economic conditions have improved.

* Butts, Porter F., *A study of Student Residence and Student Use of Leisure*, 1934.

Over two hundred student leaders serve on house committees of the Wisconsin Union, planning and administering a social and recreational program for the student body. (See Table II which lists the typical activities making up the program.) Working closely with this group are church centers, clubs, and other special interest groups planning their own special social events.

Dramatic groups have fine opportunities in campus co-recreation. Studio productions, varsity plays, operettas, and radio broadcasts form a program to which hundreds of students are attracted yearly. Several dramatic clubs of mixed membership operate in play writing and play production, giving students the opportunity of moving up the ladder from the status of apprentices to full-fledged players.

Music-minded students of both sexes enjoy phonograph symphony concerts in a special music room at the Union.. The selection process which takes place here brings to the Music Room a highly congenial co-recreational group. Other music experiences for mixed groups include the mixed choruses, community sings, a Christmas festival and pageant "Numen Lumen," and the many concerts sponsored by the Union.

Hobby groups find congenial atmosphere in the informal art and hobby workshop in the new Union building. Opportunity to putter with or without instruction has resulted in creative work in this place of co-recreation. Picture framing, linoleum blocks for Christmas cards and small scale carpentry are activities which bring boys and girls together directly through common interests.

One of the last activities mentioned by students, but important from the standpoint of co-recreation is the group labeled "teas, receptions, luncheons, and coffee hours," where students of both sexes meet with faculty members. The advantages of the small college with its reputation for informality and intimacy are attained in some measure at a university as large as Wisconsin by the regular coffee hours in the Union, which bring faculty members and students together on an informal basis. In addition, the university president and his wife spend Wednesday afternoon "at home" and are fast building up a desire in students to attend the president's monthly teas. When well planned, these teas and receptions can be a worthwhile co-recreational experience. Large-scale receptions, open houses, and dances preceding or following cafeteria-style "brunches" (breakfast-lunches) or suppers have always been a popular form of co-recreational activity. Mortar Board supper, sponsored by the senior women's honorary society is the oldest example of this type of entertainment. Freshman Open House, staged by the Freshman Orientation Committee with a low cost supper and free dancing and games for new students during their first week at school is a successful co-recreational mixer. More recently the desire to raise money for victims of floods, wars, and other disasters has prompted the rise of twelve o'clock brunches followed by an hour or so of dancing or other entertainment.

Some of the most unique co-recreational activities planned by students are in the field of forums and discussions. The library committee of the Union has organized browsing sessions in the Union library at which leaders in the field of literature discuss the latest and most controversial works.

Another student-planned discussion program is the friendship and marriage series which began spontaneously two years ago as a series of lectures for men and a series for women. The result of these segregated discussions has been a request for mixed lectures and discussions which have been followed with some enthusiasm. Men air their views to co-eds and the girls reciprocate. An example of the way frank discussion of the problems of courtship and marriage before marriage takes place, is the case of G . . . . House. Men in this house at the men's dormitories invited girls in a house from the women's dormitory to meet with them in discussing "What a Girl Expects from a Fellow on a Date." The results were so interesting that a second meeting followed.

These are experiences which help to make other phases of co-recreation meaningful.

Summarizing the program, in Table II will be found a list of the activities which are being conducted. These reveal both unique and common leisure-time pursuits.

Co-recreation at Wisconsin exists mainly in special interest and multi-interest groups, with decreasing emphasis on mass student body recreation. Using these interest groups as nuclei, the co-recreation program centers on dancing, outdoor sports, public services in the campus community, student clubs, dramatics, music, arts and crafts, hobbies, teas, receptions, coffee hours, and discussion groups.

TABLE II

Dances

Dateless

Matinee—Saturday afternoon

Class—Sophomore Shuffle, Junior Prom, Senior Ball

House—Fraternity, Inter-lodging house, Dormitory

Table II—(Continued)

Dancing classes
Clubs—International, Graduate, etc.
Folk dancing
Special Events—Military Ball, Homecoming, etc.

Outdoor Sports
Winter carnival
Hikes, bike trips, canoe trips, ski outings, toboggan parties, skating parties
Summer session outings

Physical Recreation
Tennis—mixed doubles
Bowling
Badminton
Swimming

Community Service
Union House Committees
Wage and Hours Committee
Housing
Community Chest, All campus
Social Action groups

Political Groups
Young Progressives
Young Republicans
Young Communist League

Music
Union Music Room programs
Sunday afternoon concerts
Supper musicales
Band and orchestra
Mixed choruses

Community Sings
Tudor Singers
Summer sings
Christmas festival

Hobby and Creative Work in Union Art and Hobby Workshop

Receptions, Teas, Suppers
President's Teas
Coffee hours
Wisconsin Salon of Art
Mortar Board
Freshman Supper

Clubs
Graduate Club
International Club
Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A.
Church groups
Country Life Association
Honorary groups: Artus, Alpha Kappa Delta, etc.

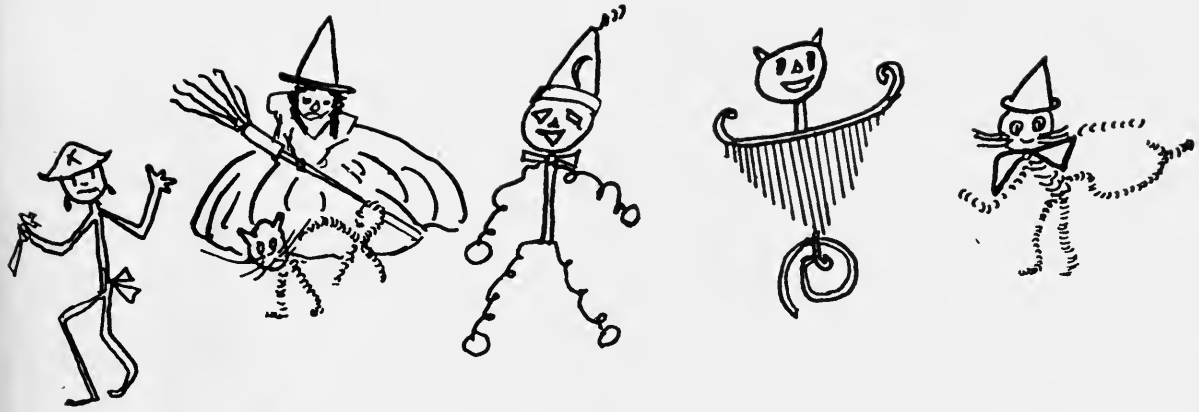
Dramatics
Wisconsin Players
Apprentices
Theater productions

Discussion Groups
Browsing sessions
Friendship and marriage
Forums

Special Parties
Christmas party
Thanksgiving party

Training Student Leaders

The program of co-recreation at Wisconsin will be stimulated in the future by the training of group leaders in recreation now being started at the Union. Five active students are systematizing their work by taking courses in group work theory and group work practice. The problems of group organization and leadership and the techniques used by group leaders are discussed and tried out in 300 hours of practice with campus groups. A problem met by these campus group workers not met by group leaders in settlement houses and boy scout work is that of acting as advisors and leaders to groups of their own age. These student leaders help to provide the critical evaluation of the going program working as they do with the perspective of "participant observers." Already they are bringing in suggestions for revamping the present program and adding to it new and novel activities to meet the changing recreational and co-recreational needs of students on the campus.



Along Comes Hallowe'en!

And that's the time to have a party

YOU WON'T FIND it difficult to persuade your friends to come to a Hallowe'en party, but you'll want to invite them in as novel a way as possible, so try this plan.

Prepare black witches from construction paper, and make a broom for each witch by tying some small bristles around a toothpick. In white ink write the following invitation:

> Follow the witches whither they go
> And you'll be sure to end your woe.
> Return this broom and we will know
> You'll join us for fun, what ho!

The name, address, date, and time are written on the reverse side of the witch. The little broom is to be returned as an acceptance.

Decorations

Almost anything goes for Hallowe'en decorations! Witches, black cats, ghosts, goblins, pumpkins, and skeletons may be used in profusion, and lamps may be turned into queer and eerie shapes by the judicious use of crepe paper.

If your guests must go upstairs to leave their wraps, why not make them walk through a ghost? If there is no stairway, the ghost may be used in the main entrance.

How to Make the Ghost. A broom makes a good foundation for the ghost. Attach a ghost cutout to the top of the handle with gummed tape. Use an old piece of cloth over the head, knotting the corners to give the effect of a hood. Wrap ten pieces of wire twelve inches long with strips of white crepe paper until they are thick enough to serve as fingers. Attach to the ends of a heavy flag stick fastened across the broom. Cut long fringes of crepe paper and fasten four thicknesses to the "arms." Attach the broom to the newel post with spool wire.

Pirate's Den. If the party is to be held in the basement, turn it into a pirate's den by stretching paper painted to represent rocks around the bottom of the room and placing pirate head cutouts on top to resemble pirates looking over the wall. Fasten strings crisscross overhead and hang orange and black crepe moss over them. Fasten witch, bat, owl, and pumpkin cutouts among the moss. Arrange the strings so that they are just as low as possible to give the impression of a cave. The tables for refreshments or games should be barrels, and boxes are used for chairs. Bottles with candles complete the picture.

If you have a spare room, why not turn it into the spooks' graveyard? Using small kindergarten chairs, make slip covers for the backs out of white paper. On these write the names of the guests and any fitting epithet about them. Sprinkle dried leaves about the floor. An old trunk lid might make an appropriate "grave" for someone. It's pretty spooky to have a ghost rise up from behind one of the tombstones!

Hallowe'en is on the way, and with it will come the urge for a good time, a mad, glad, carefree time, when dignity is thrown to the winds and recaptured with difficulty! Here are a few suggestions for activities gathered from bulletins issued by recreation departments in a number of communities. Most of them, however, come from the Playground and Recreation Board of Decatur, Illinois. We hope many of them will be helpful for the party you are planning. And if you feel you have thought up some better ideas, we hope you will send them in to us so that we may pass them on.

Some Activities

Follow the Cat. After all the guests have arrived, the master of ceremonies stands in the center of the room, unrolls a scroll, and reads: "Cry for your partner and form in line ready to advance. We are going to start the Caterwaul with a Catacoustic Dance."

"Cat criers" are passed around. These are the "squashy" kind that "meow" when squeezed. Each cat crier has a number pasted on it, and the guests find their partners by crying for them. The wail is sent out fire-alarm fashion. For instance, if the number is 13, the crier is squeezed once, pause, then squeezed three times in quick succession.

After partners have been found a "Follow the Cat" game starts the line, marching two by two with everybody crying out loud. They must not only follow the leader, but must imitate his catlike antics as well.

Mouse Hunt.

Oh, hear ye cats! A mouse there is
With a price upon its head;
A reward awaits the cat that brings
It back, alive or dead.

A toy mouse is concealed in a not too obvious spot — the toe of a slipper, for instance, or the folds of a closed umbrella hidden in a closet. Small cardboard cats on which the following words are written: "Cold," "Freezing," "Warm," "Burning," are placed around the rooms to help guide the searchers. The reward is a black kitten dressed for the occasion in a ruff of orange crepe paper.

Pumpkin Exchange. This is a good starter because it gives the guests a chance to mingle. Seven orange colored cardboard pumpkins are required for each guest. They may be cut from orange paper. One letter of P-U-M-P-K-I-N should be printed on each pumpkin. The pumpkins should be shuffled and dealt into as many piles of seven as there are guests. Each seven should be placed in an envelope. Put the envelopes in a hollowed out pumpkin, and when all the guests have arrived allow each one to select one envelope. The object is to collect seven pumpkins that spell the word "pumpkin." Undesirable letters may be exchanged for others. Only one letter may be exchanged at a time, and if a person is asked for a letter that he cannot supply he may not be asked for another, but the questioner must go to someone else. The first person who gets the complete word should receive a small prize.

The Fatal Blow. Mark off a large sheet of wrapping paper in six inch squares, and in each square write a fortune. Place the paper on the floor. Each player, in turn standing on a mark three feet from the paper, places a small feather on the palm of his hand and blows it. The square in which the feather lands determines his fate.

Nut Pass. From a bag of nuts in charge of a "starter" one nut at a time is passed along the line. All players sit close so that the passing may not be detected by the "spotter," who stands at a little distance. If at any time the spotter thinks that he knows who holds the nut, he challenges that person. If he is right he gets the nut, and that person becomes spotter. If wrong the one holding the nut may keep it, and another one is passed. At the end of fifteen minutes the one who has collected the most nuts wins.

A Hallowe'en Fortune Game. Provide a quart milk bottle, a tablespoon, and a dish containing corn grains. Each contestant in turn holds the bottle on the top of his head with his right hand, while with his left hand he scoops up as many grains of corn as will stay in the tablespoon. Standing before a mirror he tries to transfer the corn to the bottle, his efforts usually being attended with considerable failure. Each contestant tries to put three tablespoonfuls of corn into the bottle. Each player's score is the number of corn grains which he succeeds in getting into the bottle. The player with the highest score will be the one who at the age of fifty will have amassed the fortune in thousands of dollars as indicated by each kernel of corn.

Bad Luck. Allow the guests ten minutes to write as many superstitions or bad luck omens as they can remember. The player with the longest list of correct omens wins a prize.

Pumpkin Roll. The "pumpkins" are oranges with faces put on with paint or ink. Put them on the floor, and when the signal is given let all the players start rolling them toward the other side of the room with pencils or small sticks. The first to reach the goal wins the game.

Collaring the Cat.

Health, happiness, luck — yes, all of that
Comes to the one who collars the cat;
But he who fails three times, they say,
A forfeit he will have to pay.

A toy cat is placed at one end of the room. Each player in turn stands eight feet away from the cat and attempts to collar it, using three dif-

ferent sized embroidery hoops. Those who fail pay forfeits.

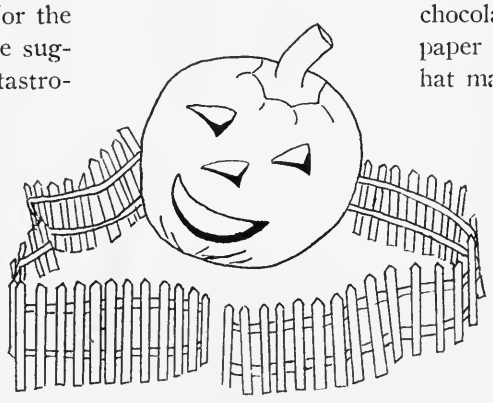
Black Cat Bowling. Cut seven cats from black mat stock. Insert them in a wire menu holder so that they will stand upright. Then give each guest an apple rather irregular in shape and let them in turn roll the apple toward the cats, and see how many they can knock down with one blow. A very appropriate prize might be a box of licorice cats.

Cat-Ography. Give each guest a pencil and paper. Ask each person to write on his paper a word containing the word "cat." When he has done this, the paper is folded and passed to the person on his right. Then in turn each person must act out or interpret the word written on his piece of paper for the others to guess. Here are some suggestions: Catnip, catapult, catastrophe, cattle, catch, catwalk, caterpillar.

Table Decorations and Favors

An important part of the fun on Hallowe'en comes when the guests stop long enough to eat. Attractive table decorations and favors as well as refreshments should be planned.

Pumpkin House. A wire frame can be made in the shape of a pumpkin, or a real pumpkin can be used. In either case, cut the eyes, nose, and mouth out and place Christmas tree lights on the inside for light. Make a picket fence of black mat stock and place about the pumpkin house. Witches, black cats and owls may be placed on the fence posts or on top of the house. This will make a colorful and interesting centerpiece.



A pumpkin house will make an effective and colorful centerpiece

Lollipop Ghost. For this you will need a round lollipop. Push the stick firmly into a large round mint and it will stand upright. Then cover the lollipop with either white crepe paper long enough to hide the mint on which it stands or use a white handkerchief. Tie a "ribbon" of orange crepe paper around its "neck" and paint large eyes upon it. If a handkerchief is used, pin black circles of paper on for eyes.

Apple Candlesticks. These may be used for place cards as well as favors. Use very small tubs, such as the tiny washtubs in children's miniature washing sets or individual tin muffin pans. Fill with water and get a very tiny crab apple to float in each. In order to make the apples float so that the candles will stand straight up, attach lead dress weights or fishline sinkers to the bottom of each apple by a very short string fastened to a pin, to act as a counterweight. Paint the name of the person on the tub or stick a small piece of paper bearing the name through the handle.

Popcorn Ball Witch. Wrap a corn ball in yellow cellophane. Tie at the top, cutting off the surplus, thus leaving just enough for a "neck." Stick a marshmallow on a toothpick, insert in the neck, and draw the features with melted chocolate. Gather a strip of crepe paper for the cape and add a pointed hat made of two flat pieces of black mounting board fastened together at the point and at the edges of the brim. A broom made of candy and a bit of brown crepe paper may be added.

Apple Caldron. Cut the stem end off a bright red apple and hollow out the center. Fill with celery and nut salad. Wrap three pieces of heavy wire with black crepe paper and fasten together tightly at the top with fine wire. Paste a silhouette of a cat, witch, or owl to one of the wires. Spread out so that they will stand up. Just before serving, stand in the plate over the apple salad.

An orange may be used for the caldron and filled with candy or nuts. Scrape the inside out of the orange and let the skin dry for a very short time.

Pipe Cleaner Favors. Witches, owls, black cats, ghosts, pirates, and many other Hallowe'en characters may be made with pipe cleaners. A few twists of the cleaners, some bits of paper, and some paste will make many attractive and amusing favors for the table.

Walnut Favors. Use walnut shells for favors. Write fortunes on narrow strips of paper, roll them up, put one in each nutshell, and seal the halves together.

(Continued on page 421)

A Business Executive Turns Park Administrator

ROBERT J. DUNHAM is coming to the Boston Recreation Congress. As president of the Chicago Park District since it consolidated the former score of independent districts into one major and centralized administration five years ago, his accomplishments have commanded national recognition. Members of boards of administration from other cities will doubtless welcome an opportunity to consult so outstanding a figure in the field of both public and private administration.

ROBERT J. DUNHAM

Mr. Dunham retired from active private business several years ago. He was known throughout the country as the industrialist who in private enterprise first achieved notable success in the Universal Oil Products Company after his days in Harvard University. Following this he held executive office for about twenty years with Armour & Company, retiring as that company's vice-president. He did not retire, however, to escape responsibilities and enjoy a life of relaxation. Retirement to him was an adventure in responding to interests which had long attracted him. There was art, in which he is something of a connoisseur. There was opportunity for further travel, which he had always enjoyed. But most compelling was his desire to apply his vast business experience to public administration, devoting his extraordinary abilities to the service of his fellow men.

He carried through the great task of setting up and operating the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, creating its machinery and organizing its operations. When the twenty-two independent park districts of Chicago were consolidated by vote of the city electorate, he took as a challenge the invitation of his friend, Mayor Kelly, to accept the presidency of the new Board of Park Commissioners, in 1934. A superhuman task was in prospect. Few of the former districts were financially solvent. Park buildings were closed in several of the former jurisdictions. Others were operating under caretakers only, or were staffed by workers on relief, unacquainted with park operations. Bond issues were generally in default. Grounds and facilities were in many instances uncared for. Only the major systems of the former administration were operating a normal service. The job called for extraordinary financial statesmanship, as well as for inspired planning and construction.

In human engineering he faced the challenge of welding into effective unity an operating personnel holding in common only suspicion of each other, and of making a reduced fraction of the normal operating budget yield, in a time of universal social crisis, a return in ministry to public well-being. He faced the certainty of criticism and misunderstanding. But the challenge appealed to his fighting spirit. Restricted as the funds were, it was still big business, calling for a master hand in management, and while he was unfamiliar with parks except as he casually knew them, he relied upon the ability which he had cultivated throughout his business career to cut through extraneous confusions and get at the core of his problem, to master that, and build an organization into frictionless efficiency.

No salary was involved for the ten-hour working day in prospect, but there was the promise of adventure in grappling with new problems, creating a new and socially useful organization. He accepted the appointment without hesitation, accepted it even while he was still serving as head of the Relief Commission, and for a time, at least, must do double duty.

(Continued on page 421)

Courtesy Los Angeles Playground and Recreation Department

Hallowe'en in Manhasset

By REX M. CATE
Physical Education Director
Manhasset Public Schools

The story of a Long Island community and its determination to provide for its young people Hallowe'en entertainment designed to "insure sane recreation which would foster a carnival spirit within bounds of decency."

HALLOWE'EN in Manhasset in the years prior to 1937 was probably no worse or no better than in similar communities. There was the usual marking with chalk on automobiles and store windows and ringing of door bells by younger children. There also was, however, a marked degree of vandalism—the carrying off of signs, and destruction of hedges and property by the older boys and young men.

Some citizens thought it merely a nuisance, but others regarded it as a civic outrage, a sign of the laxity of the school system, the indifference of parents, and the deterioration of the younger generation. To pacify this latter group, the American Legion organized a volunteer committee to guard the community and aid the police in apprehending offenders. This committee was successful in what it attempted to do, but its work was simply to aid the police in catching the culprits rather than in seeking the fundamental cause in order to prevent the vandalism which occurred each year.

The school authorities were brought face to face with the Hallowe'en situation in 1936 when several members of the football team landed in the hands of the police. An undiplomatic officer handled the situation badly by using the strong, simple, but vividly understandable language of the longshoreman. The boys' fathers objected to this treatment and brought charges against the police officer.

They Decided to Do Something About It

In spite of all this hullabaloo, no attempt was made to meet the disturbance constructively. Parents blamed the school and police. The police blamed the parents. Finally, after a meeting of the Department of Physical Education of the Manhasset schools, the members went with a constructive plan to the Superintendent of Schools, the Board of Education, and the School Community Association. They wanted to open the high school building for the students, parents, the alumni, and boy or girl friends from neighboring communities for an evening of wholesome, legitimate fun.

There were many objections. Would the children go on to other communities or to undesirable places after the party was over? Would the large number of cars parked around the school provide temptation for mischief? Would the building be

abused? Nevertheless, a committee was formed to discuss the party. Each high school class president, the General Organization president, the football captain and certain "key" boys and girls represented the students. Some of these "key" committeemen were school leaders and others were often troublemakers. By including the latter the committee enlisted their energies for a good cause. The school authorities were represented by the high school principal and the head of Health and Physical Education. The School Community Association sent its president, the chairman of the guidance committee, and two members at large.

The committee discussed the situation frankly. Both students and adults agreeing that something should be done, they decided that some sort of "participating entertainment should be provided to insure sane recreation for the youth of Manhasset which would foster a carnival spirit within bounds of decency."

With this quotation as a standard, the joint committee went to work. An executive committee of four, composed of two citizens, a faculty member and a student, appointed subordinate committees: program, advertising, refreshments, community singing, bridge (for parents), games (for children who did not dance), music and dancing, amateur hour, booths, decoration, and admission.

The advertising was done through the local papers and the art department of the school made the posters.

And This Is What They Did!

Students, parents and teachers were urged to come in costume. Most of the students and many of the parents and teachers did. Since the idea was to have something doing every minute, the building was opened at 7 P. M. At 7:30 games of low organization, relays and stunts were conducted in the gymnasium. This part of the evening's entertainment was brought to a close by a grand parade of costumes with prizes for the "best," the "most original," and the "funniest."

At 8:30 an "amateur hour" called the group to the auditorium for twelve acts—ten by students and two by parents. From 10:00 until 1:30 an excellent orchestra provided music for dancing. Chosen by the students, the orchestra had to be paid by the General Organization, which meant that funds had to be denied athletic teams.

During this time class rooms were opened with a teacher, a student, and a parent in charge. The visitors had their fortunes told, bobbed for apples, ate pies, played ping-pong, went through a chamber of horrors or danced a Virginia Reel.

The refreshment committee had one of the biggest jobs. This committee was made up entirely of mothers, though they had to call for assistance. Two hundred dozen doughnuts, three barrels of cider, two barrels of apples, besides quantities of home made cake and cookies, were served at intermission.

The bridge committee had set up tables and chairs in the school library for parents who might wish to play bridge. Two couples played only one hand—after that they were too busy watching and joining the festivities.

The Result of It All

The community sing was not successful, but other than that the Hallowe'en party was a great success. There was no damage done to property in the town. The police had a night off as far as Manhasset was concerned. The American Legion committee reported the streets quiet and no disturbances. A few store windows and automobiles were marked with chalk between 6:00 and 8:00 P. M. by very small children.

The young people didn't go on to other communities, or to undesirable places after the party was over. The janitors and some volunteer parents stationed to watch the cars parked about the building reported that none were disturbed. The only damage to the school occurred when one enthusiast threw a chair out of a lavatory window. The building was dirty, however, and the janitors worked all night to clean up. But even the janitors declared it was worth it.

In 1938 the American Legion, the Chamber of Commerce, the School Community Association, Women's Clubs and other civic organizations contributed a total of $200 in order that there might be another party. The Hallowe'en party of 1938 naturally saw many improvements, corrections and refinements, but the underlying thought was the same—"to foster a carnival spirit within the bounds of decency" and to provide a proper place to house this carnival spirit.

In Manhasset the school and the community are going to continue to foster and provide a place for a decent Hallowe'en.

You Asked for It!

These questions and answers have come to us from Camp Fire Girls, Inc. When you are asked to answer these, or similar questions in your co-recreation program this list may be a life-saver!

In Oxford, Ohio, a group of Hi-Y boys made out a list of questions which they asked Camp Fire Girls to answer for them. Nelle Overholtz, Guardian of the group, says: "This pleased the girls very much and they spent two full meetings in preparing their answers. In looking over these questions and answers you will notice the echo of college life. Our little town has Miami University, a State College, and Western College for Women — about 3,100 college students — more than the population of our town. You can well imagine the special problems which this situation presents."

The Questions

1. What should a boy spend on the average date?
2. Do girls object to being tagged at dances?
3. Do you like humorous or serious discussions on a date?
4. Do Stewart girls object to Stewart boys bringing outside dates?
5. Where should a boy meet a girl for a date?
6. Should a girl go with a boy if her parents object?
7. Should a boy have a car on a date? Is it expected?
8. Do you expect a boy to treat uptown after a dance?
9. How long before an occasion should a girl be asked for a date?
10. Should a girl ask a boy for his awards for sports such as football or basketball?
11. Should a girl return the awards after a break of friendship?
12. What time do your parents expect you to be home?
13. Should a girl refuse to dance with a boy who asks her?
14. Do you expect punch at a dance?
15. Should a boy smoke on a date?
16. At formal dances should girls dance together?
17. Would the girls object, at formal dances, if couples *only* could come?
18. Should a girl brought by a boy dance only one or two dances with him? If not, how many?
19. What form would you like the boy to use to ask for a date?
20. What form should be used in asking for a dance?
21. What kind of decorations would you suggest for a dance?
22. How should a boy say good-night?
23. What kind of clothes should a boy wear at a dance?
24. About what per cent of the girls in high school would like to get married as soon as possible after graduation?
25. Would the girls like to help the Hi-Y boys learn how to dance, after basketball is over, some afternoons from 3:30 to 5:00?

The Answers

1. If a group of boys and girls go together, a Dutch treat is the thing. For example, after a basketball game or a play, or trips of clubs. If a boy definitely asks a girl for a date on a specific night or time, it should not be Dutch. If a high school boy dates a girl for a show or dance it isn't necessary to take the girl to the restaurant afterward. The cost of the date should be the price of the function attended.
2. The girls do not object to being tagged at a high school dance after they have danced a few moments with their partner. The girls do not object to dancing with boys who aren't good dancers.
3. The right amount of both makes a worthwhile evening.
4. The girls themselves do not mind the boys bringing outside girls, but it often leaves out a lot of our own girls.
5. The boy should always come to the home of the girl and go to the door. It is correct to converse a few moments with the girl's parents. It is never correct to honk in front of the girl's home.
6. The girl should consider her parents' objections very seriously before disobeying them.
7. It is not expected of the boy to have a car for a date.
8. Answered in Question 1.

(Continued on page 422)

WORLD AT PLAY

A "Pay-As-You-Go" Recreation Plan

AS the result of a charter amendment, Portland, Oregon, will levy a city tax of four-tenths of a mill for ten years to finance the development of public recreational areas such as neighborhood parks, playgrounds, and playfields. The program will follow a systematic plan and will be financed on a pay-as-you-go basis. No project will be approved by the City Council until the City Planning Commission in cooperation with community organizations has prepared and submitted a detailed plan of execution, including a list of projects based on relative needs. The new levy is estimated to produce slightly over $100,000 a year based on present valuations. Acquisition and improvements will be made gradually throughout the ten year period beginning in 1939 and will be financed out of current revenues. The city and the school district, a separate unit of government, have also taken steps to set up a joint committee for the purpose of bringing about a closer coordination of recreational facilities of the two governmental units. (Information taken from *Public Management,* June 1939.)

From Coffee Beans to Playground

JACKSONVILLE'S new playground, Victory Park, is the fifteenth complete play area of the city and the second one dedicated within a period of six weeks. Victory Park was built as a project of the WPA, sponsored by the local Department of Public Recreation. The playground site was once a desolate patch of ground covered with coffee beans which grew ten feet high. Today, in the place of the coffee beans, there is a beautifully landscaped park and a modern play area. Completely fenced, the area contains a shelter house, a set of six swings, two shuffleboard courts and horseshoe courts. The main facility is a concrete combination play court which affords an opportunity to play basketball and volleyball, dance and roller skate. All facilities are lighted by floodlights for night use. An open play area with a clay softball diamond serves teams in the vicinity. In addition to the regular organized play activities for children, the baseball leagues and activities of the employees of nearby large industrial plants will be carried on at the Victory Playground, newest center in this Florida community.

Reading's Municipal Symphony Orchestra

THE Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra of Reading, Pennsylvania, sponsored by the Department of Public Recreation, concluded its season in May with a concert including selections from Wagner, Bizet, Brahms, and Mozart. The orchestra will continue its activities next year beginning with a concert in October.

Columbia Initiates Recreation Program

THE city of Columbia, Missouri, last January initiated a year-round recreation program with a budget of $8,800. The community has responded enthusiastically to the Recreation Commission's efforts to provide a broad program of activities and is participating wholeheartedly in the activities which are being promoted. In the few months of its existence the Commission has sponsored junior basketball leagues, a downtown newsboy center, a summer music camp, weekly band concerts, three adult softball leagues, a girls' softball league, and a craft program. Junior baseball, movies, parties, nature activities, camping, and a variety of special events have been conducted. Among the facilities are two community houses, two swimming pools, and six playgrounds for colored and white children. Kenneth Osman is director of the program.

Dancing Through the Summer

CLOSING the fourth summer of dance instruction under the Recreation Department, Provo City, Utah, witnessed a Dance Review, "Dancing Through the Ages," featuring 500 boys and girls. Held in the largest auditorium in the city, the review attracted a capacity crowd a half hour before the show was scheduled.

The dancing lessons, in which 2,650 in a city of 16,000 participated in one week, were given free to boys and girls between five and eighteen from June 1st to August 15th. Creative, tap, clog, folk, ballet, eccentric, character, natural and modern were the types taught. Two or three lessons a

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week, each thirty or forty-five minutes long, were given to each group of twenty children, with two hours daily devoted to boys and girls who wanted special help. Classes were held each day at four centers, plus two evenings a week for adult instruction.

Private dance teachers reported an increase of fifty per cent in interest shown in the schools since the inception of the dance program in the local recreation department.

Gardening Unites School and Home—Convinced that gardening is a form of recreation, Paul R. Young of the Cleveland Garden Center believes that school gardening becomes the connecting link between the school and the home. Gardening as a school project was introduced into Cleveland schools through science courses. More than 16,000 youngsters in 132 schools are now participating. The training is included in the regular science classes, and instructors make two visits a year to the children's homes to observe their gardens. Each child pays a small enrollment fee for membership in the garden home project, and these funds cover the cost of seeds and plants, secured at a great saving by buying in bulk. Mr. Young states that the project pays dividends other than the garden. The project is voluntary but has been accepted by a large percentage of pupils and parents as well, making it most important to school curriculum. The contacts of teachers and parents, occuring when the teachers visit their pupils' gardens, are valuable both for good will and for planning in the school system.

Religious Drama Institute — The Religious Drama Council of the Greater New York Federation of Churches, 71 West 23rd Street, New York City, announces a religious drama institute which will include acting, directing, costuming, staging, lighting, voice, and movement. The institute will be held on six Thursday evenings from October 5th to November 9th at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. The course will include a demonstration of the casting and directing of a Christmas play.

A New Portable Folding Stand— After several years of experimentation, the Mitchell Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has placed on the market a portable folding stand for use of bands, orchestras, and choral groups. The stand is entirely portable and can be readily moved from one place to another. It is made up of units, each eight by four feet, in three or four elevations depending on individual requirements. The units are supported by steel tubular legs of special design which fold into the apron of the individual platform in such a way that the total folded thickness is only two and a half inches. A minimum storage space is required as the corner pieces also fold and the guard rail around the back and sides is demountable. The stand may be set up and taken down in a very short time by only two people.

American Education Week, 1939 — "Education for the American Way of Life" will be the general theme for the nineteenth annual observance of American Education Week to be held November 6-11, 1939. The observance will be sponsored by the National Education Association in cooperation with the American Legion, the United States Office of Education and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, and with the support of many other organizations. As

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in previous years, the National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., has prepared material including colorful posters, leaflets, stickers, and packets containing special folders for each day of the week adapted to different school levels. Further information may be secured from the National Education Association.

Book Week, 1939 — November 12-18 will mark the observance of the 1939 Book Week when magazines, newspapers, and radio networks will carry the story of Book Week to a large audience. The theme around which programs, exhibits, and discussions will be planned is "Books Around the World." Suggestions for special projects keyed to this year's theme will be found in the free Book Week manual available from Book Week Headquarters, 62 West 45th Street, New York City. Other helps available from the same address are a new poster 17 by 22 inches, obtainable at 20 cents a copy; bookmarks at $1.50 a thousand; "The Magic Carpet," a four page newspaper containing articles, a variety of information about books and reading, special book lists, and a book quiz at $7.00 a thousand.

Credit to Fitchburg

We want to call to our readers' attention the fact that the photograph which appeared on page 315 of the September issue of RECREATION should have been credited to the Board of Park Commissioners of Fitchburg, Massachusetts. It shows an interior view of the fireplace room in the Memorial Building of Coggshall Park.

"Come and See Lincoln's Youth Program"

(Continued from page 379)

hopes to develop from this club, which is made up largely of young married couples, leadership for similar outings of younger folk.

Play Areas Attractive to Youth

In summer a large playing field known to everyone as "Muny" is very popular and draws many young people who come partly because of the games and partly for the opportunity to meet and play with each other. An instructor from the University physical education department for men was employed last summer to supervise the activities of the grounds. He had a very well attended program which met the needs of young people some of whom have little else to do in the way of leisure-time amusements. Now, instead of just hanging over the fence or walking about, boys and girls are playing together.

Among the most popular pastimes for mixed groups at Muny were volleyball, shuffleboard and table tennis (played under lights). Night lighting of this area has added greatly to its service to the community.

Several additional playgrounds were lighted last summer and new equipment and games suitable for use under lights introduced. There was noticeable increase of interest in the community as a whole as well as among young men and women. The lights not only provided for longer periods of play but for a different type of activity—one more suitable for couples, and with greater social appeal. We hope to enlarge upon these out-of-door facilities for we feel that the lighted areas are a specific answer to co-recreational needs.

Training Social Recreation Leaders Can Be Fun!

(Continued from page 380)

thusiastic and with the human touch that makes people want to sing. The last member, but by no

means the least, of the team, was to be the pianist to accompany the community singing as well as the musical games.

This plan was put into effect with great success. A new team was selected each month, preferably all from the same organization, thus building up permanent teams. This plan also permitted a great many to participate in actual leadership, and by dividing the duties up among six people the novice leaders would not be required to face the frightening task of conducting an hour's program alone. Each team met with the superintendent of recreation at least once before each party to plan it and in this way gained additional experience in finding and assembling material.

Mimeographed copies of the party were made in the recreation office, and, following the presentation of the program, were distributed free of charge to all attending. In addition, they were used as monthly service bulletins and distributed from the recreation office to all individuals or organizations desiring help. To encourage attendance, postcards were mailed preceding each party to all individuals who had signified interest, and newspaper articles were published announcing the program.

The most valuable part of each party was the informal discussion conducted for a few minutes at the close of the program. A post-mortem, as it were, with the various leaders offering constructive criticism and offering suggestions for future parties. Party themes that were presented the first season were as follows: November, Thanksgiving; December, Christmas; January, Valentine; February, Washington's Birthday; March, St. Patrick's Day; April, Spring; and May, an outdoor campfire party.

This season, although the same holiday theme may be used in some cases, the material presented will all be new. The leaders, by saving the mimeographed programs each month, will find at the end of the season that they have a complete notebook on social recreation arranged in seasonal order.

The results of this plan are very interesting. First, the attendance grew from seventeen at the first party to thirty-five at the second and over sixty at the third. This peak attendance held up fairly well during the winter months then dropped off in the late spring. Programs were discontinued during the summer months of June, July, and August. Second, many new leaders became interested and after attending one party continued

coming to others that were offered. Third, the month after the parties started we noticed a definite decrease in the number of requests made to the recreation office for social recreation leadership. This led us to believe that these monthly programs were being used when the leaders returned to their own organizations. Fourth, through the use of different churches, different leaders, and the postcard announcement system each month, the department has gained many new friends and has developed within the community a keener appreciation of social recreation.

We express our sincere thanks to the National Recreation Association who through one of their field representatives helped us to discover this excellent method of training our volunteer leaders. To those who may be interested in trying this plan I earnestly recommend the booklet published by the Association entitled "Parties—Plans and Programs" edited by Ethel Bowers. It contains, not only an excellently arranged fund of social recreation material, but also a more detailed outline of the organization of social recreation teams than it was possible to include here.

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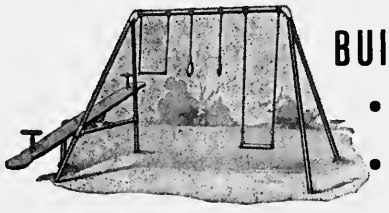

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Social Dancing in the Co-Recreation Program

(Continued from page 384)

floor. In that way each person secures a partner. Sometimes we have them exchange partners on the floor; occasionally we have what we call a "blind dance" in which the boys come in from behind one side and the girls from the other side of a corner, and no one can see who his partner will be until they meet at a common point. We tend to mix in more boys' choices as we have gone along and fewer dances by chance are used. Occasionally we have had a ladies' choice, but in general we have been trying to teach the boys to take the initiative and conduct themselves as they would at regular social dances.

As a climax to the eight weeks course, we conclude with a formal dance. On that day we have the boys all wear coats which are to represent tuxedos. The boys are given programs and they are requested to make out the programs and take care of their partners throughout the entire period just as if they were at a formal affair.

At the conclusion of this eight weeks period we have noted the following improvements. Both the boys and girls have improved their dancing considerably and many who were stiff and lacked rhythm have smoothed out both their movements and their timing. Practically all of them have gained in social approach and the boys and girls converse between dances instead of separating into different corners. The general conduct of dancing has improved a good deal. The attitude of the boys and girls towards each other is more spontaneous and wholesome. We at Emerson feel that of all our co-recreational programs, this is one of the very best.

A Symposium on Social Dancing

(Continued from page 385)

music is played most of the time. To high school age boys and girls, this is important, for they do not like to wait during intermissions. The dances are supervised very carefully by the recreation staff; although about twenty dances have been held, no trouble has been reported. The townspeople have commented favorably on these affairs, saying that they take the young people off the streets and put them into healthy surroundings where they dance themselves tired. There is no charge for these dances. From *Chase Hammond,* Director of Recreation, Albion, Michigan.

Friday Night Dances in Richmond. Friday night dances are outstanding events in the recreation program of Richmond, Virginia. Tickets of admission are given older boys and girls attending two of the recreation centers on the east side of Richmond, and the dances are attended chiefly by young people from fifteen to eighteen years of age. The use of the schools is made possible through the superintendent of schools; the Council of Social Agencies pays the salary of the director and an assistant or two, and the Recreation Department and the WPA furnish the other workers. An orderly, enjoyable dance is the result of this joint planning.

One Public Auditorium Used for Dances of Local Groups. Young people of Portland, Oregon, attend evening neighborhood recreation classes many of which are held in the public schools. Instead of using the school buildings for neighborhood dances for these young folks, the city recreation department invites the various groups to schedule dances in the ballroom of the Public Auditorium. Thus each district's dancing enthusiasts have the best of dancing facilities and leadership, and the dance is as much their own as if held in their local community. There is no admission charge; directors in charge of the buildings merely sign, as

hosts, the invitation blanks. This arrangement is made possible by cooperation of the city department of public affairs. From *Dorothea Lensch,* Director of Recreation.

Clubs Further Co-Recreational Objectives

(Continued from page 393)

parties have been held in most of the lakes in the region about Schenectady. Hikes have been announced for Wolf Hollow, Lishas Kill, Vrooman's Nose, Plotter Kill, Devil's Punch Bowl and Countryman's Hill, Indian Ladder, and Verf Kill. This means that the club has become acquainted with the hills and valleys for several miles around. "There will be either skating or skiing each Saturday afternoon, depending on weather conditions," read the announcement in January, and February added a real sleigh ride.

Week Ends

Very much of the Otyokwa fun comes in the week-end outings. In August this past year there was a two-day camping trip to Sand Point camp site on Schroon Lake. In September the Labor Day week end was spent in a canoe trip through the Saranac Lakes. Twenty-eight signed up for the trip and twelve canoes were used. Early in October the camping trip was in the region of Mt. Marcy and the mountain climbers had their choice of Marcy, Colden and McIntyre. Over the New Year week end some thirty-five club members skied at Aiden Lair.

Special Interest Groups

Aside from these events open to the whole club, there are special interest groups as demand for them arises. This past year there have been three special interests. One, popular for several years, was a music appreciation group. Square dancing became a real hobby with a large number of the club members, and the announcement of a ballroom dancing class brought out a large and enthusiastic crowd which carried on for about ten weeks. In former years there have been book study groups, a photographic group, one in the early history of the Mohawk Valley section of New York, a French group, various dramatic groups, and a choral group—in fact, the Special Interests Committee keeps its ear to the group and hastens to promote any interest for which they can find enough followers.

If You Would Have a Successful Club

Our club, with its nine year history, has covered a wide field of activities, has had many headaches as well as many satisfactions, and has reached some conclusions as to essentials. Among these essentials the following may be listed:

1. A balanced active participating membership is imperative. The man who belong to the Otyokwa Club have classes and study in connection with their work and can not be as regular in attendance on some nights of the week as the women. This means that the membership list should tend in the direction of a larger number of men than women.

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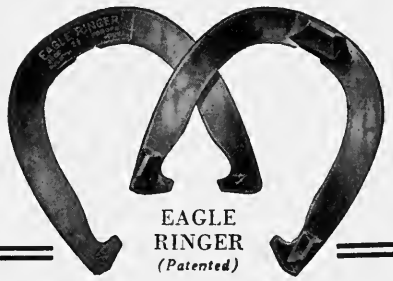

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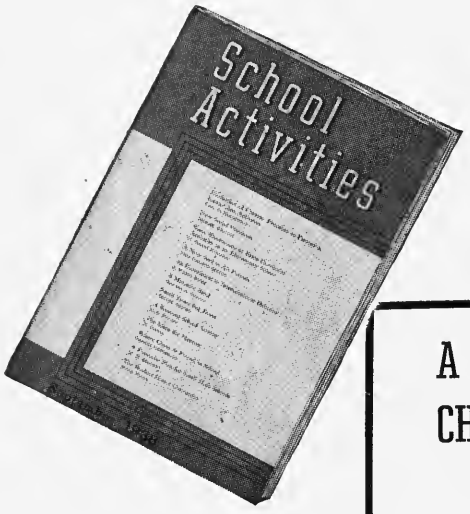

School Activities

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2. Married persons are admitted to membership only when both husband and wife are interested. When a member marries a non-member, the new husband or wife automatically becomes a member.

3. A membership larger than sixty or seventy tends to become unwieldy.

4. A varied program is necessary.

5. Club responsibilities should be as evenly distributed between men and women as possible.

6. All outings and parties are expected to pay for themselves—that is, expenses for such events are apportioned among those who participate. Members who use their cars for transportation are paid a definite rate per mile.

7. Groups are expected to stay together on mountain climbing trips.

8. All parts of the program are for all of the members. The club has been proud of the fact that "pairing off" is not important. If at times there seems to be a tendency in the direction of too much pairing, definite efforts are made by planning committees to counteract it.

Introducing Boys and Girls to Co-Recreation

(Continued from page 394)

end of the volleyball season. Through the cooperation of two members of the physical education department, the boys and girls who are leaders in the Junior class were arranged in mixed teams and played a round robin tournament within one leader's period. Although the girls were hesitant at first, it was not long before they entered into the game wholeheartedly, and when the physical education classes were combined in the same way, these leaders were helpful and enthusiastic. Again, in anticipation of a seventh grade party, the two sets of leaders danced the Virginia Reel together. The girls had previously been taught the dance, and they were a great help in teaching the boys. On the evening of the party when it was necessary to organize a large group of children, there was a definite nucleus around which to build. Working with leaders' groups is an ideal way to start, because small groups lend themselves more readily to experimentation.

However, many schools use leaders in class without having the opportunity of meeting a mixed leaders' group. In this case the leaders will still be of untold assistance if they understand fully beforehand how the program is to be presented.

In classes handled with no assistance from student leaders, the program for a day of co-recreation must be worked out in detail ahead of time, and a foundation should be laid in the preceding physical education period to prevent confusion and excitement from outweighing the value of participation.

Whether the teachers have entire responsibility or whether they have students to assist them, there are certain fundamental rules to follow in organizing a class with co-recreation as its basis: (1) the activity must be one that all may enter and all will enjoy; (2) rules must be adapted to a mixed group, some regulations may be added, or, as in volleyball, boys and girls may abide by their respective rules; and, (3) mixed teams, arranged so that they will contribute most to the success of the program must be planned in advance. Each teacher knows her particular situation best; she will know whether she wants all teams of equal ability, or several classes of teams. The planning must necessarily be done by the instructors of both groups beforehand.

In conclusion, we must accept the fact that co-recreation may take root gradually, and the real results will not show immediately. The three main essentials for the success of the program are cooperation, a real desire to make co-recreation popular, and careful planning, which cannot be stressed too much. Every teaching situation is different and each approach may vary in detail. However, by following the general outlines that others have found workable, a teacher will soon find that she can build her program from her own experiences. These experiences are going to give her the best foundation for a successful program of co-recreation.

The Evolution of Flint's Co-Ed Night

(Continued from page 397)

center experimented with some group counseling. Discussions were held following talks, some group tests were given and opportunities offered for individual tests. It was not particularly successful from the standpoint of attendance, but some good contacts were made, the director reports, and some follow-ups have been made at the center. Perhaps it was too new for the members to understand

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

Parks and Recreation, June 1939
- "Planning the Recreational Swimming Pool" by C. P. L. Nicholls

School and Society, June 17, 1939
- "What the Future Holds" by Professor Marvin L. Darsie, University of California

The Camping Magazine, June 1939
- "Tipi Camping" by W. M. Harlow
- "Camera Campers and the Camera Counselor" by Elizabeth G. Look
- "A Study of Camp Accidents" by Light for Life Foundation and the American Camping Association

Hygeia, July 1939
- "Camp Counsel" by Lawrence Riggs. Gives expert advice on many aspects of camping that are often unobserved by counselors and children alike. For example, the effect of a higher altitude on the physical condition of children, the necessity for sleep and adequate rest.
- "The Psychology of Loafing" by Kenneth P. Wood. This is a plea for cultivating the ability to cast aside completely the care of business with a view to enjoying nature or absolute quiet without boredom.
- "Highway Health" by Beulah France. Cautions against the lurking dangers of food and drink likely to be found on the common highways.

Student Life, April 1939
- "Camp Life at Home" by Sid Katz
- "This is Youth Hosteling" by Margaret J. Brown

Beach and Pool, July 1939
- "How to Stage Annual Swim Week" by Herbert Allphin
- "Principles and Design of the Water Level Deck Pool" by William P. Campbell

Youth Leaders Digest, July 1939
- "Shall We Play to Win?—Or Just for Fun?"
- "The Professional Preparation of Recreation Leaders" by Dr. Edwin L. Haislet
- "Indicted!" by George Hjelte

Parks and Recreation, August 1939
- "Casting Pool Answer to Angler's Prayer"
- "Archery Comes to Essex County" by L. C. Wilsey

The Child, July 1939
- "A Museum for Children" by Mrs. William L. Garrison
- "Museum Facilities for Children"

Character and Citizenship, September 1939
- "Democracy and Education" by Robert M. Hutchins
- "Recreation and the 'Mormon' Church" by T. Edgar Lyon
- "Some Emotional Needs of the Child" by Clarence G. Moser
- "The Evaluation of Propaganda" by Henry O. Evjen

School Activities, September 1939
"Activities and Projects of Student Councils" by C. C. Harvey

The Guardian, September 1939
"A Caravan Party" by Catherine Lee Wahlstrom

PAMPHLETS

Annual Report 1938
Onondaga County Park and Regional Planning Board, Syracuse, N. Y.

Annual Report 1938
Department of Public Recreation, Board of Education, Sheboygan, Wisconsin

Report 1938
Playground Athletic League, Baltimore, Maryland

Annual Report 1938
Park and Recreation Divisions, Toledo, Ohio

Annual Report 1938
Playground and Recreation Department, Santa Monica, California

Report of the Board of Recreation Commissioners for 1937 and 1938 Elizabeth, N. J.

Fourth Annual Report
New Jersey State Planning Board 1938, Trenton, N. J.

Wisconsin State Planning Board and Conservation Commission—Bulletin No. 8
A Park, Parkway and Recreational Area Plan, Madison, Wisconsin, 1939

First Progress Report
Louisiana State Planning Commission, Baton Rouge, La., April 1938

Use of Roofs for Play

Otto T. Mallery, a member of the Board of Directors of the National Recreation Association, is anxious to secure information on play roofs constructed on one-family houses. If any of our readers are familiar with such projects, may we not hear from them?

what it was all about, and since there was no placement bureau connected with it, those who had the most need of such counseling could least see its value because there was not immediate help.

A dramatics group has been tried almost every year with varying success according to the ability of the director. This year has been one of the very best, and perhaps more has been done in the way of creative dramatics than at any other time. The best production undoubtedly was a skit about the Y.W.C.A. given at the annual dinner for Association members and friends. It was adapted from Barbara Abel's "Follow the Leadership" and not only got ideas across to the members with good humor, but made the co-ed group much more conscious of being part of a large organization and familiar with some of its underlying philosophy.

After the classes, the last two hours, from 9:30 to 11:30, are spent dancing in the gymnasium. An informal atmosphere prevails here too, as more come "stag" than with dates. Various mixers and tag dances are used to help get everyone on the floor. The same young woman is at the door every time to take tickets and they have learned that she will enforce the Council's rules of checking wraps and no smoking except in corridors. There is no other apparent supervision, but a staff member is always present.

Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of young people have come and gone in these years. Some we have not known at all, some long enough and intimately enough so that we know their Y.W.C.A. contacts have helped them in problems of job, personal appearance, family and marriage adjustments. Some perhaps have stayed too long in this program and should be moving on to new interests and greater responsibility in the community. We believe that most of them are better fitted to take their places in society because of the time spent at the Y.W.C.A.

It's Easy to Have Fun!

(Continued from page 401)

whose membership was due to him or to some one whom he had interested. As a result of this type of contagious enthusiasm we are faced with the problem of just how large we should permit the club to grow. Is there a limit beyond which a group like this can not go and still maintain its characteristic friendliness and informality? Should we take in all who are interested or should we maintain a numerical balance between the two sexes? We have decided on the latter and keep a waiting list of whichever sex is in the ascendant.

The spread of information by our "satisfied customers" also resulted in inquiries by folks of all ages. We decided to keep it a young people's group and therefore will not admit any one over thirty-five. Our one notable exception is a man sixty-two years of age who is affectionately called "Pop" by the rest of us, and who can climb New England's highest mountain at the head of the line. He holds our only honorary life membership.

Another problem which accompanies a growing membership and an increasing number of activities is that of leadership. With thirty-eight events in one month it is clearly impossible for one leader to cover all of them. Out of the club has emerged a group of young men who have demonstrated the qualities of leadership. They have been selected by the planning committee. They accept assignments of events and take their responsibility seriously. They meet regularly to discuss the techniques involved in leadership, to exchange experiences and to help each other with problems which have arisen. We do not think of the leader as playing the role of a policeman. Rather is he the "tour conductor" who handles the details, collects the money, gives the signal to move on to the next activity, handles emergencies, and does all in his power to give the folks the time of their lives.

Along Comes Hallowe'en!

(Continued from page 407)

Refreshments

MENU No. 1

Deviled Ham Sandwiches
Black Olives
Ginger Ale and Grape Juice Punch
Orange Cups with Orange Sherbet

Orange Cups. Cut off top of oranges and scoop out pulp. Keep orange shell in water until ready to use. Dry out before using.

MENU No. 2

Man-in-the-Moon Cookies
Pie Faces Witches' Punch

Witches' Punch. Use grape juice to get dark color.

Pie Faces. Individual pumpkin pies with chocolate faces.

MENU No. 3

Assorted Sandwiches
Olives Pickles Cheese
Doughnuts Cider
Salted Peanuts Candy

A Brief Bibliography

(Obtainable from National Recreation Association)

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Peter Pumpkin Eater, by Marion Holbrook. A short play for young boys and girls. Only the spell cast by a pumpkin shell house makes Peter's wife stay at home. $.15

Hallowe'en Gambols, by Marion Holbrook. Traditional Hallowe'en characters appear before Mephistopheles and report on the success of their evening travels. Folk dance groups. Festive court scene. $.10

Exhibits at the Congress

THERE WILL BE interesting educational and commercial exhibits at the Twenty-Fourth National Recreation Congress which delegates will not want to miss. They will be located in the ballroom foyer of the Statler Hotel, Boston, headquarters of the Congress, and it is hoped that all delegates will examine the exhibits and learn about them through the representatives of the cooperating agencies and firms. For your convenience in locating the exhibits the booth numbers are given.

Name and Address	*Booth Number*
Abingdon Press—New York City	24 and 25
American Youth Hostels, Inc.—Northfield, Mass.	29
Association of American Playing Card Manufacturers—New York City	26
Association Press—New York City	24 and 25
A. S. Barnes and Company—New York City	18
Benjamin Electric Manufacturing Company—Des Plaines, Ill.	21 and 22
Boy Scouts of America—New York City	28
J. E. Burke Company, The—Fond du Lac, Wis.	11
Chicago Recreation Commission	7
Cokesbury Press—Nashville, Tenn.	24 and 25
Cornell University Extension Service—Ithaca, N. Y.	32
Everwear Manufacturing Company, The—Springfield, Ohio	1
Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture—Washington, D. C.	33
P. Goldsmith Sons, Inc., The—Cincinnati, Ohio	27
Hillerich and Bradsby Company—Louisville, Ky.	16
Law Pipe Railing Corporation — Long Island City, N. Y.	38
Model Yacht Association—Eastern Division	30
Magnus Brush and Craft Materials, Inc.—Wakefield, Mass.	39
National Billiard Association—Chicago, Ill.	40
National Golf Foundation—Chicago, Ill.	31
National Recreation Association—Arts and Crafts	34 and 35
J. E. Porter Corporation—Ottawa, Ill.	19 and 20
Prentice Hall, Inc.—New York City	24 and 25
Public Affairs Committee, Inc.—New York City	24 and 25
A. G. Spalding & Bros.—New York City	14
U. S. Housing Authority—Washington, D. C.	4 and 5
University of Chicago Press	24 and 25
W. J. Voit Rubber Corporation—Los Angeles, Cal.	10
Wilson Sporting Goods Company—Chicago, Ill.	23
Womans Press—New York City	24 and 25

A Business Executive Turns Park Administrator

(Continued from page 408)

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You Asked for It!

(Continued from page 411)

9. At least a week before a dance; a day or two before a show.
10. Absolutely no. A girl should not ask a boy for his athletic awards.
11. The girl should offer to return the boy's pins or letters after the break-off of friendship.
12. If they go home immediately, the girl should be home in half an hour after the function. If they go to the restaurant they will need more time.
13. The girls should not refuse a dance unless she already has the dance. It is correct for the girl to tell the boy when she has a dance free.
14. Not necessary.
15. If not objectionable to the girl.
16. Unless you restrict to only couples attending.
17. This leads to our boys inviting our own girls.
18. Dance every third or fourth dance and always the first and last dance.
19. Appear in person and very politely ask her for a date.
20. May I have the next dance with you?
21. Appropriate for month, season, and type of dance.
22. Just a simple good-night.
23. Usually a "Sunday Suit."
24. At this time, not interested.
25. Will aid at any time.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

The Complete Swimmer

By Harold S. Ulen and Guy Larcom, Jr. The Macmillan Company, New York. $3.00.

FROM THEIR EXPERIENCE, one as swimming coach at Harvard College and the other as competitor, the authors have written an up-to-date and practical account of how to become a competent swimmer. The beginner, as well as the average swimmer and competitor, will find much practical help in this book. There are over a hundred photographs and drawings illustrating the text.

Yachting with Models

By John Black. Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York. $3.50.

THIS VOLUME is designed for use as an instruction book and contains general information about hull construction, types of fittings, the making of sails, and the actual sailing of the model. The author tells what tools and equipment are needed and gives the step-by-step procedure for the three principal ways of making the hull. There are suggestions for organizing a model yacht club.

A Textbook of Physical Education

By Jesse Feiring Williams, M.D., Sc.D. and Whitelaw Reid Morrison, M.D. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia. $2.75.

THE SECOND EDITION of this book is fully up to date, and numerous changes and additions appear both in text and illustrations. The volume will serve its purpose of "arousing in the student a genuine appreciation of the need for recreational facilities, as well as to give an adequate education in recreational skills." Throughout the book the author has emphasized the importance of developing an intelligent regard for the physical activities that play so large a part in our daily lives.

Sources of Free and Inexpensive Teaching Aids

By Bruce Miller. Ontario Junior High School, Ontario, California. $1.00.

BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS are given regarding the sources mentioned and information on how the material may be secured. This list of material covers many subjects, including arts, crafts, birds, foods, electricity, health, and hobbies.

Youth in European Labor Camps

By Kenneth Holland. American Council on Education, Washington, D. C. $2.50.

THIS STUDY of work camps in European countries was prepared for the American Youth Commission of the American Council on Education. Tracing as it does the growth and present status of work camps abroad, the volume should be of real value to all who are concerned with the social, educational, and political significance of the camps in our own country.

Labor camps have been in existence since 1920. They now seem to be a permanent part of the world program for the care and training of youth.

Perspective Made Easy

By Ernest R. Norling. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.40.

THIS BOOK, illustrated by 271 drawings by the author, is a treatment of line perspective for beginning students in freehand drawing. The material is arranged in a series of sequential steps, which makes the learning of perspective simple.

Making Good Before Forty

By Walter B. Pitkin. Robert M. McBride and Company, New York. $2.00.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING for new ways of making good in both your private and business life, here are helpful hints. "A guide to successful living," the book contains suggestions for well rounded leisure-time pursuits and hobbies, and in the author's opinion the essence of well rounded leisure lies in "doing what you can and what gives you satisfaction with the skills and abilities used in your working life."

What Councils of Social Agencies Do

Bulletin No. 100 of a Series on Community Planning. Community Chests and Councils, Inc., New York City. $1.00.

A CLEAR STATEMENT of the objectives and activities of councils of social agencies based on a study of twelve large cities. The report shows many variations in what councils do and points out that local structure and action must be based on local situations.

Meeting the Needs of the Mentally Retarded

Bulletin No. 420. Department of Public Instruction, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg.

CLASSES FOR THE mentally retarded have been in operation in Pennsylvania for forty-five years, and the purpose of the program has been "to capitalize each child's special abilities and to minimize his defects so that he may live happily and effectively." This booklet is an exceedingly practical one, dealing as it does with the establishment of classes, courses of study, methods, classroom organization, and similar subjects. Emphasis is laid on the importance of health and recreation activities for the mentally retarded, and the recommendation is made that at least an hour of each day's program or its equivalent be devoted to health and physical education.

Health Facts for College Students.

By Maude Lee Etheredge, M.D. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia. $2.00.

In the third edition of Dr. Etheredge's book every chapter has been revised to conform to present-day knowledge, and two entirely new chapters have been added. A chapter on Work, Leisure and Play stresses the importance of recreation. "The challenge for the college student to meet the increased leisure confronting America today becomes great. He must meet it for himself and help meet it for his family and his community."

A Study of Education in the Civilian Conservation Corps Camps of the Second Corps Area.

By Samuel F. Harby, Ph.D. Edwards Brothers, Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan. $1.50.

In presenting the results of his study, Dr. Harby first establishes a background against which the considerations which follow stand out in relief. He then shows factually what educational activities are being offered in the camps and gives an interpretation of the program. In a chapter on Informal Leisure-Time Activities Dr. Harby tells of the program of sports, music, dramatics, arts and crafts.

"Your Neighborhood Club."

A Manual for Group Leaders, by Gregg and Himber. Association Press, New York City. $.60.

This Manual for Group Leaders, a booklet of 108 pages, will meet a growing demand for detailed g[illegible]ance in the setting up of neighborhood groups of boys—the influence of leadership, the nature of the program to be administered, the objectives to be sought, records to be kept and a host of other suggestions as to membership, financing, interpretation, club relationships and relationship of boys' leaders to parents in communities. There is special emphasis on the relation of such boys' groupings to training in the democratic processes of citizenship. The book will be helpful not only to boys' workers in Y.M.C.A.'s but to all those who have the problem of setting up and conducting neighborhood boys' groups.

"Let Me Think."

By H. A. Overstreet. The Macmillan Company, New York City. $.60.

Why do minds go dead and what can be done to keep minds from dying? What can people do about the unhappiness about them? What is to be gained by trying to do something about that unhappiness aside from the smug satisfaction of helping others? Dr. Overstreet attempts in simple fashion to answer such questions without laying down specific rules. He deals in principles and shows how principles can be applied to life. The chapter, "The Mind as Artist," is especially stimulating and helpful.

Fun with Words.

By Jerome S. Meyer. Greenberg, Publisher, New York. $1.95.

Fun with Words is the logical outgrowth of two very popular pencil and paper games—Guggenheim and Alphabet, and it combines the best features of each. A vast amount of research has gone into this book which contains twenty categories, including animals, radio, screen and stage stars, operas, musical instruments, etc. The book will not only serve its primary purpose as a source of entertainment, but it will also prove valuable as a categorical dictionary.

Knitting Manuals.

James Lees & Sons Co., Bridgeport, Pennsylvania.

A series of booklets, each discussing in some detail various phases of stitch-craft, accompanied by complete and easy to understand instructions. One is able to choose from a variety of rugs, the ever popular afghan, sweaters for every member of the family, and other hand-knit costumes of every type.

"Complete Knitting Manual" Volume 44, includes in addition to general instructions fundamental knitting and crochet stitches, models, and instructions covering all kinds of garments. This volume sells for 50¢. Others can be purchased as follows:

Volumes	1, 2, 3	—Stitches and Styles—50¢ each
Volume	41	—Juvenile and Baby Book—25¢
Volume	45	—Styles of the Future—25¢
Volume	46	—Afghans—25¢
Volumes	47, 49, 51	—Style Book—25¢ each
Volume	48	—Needlepoint Book—40¢
Volume	50	—Men's Book—25¢

Flowers and Still-Life.

Compiled by J. B. Charles. Studio Publications, Inc., 381 Fourth Avenue, New York. $2.50.

This anthology of paintings is designed for those who are fond of flowers and who appreciate the painter's efforts to make fleeting beauty permanent. It champions no school of painters, but confines itself to reproduction and description of beautiful pictures of every type. There are reproductions of seventeen paintings, sixteen of them in full color.

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Friends of Recreation

TO BOSTON as to a Mecca from the United States and Canada came the friends of recreation—for a week together—October 9-13, 1939, came to Boston as the home of Joseph Lee, *the* prophet of the recreation movement.

Not a convention this. Not the annual meeting of a single institution but a parliament on gracious living, not on living tomorrow only but also today.

The emphasis was upon the child, the man, the woman and their needs as human beings. Man is man only so far as he plays. Play is the sign of life. When play ends death is on its way.

There is the play of the very little child in the home or the nursery school, the play of the family together, play in the school, the play of men at work in industry, in the department store, recreation in the church, in the service clubs, in the farm or as in the open country—as well as on the playground in the established recreation center. Leaders in the Y.M.C.A., the settlements, the Boy Scouts, the Boys' Clubs, the 4-H, the labor organizations, school and park recreation workers, paid and volunteer came together to exchange ideas, to sing and to play together.

If no one of the thirty-nine section meetings met an individual's particular need, there was time set aside just for special meetings on any recreation subject desired by those present.

One special meeting had only one person present. Sometimes there were only three or four. The Society of Recreation Workers of America had its own meetings as did other special groups.

Music, drama, arts and crafts, hiking, nature activities, winter sports were debated from the human point of view of satisfaction in living without too much attention to institutions. Anyone interested in "the enduring satisfaction of life" found perfect freedom of discussion with college presidents and students, employers and employees, mayors, lay board members, volunteers joining in. The machinery of the Congress was only such as to keep perfect freedom of discussion. There was almost no mention of the National Recreation Association and its problems and its financing.

Even the questions to be discussed had come from all kinds of leaders from all kinds of places. Thirty-two years of experience are behind these Congresses,—the first was in Chicago in 1907 one year after the national movement was organized. All recreation groups, private as well as governmental, and all individuals have been free to share in it. It has never been used to push any political party, or serve the interest of any special religion, race or class. The one thought has been to build that life here and now be made more permanently satisfying.

One early Congress had meetings attended by 4,000 persons but smaller gatherings have seemed on the whole more effective for real discussion purposes.

The Recreation Congress meets not to fight vice, crime, "liquor," gambling, bad motion pictures, burlesque, salacious literature, nor to control each individual's growth but to build so many delightful, normal opportunities for fairly inexpensive recreation that vigorous flowing life more nearly cares for itself and leaves little time and inclination for what men have found through the centuries leaves afterward a very bitter taste in the mouth.

Such a free Congress on living is unique and is worth maintaining. Such a Congress is not an accident. It does not just happen. Back of it is the labor of many—of many who have passed on. Thousands each year have some share in this free discussion platform which is a slow and natural growth of thirty-two years. With such a Congress, rich in traditions, open to all, serving all, we ought to do everything in our power to preserve its special quality, to avoid duplication that would weaken it, to try through our united effort to keep it free and growing.

HOWARD BRAUCHER

November

Courtesy Red Cross C

Recreation in the World of Tomorrow

By MARK A. McCLOSKEY

This broadcast, on September 2nd, was one of a series on "Women in the World of Tomorrow" presented by the Columbia Broadcasting Company in cooperation with the Women's National Radio Committee. Mr. McCloskey, who made the broadcast at the request of the National Recreation Association, is Director of Recreational and Community Activities, Board of Education, City of New York.

I AM GRATEFUL to the Women's National Radio Committee for providing me with an opportunity to take a look ahead in recreation. Two women champions of recreation come to mind at once: the first is the beloved Jane Addams, who set forth the need for recreation so powerfully and appealingly in her book, "Youth and the City Streets," and who worked for so many years of her useful life in an effort to bring about better recreation for youth.

To my mind at once also comes Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who, in her own life, so perfectly illustrates the best possible use of leisure time, and who, only the other day, wrote that recreation is next in importance to food, health, shelter and education. In a recent conversation Mrs. Roosevelt made two very telling points. She said that with a more profitable use of leisure time some countries might have prevented much of the present marching and counter-marching abroad. The second point had to do with the incentives for maintaining ourselves in the state of well-being. Ann O'Hare McCormick, competent observer of European affairs, was struck by the amazingly fine physical condition of the youth of the dictator-led countries. One of the tasks that faces us in the recreation of tomorrow is that of encouraging our people of all ages to sustain themselves in the best possible physical condition for their own sakes rather than because the whip of nationalism and dictatorship is held over them.

The recreation of tomorrow must provide both the incentive and the means for the maintenance of physical health. The public parks and forests of our nation will be opened to people of all classes, and mountaintops, once the sanctum of a few, will be used by all those who may be healed in spirit by them, and by all those, and may their ranks increase, who want to try their legs, their hearts, and their lungs against mountainsides. We are on our way to the greater use of state parks, with their increasing number of camping places, where release may be found from the confines of the modern kitchen. Improvements will bring people to our great outdoor places. For many years the declining agricultural population and an increasing industrial life have brought millions of our people to the cities. They will temporarily return to green fields, mountains, and forests for sane, satisfactory exercise, and for freedom from the dust, noise and tempo of our great cities.

The recreation of tomorrow will find a way for all children in America to have a camping experience; for them to see the varying greens of nature without a background of brick and mortar; to see where milk comes from and how the food they eat grows; to see the curve of hills and the shape of trees; to become sensitive to the smells of the country as against the city smells; and to tune their ears to recognize the harmony of country noises in contrast to those of the city.

Numberless thousands of our city children grow to manhood without a camping experience in the country. We should vow that this experience shall not be denied to children now growing up in this country. Great numbers of our young people are growing to maturity without ever having tried their bodies against nature's resistance. No one should grow to maturity without having tried his back against stone, wood, and water. Dotted throughout the country now are work and state camps providing this free experience. There should be more of them. They are needed.

The recreation of tomorrow will find cheap means of transportation so that our young people can go about the country on their holidays, sensing the spirit of other cities and states, appreciating the immensity and physical grandeur of our nation, and traveling through the artificial walls set up by provincialism. The CCC, among many other accomplishments, contributed greatly to the physical well-being of our youth and moved them about the country, but many of them might well have been wrapped in cellophane, for they traveled in body but not in mind. Cheap transportation, good hostels, an interpretation of the places seen, stakes out another task for the new recreation.

Under the impetus of the nation's work relief program the parks and playgrounds of our cities have been increased tremendously. Golf courses, tennis and handball courts have been multiplied. The nation's housing program is making provision for recreational facilities. City and county planners are giving fundamental recognition to recreational needs. We will never again see a blueprint for proposed development without seeing on it space for recreation. City streets will no longer be the cities' playgrounds. The thrill of active games will be gotten without the added hazard of dodging cars, and fewer streets will be wet with the blood of children killed or maimed while playing.

For a country that likes to get value for money spent we have failed miserably to get our money's worth out of the billions of dollars invested in school plants. In the old school buildings we locked the gates at 3:00 P. M. and the spiked fences kept children out. Now we put up fences high enough to keep baseballs in. Adequate play space will surround every school to provide plenty of room to stretch limbs, to expand lungs, and to keep from annoying neighbors as well. They will be illuminated for use at night by adults and engineered for skating areas in winter.

In England they are constructing separate buildings for adult education and recreation. I believe this is unnecessary. We can and will plan gymnasiums and auditoriums with easy access to streets; put movable furniture in lower floor classrooms; place our shops and music rooms on the lower levels of the buildings and scoop out the earth under them for game rooms and club rooms where adults may smoke and artificial light is no handicap.

Let us construct school buildings with adequate adult sanitary facilities and storage space for chairs and equipment. The school auditorium should be built so that it can be used for amateur or professional dramatic performances. It should be possible to shut off the upper part of the building so that there can be economy of heating and lighting, as well as protection of the school property.

Then, too, in the community school building of tomorrow, many of our school administrators who now think they hold the deed of the school property in their pockets will be relieved of that idea and will recognize that the schools belong to the public and that the public should enjoy their maximum use. The problems of plant and maintenance can be met if we agree that from the small town to the big city that the public is wiser financially, politically, and socially which gets the full use of its school plant.

"Light streaming from the windows of a schoolhouse by night can be just as patriotic a symbol as the flag flying over it by day."

Can't you see in your mind's eye what can take place when you match the unoccupied time of the school with the unoccupied time of the public? In the afternoons children will come back to school to play and do voluntarily those things in which they became interested during the day; they will enjoy the gayety of music and dancing, and will have the satisfaction of finishing a job in the shop; mothers and teachers will be giving consideration to their common problems, and there will be adult classes for those who can't go out evenings.

In these lighted community schools the game rooms will be busy; the hobby groups will be at work in the shops; the music rooms will give forth sounds unpleasant to some but dear to the hearts of those who make them; and the auditorium will house those who meet for their own enlightenment, those who want to maintain the political status quo and those who want to change it.

The dramatics on the stage will run from high to low; but good, bad or indifferent, it will be loved by those who participate and their relatives. Boy Scout troops and Girl Scout troops, social clubs and voluntary learning groups will have a place to meet, and there can be dancing all the way from those who want to be jitter-bugs, or whatever the prevailing mode is, to those who want to enjoy the dance.

The various civic and social agencies of the community will hold their meetings here. The gymnasiums will be busy with those who want the satisfaction of hard-fought games and those who want to play badminton or reduce their waistlines.

The classrooms will be used by those who want to fill up the gaps in their education, and their numbers should be great, for those who have stopped learning have stopped living.

What I have portrayed I have seen—thousands of people passing into a school building at night for all the activities I have described.

These schools and all recreational services they offer should be manned by competent people. To organize the leisure time activities of people requires

a high type of personnel. It is not a job for weight-lifters or dumbbell exercisers. It is a job for a professional recreation staff paid at professional wages, and we should be glad to pay them, for they would be very useful members of our community.

All of this will cost money. Of course it will. But we will be unwise not to spend money on it. On the morrow we will not talk about recreation as though it were just a panacea for juvenile delinquency or maladjusted behavior. It must be more than that. I have not been talking about sandboxes, wading pools, swings and slides. Recreation must be that and more, too. I haven't drawn much distinction between education and recreation. I don't know how to make that distinction. Education should be recreational, and recreation should be educational. They are both a part of living and learning.

At the Tyson Schoener Recreation Center in Reading, Pennsylvania, is an orchestra which conforms to its own pattern!

The increased leisure time of our people must be used for developing our democratic culture. What we do in our leisure time will very much determine what our civilization will be, what the quality of our experience and what the quality of our people will be like.

Tomorrow's recreation program can do much to promote the love of our country. It can do much to break down our prejudices and make tolerance a really living thing and not a concept to which we give lip service. The interest in common, worth-while activities can dispossess the baser feelings of dislike and distrust. This summer I was thrilled to hear 17,000 children of all colors and creeds singing and dancing in an international song and dance festival—beautiful to the eyes and ears, and I was grateful that these children could sing and dance without fear in their hearts.

Our recreation program of tomorrow shall eternally seek for the preservation of cultural differences in our people and appreciation of those differences. A new cultural pattern can be in the making in America—a fusing of all the best that has come to us from other lands.

Here's to the recreation of tomorrow! May it bring us sound, straight, graceful, healthy bodies. May it bring us an appreciation and an understanding of our country and its people. May it make our hands skilled to produce those things which are pleasant and beautiful to us. Here's to songs coming from hearts unafraid, and to dancing for pleasure and for grace, and here's to the conflict in games that tames the savage instincts in us. Here's to the place and chance for calm and solitude to balance the drive of our American life. Here's to those who recognize the need for statesmanship and leadership in this field whose edges have just been plowed. Here's to those who have pioneered for recreation in America!

I was supposed to talk to you on recreation in the world of tomorrow. That was impossible. In the whole world round, save here, men march to one rhythm and march in one direction—to destruction. May the "right about" command come soon in all languages, and may the promise that the new leisure and recreation holds for us in this beloved country be soon on their horizons as well.

A Creative Community Christmas

By A. D. ZANZIG
National Recreation Association

The story of a simple Christmas festival which called into meaningful community expression the varied gifts of many people

IT WAS IN a town of about six thousand, the center of a rural county in mid-Wisconsin, but it might have been in a much larger town, a completely urban area, and still have called into a meaningful community expression the varied and often hidden gifts of all kinds and ages of the people living there.

Early in November, at two "leaders' " meetings of rural club representatives especially interested in music, and at an evening meeting open to all members of the clubs, there was, after some general singing and simple talk about music, a suggestion that we take advantage of the nearness of Christmas and celebrate that happy occasion with a simple festival. We sang "Silent Night" and recalled how much more deeply and warmly we feel the meanings of Christmas when we sing carols. That deepening of the meanings of an occasion, so that we enter fully into them, was said to be the main purpose of a festival. What are the meanings of Christmas? we asked. The wonder, reverence, and divine promise of the coming of the Child, and the love of our children and a sense of their high promise that go with that wonder and reverence is one set of Christmas meanings. Another has to do with the ancient peoples' ever recurring renewal of hope and joy at the winter solstice, the general friendliness and jollity, with the feasting, the burning yule log, and the delight in the evergreen trees and in the plants that maintain their freshness and beauty even when all the other trees and plants have seemingly died.

What can we do to celebrate the wonder and reverence, the religious side? was asked. The telling of the Christmas story was suggested—a Nativity Play. St. Francis of Assisi, it was said, was confronted by this same question when he gave the first Nativity Play in 1223 to make the story plain to the country people of his community in Italy. Some talk of how he did it was now given, and it was suggested that we together make such a play with no directions save what are implied in the story itself as told by St. Luke and St. Matthew. To heighten the interest in doing this and to enrich the emotional tone of the meeting, a series of stereopticon slides* was shown of paintings of the Nativity, the Adoration of the Magi, and related scenes by the great and worshipful masters of old Italy. The leader played familiar carols appropriate to the pictures as they were shown.

A sort of synopsis of the play-to-be was then written on a blackboard as suggestions for the making of it were given by various individuals in the group. And as each scene and episode was described, the question as to what carols could be sung to accompany it was asked. Three carols not generally known by the audience were suggested at appropriate points by the leader, but all the other carols were suggested by the people themselves. Each of the carols was sung amidst our discussion, making the latter more interesting and vital.

This done, though tentatively, we talked again of the jolly aspects of Christmas, sang "Deck the Hall with Boughs of Holly," and then discussed how we could celebrate those aspects fully. Lacking immediate response and being conscious of the approaching limitations of time and energy, the leader suggested that the decorating of the hall, the hanging of the greens, be itself an occasion for celebrating with jollity and procession and lights. The outcome of this discussion will be apparent in the description of the final program which follows.

Before the leader left the county center where the meetings were held, a committee was formed of a group of people who met at a luncheon to discuss the Christmas festivities. This group was comprised of the music chairman of the county federation of clubs, the county superintendent of schools, the superintendent and the music teacher of the schools in the county center, the principal, the music teacher and the art teacher of the county normal school, a leading minister, the county agricultural agent and home demonstration agent, a volunteer drama leader who lives in

* Obtainable from art museums, some public libraries, and university art departments.

the county, the University's own Extension Service drama leader, its part-time music leader, and the visiting music leader from the National Recreation Association. This group gave unanimous approval of the festival project. The most important feature of the project, for our purpose, was the expressed intention to try to interest all members of all the rural clubs in singing familiar carols and learning new ones at their regular meeting or meetings in the ensuing month in preparation for the festival. Another intention was to have the children in the schools sing the same carols. The school music teacher, though exceedingly busy, was very willing to give what time she could to helping in the project of having the homemakers' and other clubs learn the carols. One of her high school students might also help, she said. It was expected that some of the county normal school students could also help in this project. The dramatic side of the festival was to be worked on by a few people who had had experience in the production of plays in previous years in the county. This drama group had not undertaken any play for this year and so could take the Nativity Play as its next project.

The home demonstration agent was shown some very interesting plans and directions for home Christmas decorations that might happily engage many a person in contributing in that way to the enrichment of Christmas meanings. It was hoped that the Christmas festival would in this way, as well as in other ways, be related to the everyday life of many a home, having its roots there and leaving them there to be nurtured throughout the year by what in many instances might be a new-found interest in family cultural expression. The singing of carols in the clubs, to sing them better and learn new ones, was to do likewise for those groups, especially since this singing was to be really significant, expressive and lovable, not merely amusing or rousing.

It was believed that much of our effort at musical culture starts mistakenly where the branches and leaves are, which can be plainly seen and acclaimed, and neglects the roots, with results that should be expected from such an approach. The idea of having the school children learn the same carols that are being learned by their parents was mainly for the same purpose of bringing about family participation in the homes. The high school a cappella choir was to have a very significant part in the festival, thus again linking the schools—this time in one of their best, most cultivated activities—with the life of people outside. Another reason for the intertwining of music, drama, crafts, procession, home decoration, and beauty of other kinds was the idea that running through them all, at best, is the same inherent will to live more fully and significantly, to find something we love to do, and to give ourselves to it just because it is lovable and inspiriting and not merely another tribute to necessity or to our material wants. All that is best in individual and social living springs from that will. Music seems to be its purest and most direct expression and the most ready to awaken and nurture it. But for the sake of the individual or group life as a whole, and even for the sake of musical enjoyment itself, that will needs to find satisfaction in such other kinds of expression as have been mentioned, and even in one's daily work and social behavior. For some people, perhaps many, not music but some other medium will provide the initial or main means of awakening and nurturing that wellspring of full, significant living.

Invitations had been sent to ministers and choirmasters to come together to consider ways of making the most of music's place in the church. A stock of fine, simple choir music for Christmas was brought by the visiting music leader, as well as ideas for making more of congregational singing with the thought that there might be interest in having a joining of choirs and any existing secular choruses in another festive Christmas celebration, this one purely musical. But only two or three churchmen responded to the invitation, and the meeting to which they were invited was also for club leaders and normal school students so that little could be done with respect to the special interests of the churches.

During the afternoon the president of the county federation of clubs had been asked to be chairman of the Christmas festival committee. She had not been at the luncheon meeting so there is no telling what her ideas as to the project were when, after the evening celebration, she told the departing music leader that the festival must be held during his next visit, a month later. Though he explained that his purpose was to help local people to prepare and direct the festival themselves, his next visit being only to help them further along the way, she insisted, saying that next year they may do the whole thing themselves but "this first year we must be sure that it is done as well as possible." She had already arranged for an early meeting of the committee to make

definite plans and set them in motion. Moreover, the Agricultural Extension Service music leader, who had attended every meeting held during the two days, was to come again in a week or two to give further help if it were needed.

The Festival

It began with a procession of about thirty carollers who came from a rear entrance singing the gay "Here We Come A-Carolling." Many of the audience, having learned this carol in our rehearsals, also sang. The carollers in the procession were of all ages and sizes from a four-year-old to a sixty-five year old farmer who had his red lined winter cap turned inside out, and each one carried a wreath or other Christmas greenery. At the head of this gay procession was the Spirit of Joy, a lovely high school girl in appropriate costume. When she reached the steps in front of the middle of the stage, she arose to the second step, beckoned her carolling followers to stand on either side of the steps, and exclaimed:

"I am the Spirit of Joy:
Here at the Christmastide
Where hearts are united,
I come to abide.
Let your candles be lighted,
Your holly be hung,
Your hearth fire be merry,
Your carols be sung."

"In this of all houses
The Christ Child will bide:
Make room for His coming,
Throw the door wide;
Hang your greens for His welcome,
Trim gaily your tree
Put wreaths in your windows,
Follow me, follow me!" *

Then, as she resumed her place in front of the line of carollers, she and they again walked gaily around the hall hanging the wreaths on the walls and distributing the other greenery on window sills, the front of the stage, and the top of the piano while everyone sang "Deck the Hall with Boughs of Holly."

It was at this point that two groups of school children came marching in, each from a separate entrance, one group singing "I Saw Three Ships Come Sailing In" and the other, later, singing the gay Burgundian carol, "Patapan," with its Willie and his drum and its Robin and his whistle leading the procession.

* This poem and much else of the ceremony of hanging the greens and lighting the candles were drawn from the celebration of Christmas carried on at the Y.W.C.A. in Wausau, Wisconsin, each year.

The decorating done, and the Spirit of Joy once more back at the steps, she now called for the lighting of candles, saying:

"We'll touch the taper in our hearts
To the flame of the Advent Star,
And set the light to burn a path
Where the shadowed places are."

"And some who never lift their eyes
To the Star that floods the night
May find their way to Bethlehem
By our friendly taper's light."

Then to each of the two seven-tapered candelabra, set at either side of the curtained stage, went a blue costumed "page," one a boy and the other a girl, each bearing a lighted taper. As the girl lighted a candle, a member of the county drama committee, seated inconspicuously off to the side and front of the audience and half facing the latter, read:

"We light a candle for the light
and wonder in children's eyes
as they greet Christmas morn."

Then, as the boy lighted a candle on his candelabrum, she read another sentence, this one for the fragrance of balsam and pine. And so the candlelighting and reading went on until each of the fourteen candles had been lighted for some joy of Christmas.

Now the high school a cappella choir sang the Bach "Break Forth, O Beauteous Heavenly Light" from behind the closed curtains. Then the audience sang "O Little Town of Bethlehem," after which a shepherd's piping was heard from behind those curtains. The latter then parted, and we saw in dim light five shepherds watching their flocks by night, one of them walking slowly about while the others reclined or sat about a fire. These, of various ages, were the best Christmas shepherds we have ever seen. Three of them were well bearded for the evening and all were in heavy bathrobes and other simple adornment just right for an ancient shepherd's wintry night. When the angel appeared, whom they had indeed never seen before, and chanted the great news, their astonishment was as real a thing as could be seen on a stage, and their movements in awe and reverence were also very convincing. After the angels' Gloria the audience sang as to the shepherds, "O Leave Your Sheep, Ye Shepherds on the Hills." They left to seek the Child while the audience recounted what they had just seen in singing the first three stanzas of "The First Nowell."

The curtains being now closed, the audience sang "It Came Upon the Midnight Clear," thus

incidentally filling the time needed to change the scene. When the manger scene now appeared, Mary was singing the beautiful French "Lullaby of the Christ Child." (She, a rural schoolteacher, was the most beautiful Mary imaginable, but despite much eager effort on her part she could not be sure of the tune so two of the high school girls sang in the wings near her while she sang.) Joseph was excellent also. The audience then sang "Silent Night," during the last stanza of which the shepherds came down an aisle from the rear of the hall on their way to the Child. These men, long accustomed to tending farm animals and walking on rough ground, were again ideal people for their part. Their crooks were tall sunflower stalks. While the shepherds made their obeisance to the Child, the audience sang "Away in a Manger." Then the three kings in the rear of the hall were heard singing their "We Three Kings of Orient Are" as they came toward the manger. Excellent kings they were, with costumes borrowed from a local lodge, and being members of the local Viking Chorus they sang well and with majestic confidence.

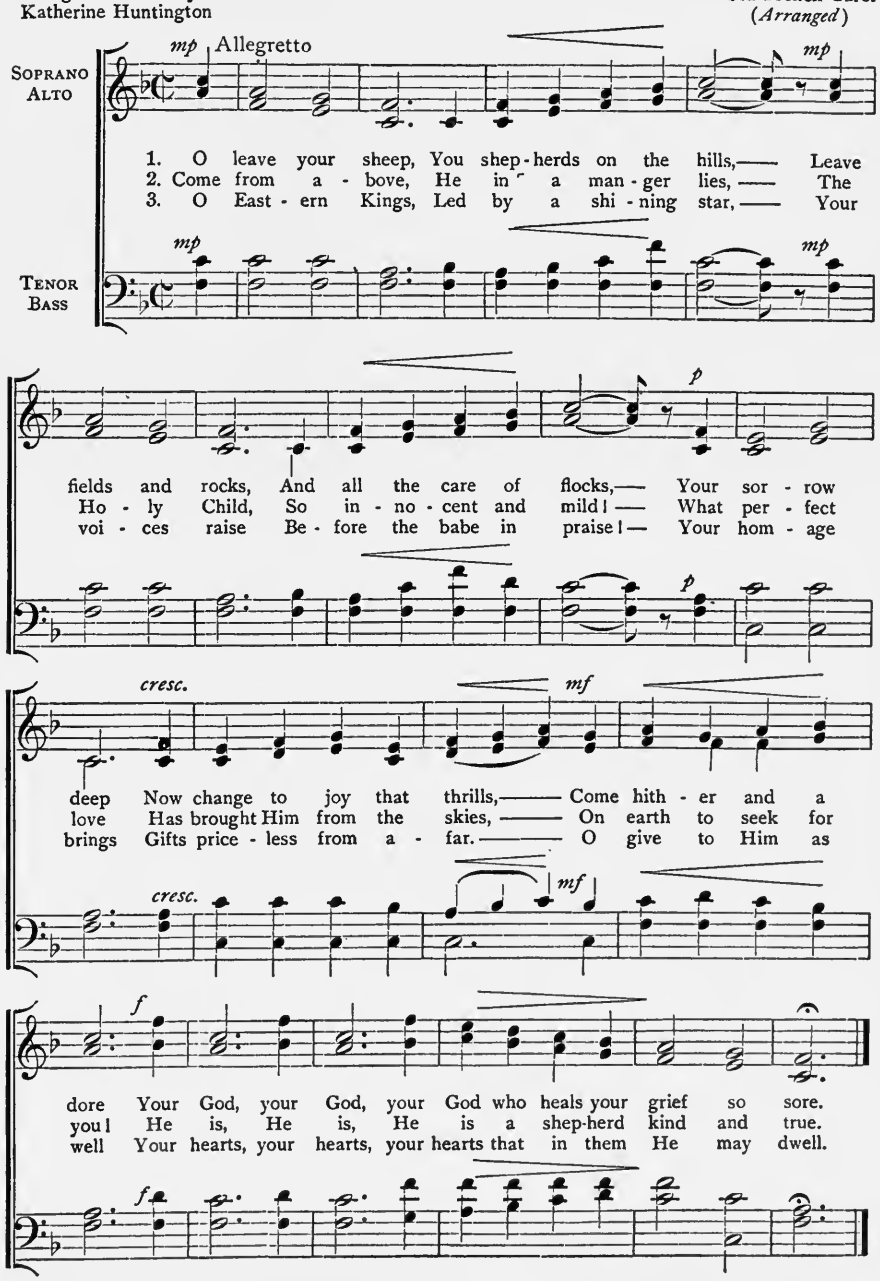
Finally ten of the high school girls, all in lovely white dresses, came also from the rear of the hall, each bearing a lighted candle, as we all sang "Bring a Torch, Jeannette, Isabella." The scene was now complete, holding Mary, Joseph and the manger, the shepherds, the kings and the children, the latter's candles seeming to join in sweet, happy praise those on the still lighted candelabra on either side of the front of the stage. We all

(Continued on page 474)

O leave your sheep

English version by Katherine Huntington

Old French Carol (*Arranged*)


mp Allegretto
Soprano Alto
Tenor Bass
1. O leave your sheep, You shep-herds on the hills,— Leave
2. Come from a-bove, He in a man-ger lies,— The
3. O East-ern Kings, Led by a shi-ning star,— Your
fields and rocks, And all the care of flocks,— Your sor-row
Ho-ly Child, So in-no-cent and mild!— What per-fect
voi-ces raise Be-fore the babe in praise!— Your hom-age
cresc.
mf
deep Now change to joy that thrills,— Come hith-er and a
love Has brought Him from the skies,— On earth to seek for
brings Gifts price-less from a-far.— O give to Him as
f
dore Your God, your God, your God who heals your grief so sore.
you! He is, He is, He is a shep-herd kind and true.
well Your hearts, your hearts, your hearts that in them He may dwell.

The carol presented here has been taken from "16 National Christmas Carols" copyrighted and published by the E. C. Schirmer Music Company, Boston. Used by permission. The complete set may be obtained by remitting forty cents to the publisher.

What They Say About Recreation

"School systems which close buildings at night are not only saving light and heat, they are denying light and heat spiritually."—*Dr. Edwin A. Lee,* Teachers College, Columbia University.

"In the complexities and pressures of modern life, our children's leisure is in grave danger of extinction. So insistent are the many demands upon their time and attention that unless we do plan a so-called leisure program, their leisure is likely to disappear altogether beneath the rushing waves of doing things and going places. Organize leisure we must—or at least we must plan for it. But in so doing we must also be careful to preserve the very essence of leisure—the quality of spontaneity and choice."—*Josetta Frank* in "Children and Their Leisure Activities," *Childhood Education,* June 1939.

"It is the non-commercial and community producing groups existing all across the country that are responding to the desire of the American people for a non-merchandized, personal theatre. It is very largely through them that a national theater is coming into being. They are closer to the people than any professional theater can be and, therefore, at their best they present a truer and more fundamental reflection of American life and thought."—*Gilmore Brown.*

It is significant that in the statement of philosophy of Sun-Yat-Sen, who did so much to create national feeling in China, one of the three items emphasized was, "The people are to enjoy life." The other two were: "The people are to have national loyalty" and "The people are to govern."

"Increased leisure, brought about by the invention of so much machinery, brings another new problem to education. There must be training for the proper use of leisure time and there must be facilities which will enable adults to use their leisure to good advantage."—*Dr. Ben G. Graham,* President of the American Association of School Administrators, N.E.A.

"To very few of us comes the opportunity for adventure in far-off, unexplored lands, but fresh experience that stirs the soul pleasantly is adventure, and all about us lie little-known regions. The old frontiers are gone, but close to our dooryards lie the new frontiers, the preserving and restoring of our plant and animal life. On these frontiers every citizen may become an adventurer." *Mary C. Butler* in *Happy Nature Adventures.*

"Some contemplative freedom is required, and some spiritual insight, to discern and realize, even in the sports we ourselves play, the ardor of the true amateur who, sportive and glad in each moment of action, unperturbed by check or loss, by triumph or victory, delighting in the loyal and generous contest, rises to the creative joy of an art that would express the utmost possibilities of skilled and disciplined play."—*Percy Hughes* in *Journal of Health and Physical Education.*

"No one can look at the world situation today without recognizing the unique function of education in a democracy where the wisdom, the morality, and the vitality of the state, and the freedom, well-being, and happiness of the population rest so directly upon the education of all the people. It may well be doubted if there can be a democracy without free education, or anything else but democracy where education is free."—*Dr. Luther Gulick.*

"If an individual is to be an adequate or a superior adult, successful in his undertakings and well adjusted to the civilization in which he lives, then that person needs to have had a happy, wholesome childhood filled with worth-while activities. And of all the activities of childhood play is the most worth-while. The successful adult is, nine times out of ten, the person who was a successful child, and by successful child we mean not the child who works steadily to prepare for his future maturity, but the child who gets most out of, and puts most into, the life of the present."—*Dr. Josephine Foster* in *Busy Childhood.*

A Christmas Present to Decatur

The Retail Merchants Bureau of the Decatur, Illinois, Association of Commerce each year presents a Christmas gift to the city in the Christmas Village

By R. WAYNE GILL
Superintendent of Public Recreation
Decatur, Illinois

"A CHRISTMAS present to Decatur" is what the holiday shoppers from near and far proclaim the Christmas Village in Central Park, Decatur, Illinois, erected and operated each year by the Department of Public Recreation under the sponsorship of the Retail Merchant's Bureau of the Association of Commerce. The Christmas Village is not a commercial enterprise and no commercial aspect of any description is in any way promoted or linked with the activities of the Village.

The Christmas Village is erected prior to Thanksgiving Day of each year. On the day after Thanksgiving Santa Claus is brought to Decatur, usually by train, and after a parade with appropriate ceremony is installed at the Village where are to be found Santa's Post Office, his Work Shop, and a Marionette Theater. At his Post Office, Santa interviews the children each day, broadcasts daily radio programs over Station WJBL, Decatur, and through the cooperation of the local postmaster children can mail their Santa letters in a regulation mail box, postage free.

In the Santa Workshop, new toys are made and old toys repaired by workmen dressed in the conventional red and white, for the "Christmas Goodfellow Guild," an organization of women who operate a Christmas store for the benefit of needy and underprivileged families.

Santa's Marionette Theater completes the group of buildings, and during productions is a magnet for both young and old. Performances are given at three different periods each week day. Sessions are one hour and a half in length, and four complete performances are given during each session.

Through an agreement of the local Retail Merchants, the Santa Claus at the Village in Central Park is the only Santa in Decatur. In-

With Workshop, Marionette Theater and Post Office, Decatur is ready to meet any Christmas emergency!

dividual stores do not employ men to play Santa, but cooperate in the promotion of the Christmas Village. Parents in the community have been relieved from the task of explaining "why" so many Santas, for in Decatur there is only one. Children hear Santa's voice on the radio broadcasts, and when they meet him face to face and hear him talk they can really believe their eyes.

In the course of two weeks last year Santa received in his post office box over one thousand letters from the children of this and surrounding communities. He held in the neighborhood of four thousand interviews with youngsters, and made twenty-six fifteen minute radio broadcasts during which he would tell of the activities at the Christmas Village and invite his little friends who were listening in to call for a chat. He gave the names of boys and girls who sent letters and on each broadcast read one or two letters over the air. Noise-making toys were used on the broadcasts such as horns, crying dolls, trains, and airplanes. There was always a crowd of boys and girls gathered at the door of the Post Office at broadcasting time, and Santa would usually end his broadcasts by having the children at his headquarters join him in singing Christmas carols.

At Santa's Workshop children may see toys being made by Santa's helpers. All types of new wooden toys are made and old toys are repaired. In connection with the Christmas Village project, five hundred new toys were made, and one thousand old toys were reconditioned. These toys were then distributed by the Goodfellow Guild through their Christmas Store to needy and underprivileged children.

The Marionette Theater, with its variety of shows, furnished thousands of Christmas shoppers, both young and old, a few moments of amusement, fun and relaxation during the rush of the holiday season when everyone seemed bent on catching up with the bewhiskered old gentleman. During the 1938 season the theater presented five different shows. Four of the productions were given during the daytime sessions, and one, the Nativity, a sacred production, was given at night. The day shows included: "The Prologue," "Frau Lumpkin's Kindergarten," "Swingin' Mother Goose," and "Santa's Circus."

A Santa Marionette was the master of ceremonies in all day shows. In "The Prologue" Santa represented America and played host to welcome all his friends from foreign lands. Ten characters made up the cast for the Prologue, bringing greetings to Decatur.

The kindergarten sketch, "Frau Lumpkin's Kindergarten," was a Dutch scene drawn in tulip time in Holland. Santa visited the kindergarten, much to the embarrassment of Frau Lumpkin, in tulip time, "just to check on her girls and boys, and mark in his book either good or poor, and put in his order for his toys." Santa and Frau Lumpkin made many forget their troubles with their acting and lines over whether Frau Lumpkin's chimney should be enlarged or Santa's "great big tummy" reduced.

The outstanding attraction of the Toyland Revue was "Swingin' Mother Goose," which captured the fancy of the crowd all during the season. Mother Goose, geared to swing time, was scored as a "smash hit" from her debut. Opening the scene, Mother Goose appeared old and depressed as she entered on the back of her fowls, who also seemed about ready to call it a day! Old King Cole, Little Boy Blue and Bo-Peep were other characters on whom life was beginning to tell. But Santa, to the delight of the crowds, had a remedy—swing music! Under Santa's direction Little Boy Blue came through with such fine swing tunes as "Toy Trumpet," "Old King Cole," and "Rhythm In My Nursery Rhymes," as the characters fell to trucking and pecking in a fiery jam session which restored their youth.

The final show of the group, "Santa's Circus," was the delight of youngsters and oldsters as well. Featuring a galaxy of trick characters, the ring master paraded the acts in rapid-fire order before an awed and astonished public. The favorites of the circus skit were: the elastic man in top hat, who stretched from six to thirty-six inches in height, his partner Toto, the clown, and the disappearing lady.

"The Nativity, "a sacred production, was shown only at night and was truly a masterpiece in marionette construction, manipulation and lighting. The story of the nativity was written in seven scenes. The characters were: Mother Mary, the Prophet, Joseph, the Three Wise Men, King Herod and the Shepherds. Beautiful sets and lighting effects that portrayed the scenes to the best possible advantage held the large crowds in quiet meditation even after the final scene, "The Prophecy Fulfilled," was reverently blacked out.

The equipment necessary to put on the first production in 1936 amounted to approximately $350.

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"Boystowns" for Cleveland Youth

A large city attacks its crime prevention problem through the organization of "Boystowns"

By FRED KELLY
Division of Recreation
Cleveland, Ohio

SIX POLICE precinct stations in Cleveland are used for crime prevention instead of places in which to incarcerate lawbreakers. These police stations are neighborhood "City Halls" where boys eight to eighteen years of age are carrying on a model self-governing project. The miniature communities are called "Boystowns" and a youthful mayor, councilmen, and judges elected by the citizens of each "town" conduct municipal affairs just as a real city administration runs a city.

More than three thousand boys have become members of "Boystowns" since they were organized last January. They have set up their own courts; they have written their city charters; and with the help of city and WPA recreation supervisors the boys have planned a program of cultural, physical education and craft activities for the coming year. The movement has received enthusiastic support from all juvenile authorities, service clubs, school officials and similar groups in Cleveland who believe this is an effective way of preventing juvenile delinquency.

Experiments similar in some respects to the Cleveland "Boystown" movement have been tried before. Such a plan was started in 1904 at the Hudson (Ohio) Boys' Farm. Hiram House, a settlement house in Cleveland directed by George Bellamy, has supported a program known as "Progress City" during the summer for a number of years. The "Boys' Brotherhood Republic" in Chicago was incorporated in 1914 and is still operating. Cleveland juvenile authorities believe, however, that never before has such a program to combat juvenile delinquency been planned on a city-wide, year-around basis. In these Boystowns all boys are eligible for membership; they make their own rules, mete out punishment according to the dictates of juries composed of their members, and actually control the administration of their affairs. Adults serve only as advisors and must consult with the boys before new plans are adopted or old ones changed.

The Boystown idea in Cleveland is the result of several years' study by police and recreation authorities. These officials realized that the annual cost of crime in the United States, according to the Department of Justice, is about $18,000,000,000—half the national debt. They knew also that seventy-five to eighty per cent of all criminals have previous records as juvenile delinquents. In an effort to correct this appalling condition a crime prevention bureau was organized in the Police Department. An officer particularly adapted to getting along with school children was put in charge. He talked with hundreds of youngsters in the course of conducting safety work and found out who were the leaders of neighborhood gangs. He discovered one major cause of delinquency—lack of any program in school or recreation centers where boys who were natural leaders could command a following except for antisocial enterprises. If it were possible, the officer told his superiors, to give these boys who were leaders the opportunity for leadership in constructive rather than destructive channels, we might be on the way to a real solution of juvenile crime.

Juvenile authorities know that it is misdirected leadership of boys that causes gangs to plunder and rob rather than engage in pursuits making for good citizenship. But the question for decades has been, "How can we encourage leadership in worthwhile activities for a large mass of our neglected youth?"

Housing the Experiment

Last fall the golden opportunity presented itself. In reorganizing the Cleveland Police Department six old precinct stations located in slum areas were abandoned. Civic groups had many suggestions for the use of the buildings. Some wanted settlement houses, others suggested branch libraries or recreation centers. Police and recreation officials, however, had made up their minds on the future of these old buildings. The chance they had been waiting for finally had arrived. Boys' communities with each precinct as its city hall would be organized. Talents for youthful leadership which formerly had been dissipated in delinquent pursuits now could be turned to developing model communities in which boys would

learn good government, self-reliance, and respect for law and order.

The idea took hold immediately. Harold H. Burton, Mayor of Cleveland, appointed three members of his administration to serve as a committee to put the Boystown program into operation. Recreation Commissioner J. Noble Richards and Assistant Safety Director Robert Chamberlin, who had been active in the crime prevention movement among boys, were named; the third committee member was Robert Burri, Assistant Director of the Department of Public Health and Welfare. All three had had experience in dealing with juvenile problems, and each serves a department that is instrumental in carrying out the Boystown program.

Heat, light, water, and the general maintenance of the precinct buildings were continued by the Safety Department. The Recreation Division supervised the boys' activities for the first few months until they were able to take over entirely their local government. The committee decided to place special emphasis on a health program. Were child health properly protected in delinquency areas, the committee felt that the contributing causes of delinquency in the field of physical pathology would tend to be eliminated. The city Welfare Department, therefore, was assigned the task of making periodic health examinations, both mental and physical, and teaching correct health habits.

The Form of Government Adopted

Boystowns' governmental structure is modeled on Cleveland's own municipal administration. Ten elective positions for each "town" consisting of a mayor, seven councilmen, and two judges are proposed by the committee and filled at a general election. The voters are all boys who had been registered for fifteen days prior to the election. In addition to these elective officials, the mayor of each "town" selects a cabinet consisting of a law director, safety director, finance director, service director and welfare director. Other appointees are a city clerk, fire chief and police chief.

Duties of these officers are similar in some ways to those of real city officials. Of course, the same problems do not confront a neighborhood club that stalk most city officials. In the Boystown communities such duties as supervision of a physical education program are an additional duty of the safety director. The director of law looks after office equipment. The cultural development program is under the service director who is also in charge of the general care and upkeep of the buildings and grounds. Each director is charged with the responsibility of a project particularly pertinent to the Boystown program, as well as the normal duties of his position.

In outlining the initial program it was the purpose of the committee to start the boys in their governmental experiment with only the bare essentials. Even the task of drafting a city charter for each "town" was left in the hands of the young officials, although experienced adults were available for advice. They felt that the boys would learn many of the fundamentals of government if they, themselves, wrote their own charter. Moreover, the committee did not attempt to completely furnish or renovate the old precinct stations. The building of furniture and painting of the buildings, the committee believed, would serve as an excellent objective for the first two or three months' operation of Boystowns.

Making the Plan Known

The general plan of procedure was worked out by the mayor's committee before any public announcement was made of the project. Shortly after the first of the year bulletins were posted on the five precinct stations announcing the date of the primary elections and urging all boys in the neighborhood to register so as to be able to vote. Announcements also were made in the public schools. Boys in classes from the fourth grade up through high school were asked to stop in and look over the premises. News of the coming election spread quickly. By the middle of January more than one thousand had registered and heated primary campaigns were being conducted at each "town." Election day was set for February first.

There was nothing immature about the Boystown primary elections. Boys who were leaders soon asserted themselves. To win the nominations, it was explained, a definite platform of what they expected to accomplish must be established. One sixteen-year-old aspirant for mayor told his "citizens," "I'm going to appoint a police chief to make you fellows behave. Not a husky one. That doesn't make a good chief. A good cop is a fellow who is honest and trustworthy." Believe it or not, this boy won the nomination.

The First Election Is Held

Two weeks after the primaries, Boystowns held their first general election. Two candidates were running for each office, and as election day neared the five old precincts took on the atmosphere of a Democratic or Republican convention. Candidates were buttonholing their friends, promising favors and appointments if votes could be swung for them. Platforms were extended to include almost every attraction to citizens of teen age. One boy whose best friend was a candidate for mayor took upon himself the duties of police chief. "When my friend is elected," he said, "I will be appointed police chief, so I might just as well start in now keeping order."

At another Boystown a "dark horse" suddenly entered the running. Feeling the term "dark horse" not descriptive enough he called himself the "black horse." By waging a "write in" campaign he succeeded in winning one of the mayoralty positions.

To discourage too extravagant promises, supervisors of the elections told the candidates that their administrations would have to win re-election or go down to defeat in the next year's election "on their records." This thought served to keep the campaign promises within reason.

In a genuine voting day atmosphere of vigorour electioneering and a profusion of campaign signs, balloting was conducted in an orderly fashion. Six mayors nd the other elective officials were chosen, their ages rangng from fourteen to eighteen. Before being inducted into ofice, all promised to take a eadership in the city's juveile crime prevention program.

Probably no other six boys n Cleveland or America ever vere transported so quickly rom the narrow confines of heir lives to the glaring light f public attention. First local ewspapers, then journals in ther cities, recognizing the niqueness of the Boystown ovement, carried articles and ictures of the new mayors. Mickey Rooney, the juvenile ayor in the Hollywood movie, "Boystown," wired his congratulations. The boys were introduced to the mayor and other prominent persons in the city before a radio microphone. For a time, it seemed that their new positions might interfere with their schooling, that this publicity might completely disrupt their lives. Though it is possible the publicity given the young mayors did give them an undue sense of importance, the glamor served to impress on them the seriousness and responsibility of their positions. There was no doubt in the minds of the boys that the welfare and growth of each Boystown depended upon their individual efforts. The committee, remaining in the background during the introduction of the mayors to city officials, believed that the ceremony would help impress the young officials with their responsibility.

Learning About Government

Soon after the mayoralty election the cabinets of each Boystown were appointed. Arrangements were made for these officers to visit the various city department heads and obtain a glimpse of municipal operation before attacking their own problems. The Boystown mayors spent a morning with Mayor Burton and sat in on a session of the City Plan Commission; council members attended several Cleveland council meetings, and the ten Boystown judges, two from each town, were invited to sit as guest judges on the bench and hear civil and criminal cases. Conferences between Boystown and city cabinet officers were arranged and the function of each city department explained to the boys.

A few weeks after the election three thousand boys were registered and taking part in governing the towns. Even girls of the community were clamoring for admittance. The question of whether or not to admit the girls was left up to the boys, who overwhelmingly voted to bar them!

The enthusiasm of merchants, professional persons, and others in Cleveland for the movement is amazing. Without solicitation, one radio dealer donated a radio to each Boys-

And while we're reading about the boys of Cleveland, let's give a thought to all the boys and girls banded together in the American Junior Red Cross!

town. Members of the Cleveland Bar Association offered their services to help the boys draft a city charter and advise on legal matters. Clubs such as the Kiwanis, Chamber of Commerce, and Rotary invited the Boystown mayors to luncheons where the youths were able to present their problems and ask for aid in the development of each town. Others in the community are taking keen interest. Mrs. Newton D. Baker, widow of the former Cleveland mayor and Secretary of War, has allowed the use of the name "Newton D. Baker" for one of the Boystowns. Tools, lumber, victrolas, three pianos, and furnishings have been donated by individuals who for the first time are taking an interest in the welfare of the boys of their city.

The Program

At the instigation of the Mayor's Committee, a Boystown Mayors' Association has been formed. This Association outlined a program of leisure time activities to be carried on uniformly at each town. The program consists of physical education, social and crafts, cultural activities, and extension of play facilities. With the aid of WPA supervisors and Recreation Department personnel these these four phases of the program are now being developed.

"Although the Boystown movement has not been in operation long enough to determine whether there has been a decrease in juvenile delinquency, reports would indicate that this is the case. Police records show fewer calls for police cruisers to break up gangs of boys loitering on street corners in sections of the city in which 'city halls' are located."

Ball leagues, boxing, wrestling, swimming, and ping-pong teams are organized under the physical education program headed by the Boystown safety director. Teams from the different towns compete and championship matches will be played before all of the "citizens." One of the first resolutions introduced in a Boystown council called for the cooperation of the Cleveland Police Department in removing cell blocks from the building to make room for a gymnasium. The Department lost little time in obliging this governmental body.

Under the social and crafts program, model yacht and airplane building is being taught. Such crafts as metalwork, woodwork, and leathercraft are conducted under competent instructors. The Boystown finance director is in charge and even adult instructors must confer with him in setting up the projects.

The cultural development includes music, glee clubs, dramatic offerings, debates, lectures, and plays suitable for radio productions. A monthly newspaper has been started. Boys from each town report and write sports, political and general news events that take place in their communities. This material is sent to the Recreation Division where a trained newspaperman edits the news and arranges for printing. Members of the Boystowns editorial staffs have been taken through the large Cleveland newspaper plants. Boys writing for the paper, through contact with a veteran newsman, gain a good journalistic groundwork which may well develop into a profession for the more talented.

A radio construction department has been organized. Boys are learning the Morse code and it is hoped that money will be available soon to purchase parts from which a short wave broadcasting station may be built at each town. All broadcasts will be on the some wave length, permitting the boys to broadcast sports events and debates, and even transmit dramatic productions from one town to another.

Some of the Results

Results speak for themselves in the few months the Boystown movement has been under way in Cleveland. A teacher in one of the public schools, in whose civics class one of the Boystown mayors is a pupil, told a member of the committee, "It is remarkable how Jack has shown an increased interest in this class since he was elected to the Boystown office. I believe this experience he gains enables him really to appreciate the governmental problems that we discuss in class."

A "citizen" of one Boystown had a chronic weakness for playing hookey from school. School authorities had not been able to convince him of the necessity for regular attendance. The mayor of his town learned about this disobedience, called the boy before him and reprimanded him. The Boystown police chief called on the boy's parents and successfully secured their cooperation in keeping their son in school. For two months, now, according to school authorities, the wayward youngster has not missed a class.

Six members of the Cleveland Bar took time off from their regular duties to help the boys in

(Continued on page 475)

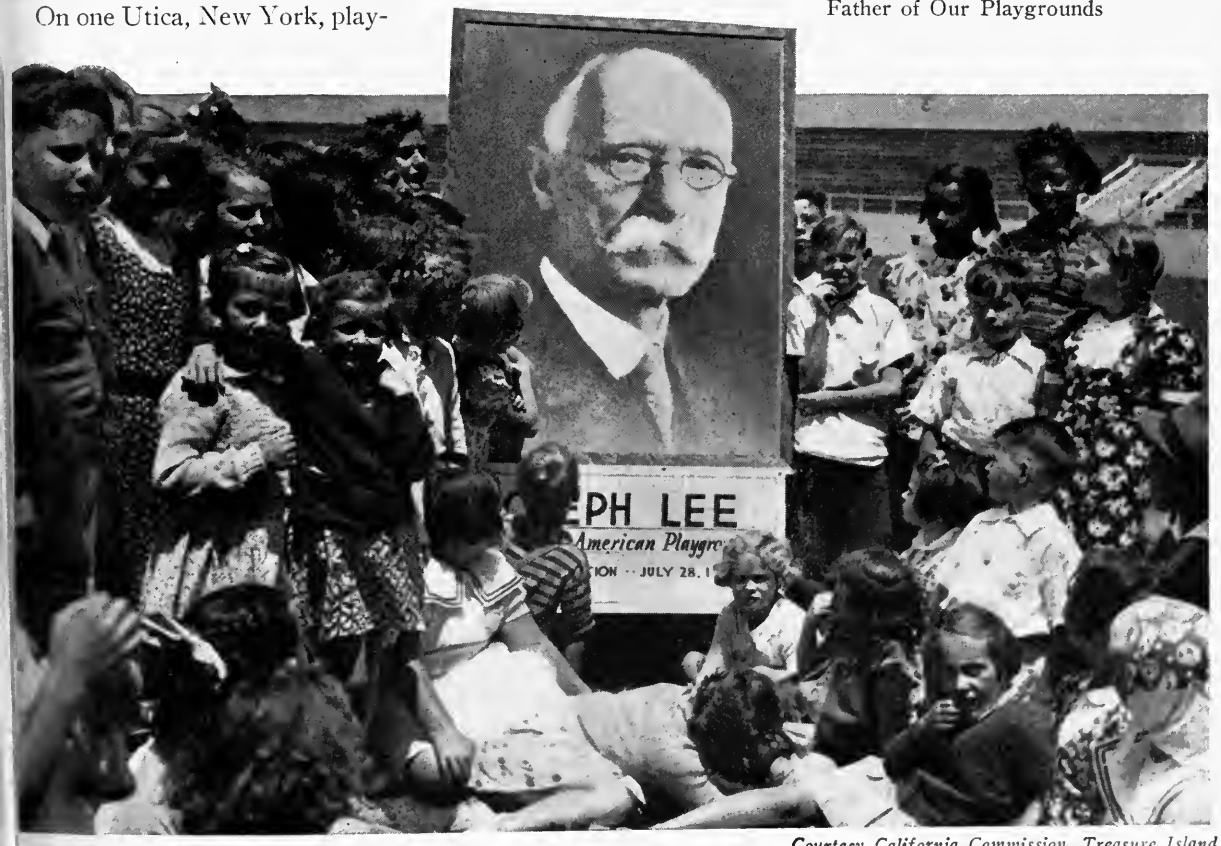
The Spirit of Joseph Lee Day

All over America last summer, children paid tribute to the memory of Joseph Lee in song and story, in prose and poetry, and, above all, in happy play activities

IMAGINE, if you can, the scene shown in this picture occurring on scores of playgrounds in America. The photograph of Joseph Lee may not have been in the center, but in its place was a leader telling the story to groups of children such as this. This leader told of Mr. Lee's childhood and youth, his love of games and sports, his dedication of his life and future to the end that all children everywhere might have a place to play. The children heard of his long and faithful service to the National Recreation Association; how he helped to found it; how in twenty-five years he never missed a meeting of the Board of which he was President. They learned of his simplicity and his greatness, his love of play and his deep serious purposes in life. They caught the impression of a great man whom they could respect and love and in some degree emulate.

On one Utica, New York, playground, a leader with imagination and a gift for teaching told the story of Joseph Lee and then asked the children to write poems about him or to his memory. So many good ones were written that it was decided to print the best of them on a long scroll and send them to the National Recreation Association. The scroll, made of plain green paper, was carefully prepared, and the poems were printed on it in bold letters in ink. The spirit of the occasion and the depth of impression on the children were expressed in these words:

Poetry Scroll
by the
Mary (Playground) Safety Patrols
We the patrols of the Mary Playground
dedicate this Scroll to
JOSEPH LEE
Father of Our Playgrounds



Courtesy California Commission, Treasure Island

To celebrate Joseph Lee Day we
proudly present these poems and essays

. . . . . .

Growth—*by Sam Gigliotti*

Everything, if taken care of, will grow,
As a plant needs water, sunshine, care
So it is with other things.
Playgrounds may easily be likened to a plant,
Only in this instance the plant was an idea,
An idea—even in Joseph Lee's mind and heart.
For water—he used untiring effort,
For sunshine—he used everlasting patience,
For care—he used himself and his associates
Until finally his idea became recognized.
No longer was he its only father.
Foster parents sprang up throughout the nation
Until the idea of Lee's was no longer in infancy.
The playgrounds have grown,
And are continuing to grow,
As only their father Joseph Lee
Would wish them to grow.

. . . . . .

Not Merely a Name—*by Frank Costello*

What does the name Joseph Lee mean to you?
To me it stands for greatness,
It teaches me the lesson of success by hard work.
For Joseph Lee met many obstacles;
But overcame them all,
His dream of playgrounds for children came true.

. . . . . .

A Noble Monument—*by Frances Krupa*

Playgrounds today are living monuments
To a man who spent his life only that they might exist;
To a man who loved children with his whole being;
To a man blessed with insight into the future world's need
Especially for its children,
That man—may we honor him—was Joseph Lee.

. . . . . .

Thanks—*by Marion Farrelli*

To Joseph Lee we offer thanks,
Ever mindful of his devotion to children,
Of his ever persevering efforts in their behalf,
Until he reached his goal
Playgrounds for children.

. . . . . .

What greater results could any playground leader expect than that some children should sense and understand the growth of the playground movement, could realize that Joseph Lee was more than a mere name, that the playgrounds were monuments to him and his work and that they should be thankful for his devotion to the interests of little children "until he reached his goal."

The spirit of the Joseph Lee Day celebrations was shown in the interest and hearty participation in the preparation and carrying out of the program. Mrs. Roosevelt in her column "My Day" said,

> "Last week on July 28, the recreational authorities under the leadership of the National Recreation Association celebrated the second national Joseph Lee Day, in memory of the father of the playground movement. He devoted fifty years of his life and much of his fortune to the cause of recreation for young people, which is almost as important as food, housing, medical care and schooling. Therefore the use of this day to call the attention of the public to the recreation movement and to keep Joseph Lee's memory green seems to me worth remembering."

Governor Olson of California in a state proclamation said,

> "Safe and happy play for children; recreation and adventure for youth, and adequate leisure time for adults—all are of vital importance to the vigor, vitality and welfare of our citizens.
>
> "It is therefore fitting and desirable that we set aside a period to be observed as 'Recreation Week in California,' and it is also fitting and proper that during that period we pay homage to the memory of Joseph Lee of Boston, the 'Father of Playgrounds' who devoted much of his life to the development of the playground and recreation movement in the United States."

Mayors in different parts of the country issued proclamations calling for the observance of the day and gave every assistance in making a successful observance possible.

The press, as usual, gave excellent support to the program in heralding the approach of the day and in reporting its activities. Mrs. Roosevelt's statement was widely syndicated. The close cooperation of local papers with the leaders of the recreation movement called for large commendation.

As one glances over the programs of the various celebrations their joyous spirit seems to speak of a glad and happy day — play in memory of Joseph Lee. Let your imagination play over these events and you will see thousands of children happy and free, and parents proud and glad to have a part in the day. You will see play leaders and directors who are conscious of leading whole communities into better living relationships. You will picture mothers' and daughters' teas with short presentations of the history of Joseph Lee

and the play movement; fathers' and sons' nights with games, dramatic skits and refreshments; doll shows and parades, pet parades; girls' play day affairs; music—vocal and instrumental; carnivals, the very names of which conjure up happy memories; community nights; and—dear to all boys' hearts—rodeos. A day like that on a playground is a day to be remembered, and when conducted with the historical background of Joseph Lee's life and the days of the early sandbox gardens, the occasion gains significance indeed.

Two inter-city events that have been reported should be noted for their widespread influence in interpreting the importance of recreation as well as observing the memory of Joseph Lee. In Westchester County, New York, a thousand children gathered from a dozen communities to celebrate the day. Practically every activity used on the playground of the county was demonstrated during the day before the spectators who watched from the great memorial stadium.

The celebration at the Golden Gate Exposition in Treasure Island gathered children from the cities around San Francisco Bay. (The picture used on first page was taken in this celebration.) Not only the residents of these surrounding cities saw the activities, but visitors from all parts of the country attended.

Mr. Charles W. Davis, Administrator of Recreation, California Recreation Building, Golden Gate International Exposition, writes, "A great deal of interest was manifested on the part of the newspapers throughout the West, because July 28 was officially designated as Joseph Lee Day on the Island. Many of them inquired about the background of Joseph Lee to run stories concerning him and the tie-up with our program in the local papers. . . . One of the pictures taken by the press bureau in Treasure Island was submitted to practically all newspapers in California."

It is not known how many cities observed Joseph Lee Day for no special clipping service was retained. From scores of letters, clippings and reports, it is obvious that the celebrations were scattered all over the country and that the quality of programs was generally high. We know enough to feel sure that the observance of the day has left its imprint on the lives of thousands of children and doubtless will deeply affect the lives and service of scores of recreation executives.

The spirit of the day was climaxed when Dr. John H. Finley, who succeeded Joseph Lee as President of the National Recreation Association, left his vacation home in New Hampshire and came to New York against doctor's orders to broadcast over N.B.C. at the close of the day's ceremonies. That act was characteristic of him and of Joseph Lee, for the desire to honor Joseph Lee was dominant in spite of health handicaps.

After reviewing the historical facts of Joseph Lee's life, Dr. Finley said, "In the book of the prophet of Zechariah it was promised that a happy time would come to the city, which is called the City of Truth, and the outstanding reasons for rejoicing were that old men and old women would have their lives prolonged and that the streets 'would be full of children playing.' That was written before the coming of the swift cars of our times. Joseph Lee has been called a prophet, and the word of his prophecy which he had the joy to see fulfilled in his day, was that every child should have a safe place in which to play.

"When he became President of the Playground Association, there were only 1,244 playgrounds. There were in the year of his death nearly 10,000. In flying across the continent, I had most hope for the future in seeing not only the churches and the schools, but also the playgrounds. They are together the best promise for the future. Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton—and the battles for democracy are won on our fields of play, as well as in our churches and schoolrooms—these places of joyous free life.

"There is a French word 'joli' which in its original and highest use meant 'full of life and spirit.' It came to have a less constructive definition which found a synonym in our word 'jolly.' But if we were to coin a noun in our own speech that had the higher significance, we should take the name of our President, 'Joe Lee.' He was and is the incarnation, the impersonation, of that fullness of life and spirit which is suggested by the word recreation.

"Someone who knew him well has pictured him as Greatheart in *Pilgrim's Progress*. 'And now looking up, they (Greatheart and the little boy

(Continued on page 476)

Readers of *Recreation* may wish to know that copies of the December 1937 issue of the magazine, which was devoted to the life of Joseph Lee and to tributes to him by friends and associates, are still available and may be secured from the National Recreation Association.

Lighting for Night Tennis

Compiled by RUSSELL BARTHELL
Bureau of Municipal Research and Service
University of Oregon

THE GROWING interest in night athletic events has led a number of cities to provide lighting facilities for tennis. Ten of the twelve cities in the United States of between 300,000 and 500,000 population have made available information on this subject. Four of these cities—Portland, Jersey City, New Orleans, and Washington, D. C.—provide outdoor night tennis facilities for the public. Seattle has plans drawn for two courts and has an indoor court at present. Indianapolis, Louisville, Minneapolis, and Rochester do not provide such facilities, nor does Newark, although the Park Commission of Essex County in which Newark is located maintains illuminated tennis courts. Among the cities of the Pacific Northwest of over 100,000 population, Portland now provides such facilities and Seattle has plans drawn. Spokane and Tacoma have made no installations, having dropped plans for two such courts on advice of neighboring Canadian city officials that damp air is bad for rackets at night.

Information is also available for twelve other cities that have public night tennis courts. These include Binghamton, Denver, Houston, and New York City; two Florida cities—Jacksonville and Orlando; and six California cities—Beverly Hills, Los Angeles, Oakland, Palo Alto, Pasadena, and Santa Monica.

The information received is tabulated in the table which appears on the following page.

Types of Installation and Costs

Summarizing the information as to type of installation, materials used, and equipment, it may be said that two general types of installation lay-out are used. Four California cities, Los Angeles, Beverly Hills, Pasadena, and Santa Monica, and Denver, Colorado, suspend the lights lengthwise over the center of the court. The remainder space lamps around the court or courts in varying combinations. Representative of this second group, Palo Alto reports that it has used several arrangements in spacing lighting standards and that the local tennis players prefer one light opposite each end of the net and the other four at the corners of the court, all being outside of the playing area. New Orleans has eighteen courts that are grouped in series of three, and each group is lighted with four 2,000-watt lamps. However, their new installation now being erected on fifteen adjoining courts provides for separate illumination of each court with eight 1,000-watt lamps.

In cities that report total cost of installation these costs range from $200 to $600 per court. (See column 3 of table.) Three cities report only equipment costs. Poles are a major item of cost which varies considerably not only with the type of pole used but also with the method of running wires and the type of other equipment. A number of cities report that labor has been furnished by the Works Progress Administration.

Lamps used most commonly are 1,000 and 1,500 watts, although Los Angeles uses 2,500-watt lamps on some of its installations. Maximum wattage per court varies from 3,000 to 9,000.

Fees and Charges

Amount. Eleven of the seventeen cities listed in the table charge for night tennis. Jersey City and Portland make no charge, Seattle is undecided, and no information is available on Birmingham and Orlando. New York City requires a $3 fee for a season permit to play on any of the city courts and no additional fee is charged for night courts. The remainder charge a flat rate regardless of whether singles or doubles are played. This varies from Pasadena's fee of 25 cents for forty minutes to 75 cents per hour in Washington, D. C. The most frequent rate is 25 cents per half-hour. Beverly Hills, Houston, New Orleans, and Washington

The Bureau of Municipal Research and Service of the University of Oregon has made a study of the lighting of tennis courts for night play in a number of cities. Information was received directly from recreation officials in all the cities except Birmingham, Jacksonville and Orlando, for which the National Recreation Association supplied data. Through the courtesy of the Bureau we are presenting sections of the report. Anyone wishing the complete report may secure a copy upon order and remittance of twenty-five cents to the Bureau of Municipal Research and Service, Fenton Hall, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon.

NIGHT TENNIS COURTS IN FIFTEEN AMERICAN CITIES

City	1930 Population	No. of Cts.	Cost per Ct.	Max. w. per Ct.	FEES			Closing Time	Length of Season
					Day	Night	Method of Collection		
Beverly Hills *	17,429	13	$477	7,000	15¢ a person	60¢ per h.	Attendant	11:00	12 Mo.
Birmingham	259,678	2	250	3,000	.....	.....	.....	....	....
Denver *	287,861	4†	500	5,000	No	25¢ per ½ hr.	Meter	11:00	6 Mo.
Houston	292,352	10	200	6,000	Yes	50¢ per h.	Attendant	10:30	12 Mo.
Jacksonville	129,549	3	...	4,000	.....	40¢ per h.	.....	....	12 Mo.
Jersey City	316,715	5	400	6,000	No	No	No	10:00	12 Mo.
Los Angeles * 1,238,048		39	400	8,000	No	25¢ per ½ hr.	Meter	11:00 or later	12 Mo.
New Orleans	458,702	33	666**	8,000	25¢ per h.	50¢ per h.	Attendant	10:00	12 Mo.
New York 6,930,446		10	...	6,000	$3 season permit	Included in daytime fee	Attendant	Depends on use	6 Mo.
Oakland	284,063	10	500	9,000	No	25¢ per ½ hr.	Meter	10:30	12 Mo.
Orlando	27,330	5	100‡	8,000	.....	.....	.....	....	....
Palo Alto	13,652	6	600	9,000	No	25¢ per ½ hr.	Meter	11:00	12 Mo.
Pasadena *	76,086	11	300	6,000	No	25¢ per 40 m.	Meter	10:30	12 Mo.
Portland	301,815	19	...	4,000	No	No	No	10 or 11	6 Mo.
Santa Monica *	37,146	5	150‡	7,500	No	25¢ per ½ hr.	Meter	10:00	12 Mo.
Seattle	365,583	2	338	9,000	No	?	?	10:00	6 Mo.
Washington, D. C...	486,809	10	230	3,000	40¢ per h.	75¢ per h.	Attendant	11:00	6 Mo.

* Installation suspended lengthwise over center of court.
† Includes metered courts only.
** Estimate for equipment only, based on 15 court battery in construction.
‡ Estimate for equipment cost only.

also charge for day use, and Oakland has five courts for which there is a daytime reservation charge.

Method of Collection. Five California cities and Denver, Colorado, use an automatic prepayment time meter. Collection of fees by coin meters is reported by several cities to be the most practical procedure. Denver officials report that "we find the use of meters meets with the approval of the players both as to rate for playing and type of equipment and construction of our courts." It appears that not all of the coin meters have proved satisfactory, but there is at least one satisfactory meter on the market, according to reports.

The cities listed in the table that use attendants for fee collections also make a charge for day play; thus similar collection methods have been extended to night courts. In Washington, tickets are issued and fees collected at a booth located at the courts and tickets may be obtained two weeks in advance. Houston has an attendant on duty from 6 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. No meters are used and they have been considered impractical for Houston. New Orleans groups its night courts together at the city park and tickets are issued at the tennis club house which is next to the courts. This method is reported to be practical and economical. The city is now providing approximately one hundred lockers for men and women players, which will be rented at a nominal fee. Beverly Hills collects fees through a regularly employed attendant, who is paid 60 cents per hour. The attendant also inspects players for proper dress. Nine of the courts are on a reservation basis, which is reported to add to their popularity.

Revenues and Costs. In most instances revenues approximate maintenance costs including lamp renewals. Cost of electric power is a major operating expense and varies according to local rates and load factors. Los Angeles considers its night

A lighted tennis court which was in operation more than ten years ago in a mid-western city

courts to be wholly self-supporting, including investment retirement. The length of the tennis season would have a definite relationship to fixed charges, such as installation costs, but its relation to maintenance costs would be less pronounced. The total amount of revenue would be based on participation. This is discussed in more detail in the last section of this report. Comments by recreation officials on the relationship of revenues to costs are summarized as follows:

Beverly Hills reports that on nine reservation courts there was a total 1938 revenue from night and day play of $11,000, with a total maintenance cost of $7,000.

Denver reports that 1938 revenue of $372.50 took care of maintenance costs.

Houston estimates that the revenue from night play in 1938 was in excess of maintenance costs.

Jacksonville figures electric current costs at approximately 50 per cent of income.

Los Angeles collected approximately $9,000 from night tennis in 1938. About 50 per cent of maintenance costs was for electric power, leaving an ample sum for maintenance and investment retirement.

Oakland's night courts brought in $1,527.50 in 1938 and cost a total of $1,645.33, which represents $645.33 for electricity and about $1,000 for other maintenance, including lamp replacement, repairs to electrical equipment, and servicing.

Palo Alto received $379 in revenue for 1938. Costs for electric current are estimated at $210, leaving $169 to cover maintenance cost plus interest on the investment. Ten dollars per year per court is estimated for electrical upkeep.

Santa Monica's five night courts were placed on a fee basis April 26, 1938, and produced $495.25 in revenue by December 31. Revenues are considered ample to take care of all costs including lamp renewals.

Washington, D. C., received $1,658.25 in revenue during 1938 from night tennis and attendants employed during night hours were paid $628.65.

Advisability and Acceptability. Recreation officials have commented as follows on the charging of fees for tennis facilities:

Beverly Hills: "We have found that a fee is acceptable, and agreeable to all concerned. Especially when reservations are available. The player seems to enjoy the pride of possession of a court after a small fee has been paid. Courts so operated amount almost to a club membership situation, and an atmosphere is created around the courts of a high social order. (Certain courts are reserved for public school students after school hours for free play; otherwise children are charged 5 cents per person per hour.) It appears that some method should be employed on public courts, whereby the 'tennis hound,' the fellow who likes to play four, five or six hours a day, should be kept moving along. Cliques of excellent players develop and rotate courts among themselves, preventing the person who would like to play now and then from getting much benefit from public courts. An attendant should be in charge of tennis courts and a small fee should be charged in order to pay salaries and overhead."

Denver: "We find the use of meters meets with the approval of the players both as to rate for playing and type of equipment and construction of our courts."

Houston: "The tennis public is in favor of charges for night and day tennis for it means better conditioned courts. I think in night tennis the public easily will see the extra costs and will be most willing to help defray expenses."

Indianapolis: "We have never at any time charged a fee for the use of our courts. The local tennis playing public being accustomed to free play would not, in my opinion, agree to a fee even though we provide illuminated courts."

Los Angeles: "The lighting of tennis courts was in response to the demand of the tennis playing public for longer playing hours, the theory being that if existing courts can be put to greater use to satisfy the players, additional courts need not be built. It also follows that spreading out the demand through the evening hours of the week lessens the play over a week end, evenings and week ends being the time when the majority of the adults are at leisure."

The public in general expects to pay for specialized services, particularly where such services are exclusively set aside for an individual or a group. Night lighted metered courts are reported to be generally acceptable in Los Angeles and there is a constant demand for their installation.

New Orleans: "We find no objection from tennis players in paying the nominal fee we charge. In a measure it gives the players a sense of responsibility and when the fixed charge is so much per hour they know they must vacate the courts when their time is up. If there were no charges we believe there would be endless arguments and little control of the players, but as it is now, they know that no favoritism is exercised, that first call for a court is first served, regardless of who it is."

New York City: "If we were to illuminate other tennis areas where there is a large demand for night play, a fee would be charged which I am sure would be acceptable to the tennis playing public."

Oakland: "By equipping tennis courts for night play, a possible three additional hours is added to the playing period, at a small additional cost. The players seem glad to pay for the additional service."

Palo Alto: "There should be no hesitancy in charging a fee for use of lighted tennis courts that are kept up in good shape. The initial cost for a first class lighting installation is a considerable amount. Reasonable people cannot but realize this and when a charge is made for its use (if only a nominal one) they better appreciate the service."

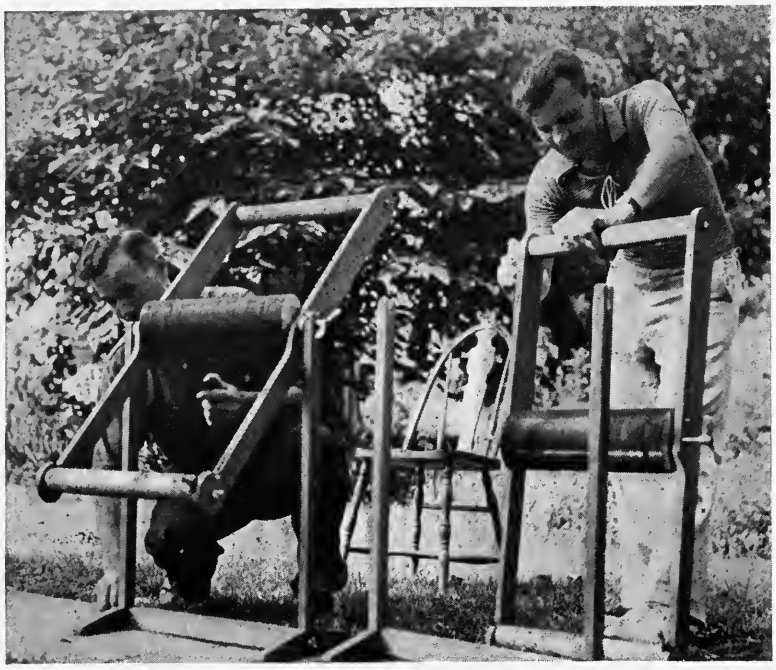
Santa Monica: "Prior to April 26, 1938 we had been furnishing lights free from dark until 10:00 P. M. and we found that the courts were being held almost every night by youngsters who could do their playing during the day time. This kept the regular tennis enthusiasts, who worked all day, from night play. These folks welcomed the meters, in as much as it kept the younger people off the courts at night as they did not have the necessary quarters (25¢). It also saves the city quite a large light bill each month."

Washington, D. C.: "The cost of lighting and maintaining these courts in good condition without expense to the taxpayer makes it necessary to charge a fee for their use. The making of such a charge was readily accepted by the tennis playing public in Washington."

Length of Season, Closing Hours

In all of the southern cities listed night tennis is played the year round. The play is heavier dur-

(Continued on page 476)



Courtesy Oglebay Park Institute

Miners of West Virginia constructing the wooden parts of looms on which their wives weave scarfs, luncheon sets, purses, neckties, and many other useful and ornamental articles which can be placed on the market for sale.

An Arts and Crafts Fair

In the region around Wheeling, West Virginia, are clustered many nationality groups, each with rich traditions, culture, and handicraft skills. Knowing that these heritages might vanish through lack of appreciation and protection, the Oglebay Park Institute determined to hold an Arts and Crafts Fair which would encourage the production of contemporary handicrafts using indigenous materials and design. This handicraft fair, representing the work of practicing craftsmen in the Wheeling area, was held last fall at Oglebay Park. Local crafts groups, youth organizations, educational institutions, individual craftsmen, and many cultural and nationality groups assisted in the arrangements, and the displays showed a diversity of artistic and creative ability.

Because of the nature of the exhibit, planning the fair was the biggest problem. Craftsmen had to work for months in order to contribute a finished example of their skill for the fair. Long before the opening date, the idea was presented at a meeting of the Oglebay Museum Association, an organization of volunteers interested in the museum phase of the Oglebay Institute program. Developments such as the home craft movement in New Hampshire were outlined and preliminary groundwork started on plans for exhibiting home crafts products and folk arts.

Following this meeting, Herbert J. Sanborn, Institute staff member in charge of arts and crafts, and Mrs. Robert M. Browne, Jr., chairman of the crafts committee of the Museum Association, called upon presidents of crafts clubs, individual craftsmen, and leaders of foreign groups. Contacts with craft groups were easy to establish as the majority of them were affiliated with the Institute. They uncovered a startling variety of foreign cultural groups who had migrated into the district in the latter part of the nineteenth century because of the industrialization of the steel mills and the need for labor in the coal fields as well as in the mills. Syrians, Ukrainians, Bohemians, Croatians, Greeks, Czechoslovakians and other nationality groups signified their willingness to participate in the fair.

After obtaining pledges of cooperation from national groups and crafts people, the scope of the exhibit was established. It was to be threefold: nationality handicrafts, assembled with the cooperation of nationality groups and individuals with nationality background in the Wheeling area; old time crafts, including coverlets, weaving, hand needlework, glass, wooden implements, costumes, and folk arts; and contemporary crafts of the region, displaying pottery, sculpture, figurines, wood carving, metal work, weaving, and needlework.

Some of the outstanding special events at Oglebay Park have included an Easter Sunrise service, a high school music festival, an Arbor Day celebration, a hobby fair, a Panhandle autumn festival and regional Four-H Club fair, tennis tournaments, swimming meets and exhibitions, amateur theatricals, radio programs from the park, and a Tri-State Farm and Home program.

The large carriage barn at the park, over 125 years old, was partitioned into booths with the aid of the WPA Museum Extension Project. The floor plan was drawn, and booths marked and assigned. Copies of the plans were sent to the participating organizations, and the arrangement of the exhibits was left to the ingenuity of the exhibitors. Each booth, however, was to be arranged to contribute to the general theme and educational purpose in building a wide interest in appreciation of handicraft. Contacts through periodic visits and meetings with exhibitors were established to check on the progress of their plans. Suggestions of the park representatives in arrangement, and their aid in the labelling of objects, kept uniformity.

The fair opened with exhibits from the Oglebay Arts and Crafts League, the Boy and Girl Scouts, Ohio County Museum Extension Project WPA, Ohio Valley Camera Club, West Liberty State Teachers' College, department stores, the needlework department of the Women's Exchange, Ohio Valley Home Craft Club, and the Art Club of Wheeling.

The section displaying the crafts of nationality groups was rich in design and fine workmanship. It was composed of craftsmanship brought from the homelands as well as articles made in America. The nationality craftsmen participating were famous as elaborate whittlers—their displays ran from wooden chains to a "Life of Christ" with 250 figures — wood carvers, potters, jewelers, glass blowers, weavers, rug makers, and needleworkers.

Another section showed processes from raw material to the finished article: wool, vegetable dye materials, basket fibers, pine needles, leather, cotton, linen, and pottery. Calling attention to the history, early processes, and present day use, the wool exhibit was of special significance. During the nineteenth century the panhandle region of West Virginia and adjacent territory in Ohio and Pennsylvania had the reputation of being the finest wool producing section in the country. The story of wool attracted so much attention that part of the display remains in the Mansion Museum at the park as a permanent exhibit.

The booths were staffed with guides who explained nationality customs and use of tools. They also took charge of the sale of pastries and homemade articles. The exhibits, though colorful and carefully labelled, became much more effective through explanation, personal stories, and demonstration by craftsmen. There were demonstrations of spinning, weaving, glass blowing, knitting, and basket making.

Four nationality nights presented folklore through music, dancing, narration, and drama. The Quadrangle, formed by the stalls at the rear of the carriage barn, became a natural informal theater with an entrance through the exhibition area. The Greek, Croatian, Syrian, Bohemian, and Ukrainian groups were represented. Most of the members of these units had participated during the past ten years in various festivals of nations, folk festivals, and nationality picnics at Oglebay Park and were eager to participate in the nationality nights. The

A woman from Czechoslovakia weaves on a loom which has been built by her husband

Greek and Croatian group presented dances from Greek mythology, including the Dance of the Muses, of Apollo, and of the Three Graces. The Syria-Lebanon nationality night featured a dramatic presentation, and the Bohemians demonstrated native folk dances.

Four objectives have been accomplished by the correlation of the crafts for the inspection of the general public. First, the public has a more complete conception of the folk arts of the valley. Second, despite the industrialization of the area, the exhibit shows that interest in fine handwork has not died out. Third, the fair has developed a keener appreciation of crafts by arousing in visitors a desire to own the articles and by making them available for purchase. Purchasing, of course, has given the craftsman an added incentive to work. Fourth, through bringing together the achievements of craftsmen, the work of the individual craftsman improves, because he is able to compare his work with others, perhaps discovering new methods by observation of the work of others. In line with the objective of encouraging contemporary handicrafts, the skilled work of foreign groups of the region, together with craft work in the early tradition, give a rich and varied background for the inspiration of the contemporary craftsman.

Camps at Oglebay Park

Arts and crafts comprise only one of the many activities recreational and educational in scope which are conducted at Oglebay Park. Last summer the Park was host to three camps — the Caddy Camp, the Ohio County 4-H Camp, and the Ohio Valley High School Music Camp.

The Caddy Camp made it possible for some fifty boys who partially earned their way by caddying to enjoy camp experience. In order to assure the permanence of the camp, the Golf Club sponsored a dance at Oglebay, the proceeds of which cover some of the camp expenses. The boys were quartered in one of the old CCC camp barracks and they followed a regular routine. Divided into squads, they alternated in their work as caddies, weeded greens, played, and learned handicraft.

The Four-H campers, 120 boys and girls between 13 and 20 years of age, enjoyed a week at the Park under the supervision of twenty leaders. Leather work, membership in their camp orchestra, swimming, rope making, folk dancing, and outdoor games occupied the time of the Four-H campers.

The directors for this annual camp are employed by the extension division of the West Virginia University, and the members of the county Farm Women's Clubs donate time to prepare meals for the youngsters.

A third camp at Oglebay Park, the Ohio Valley High School Music Camp, was sponsored by the Ohio Valley Music Educators' Association. Vocal and instrumental sessions were planned for the young people who attended the camp. The Ohio Valley Music Camp Chorus, composed of thirty-five boys and girls at the vocal session, presented programs at the Oglebay Park outdoor stage preceding the regular Sunday vesper services. About fifty students enrolled for the instrumental session.

Music is a part of the regular program at the park. Among the features this summer was a rhythmic dance recital together with a concert by the Ohio Valley A Cappella Chorus. The Wheeling Symphony Society Orchestra presented regular Thursday evening concerts in the Oglebay Amphitheater. Friends of Music, the organization which sponsors the orchestra, supplied outstanding soloists for summer recitals.

Sigmund Spaeth, of radio "Tune Detective" fame, was master of ceremonies at the second annual Barber Shop Quartet Contest. Entries were restricted to non-professional male quartets, resident or employed in Ohio Valley. Although any instrument could be used to obtain pitch, the quartets rendered their songs unaccompanied. Each quartet had to be named and could wear costumes, provided all four members dressed alike. Awards were given after each barber shop quartet sang two selections, one from any source and the other one of the old time songs on the list made out by a staff member of Oglebay Institute.

The Oglebay Institute Activities Bulletin for 1938, recently released in printed form, contains a summary of participation in arts, crafts and exhibits, camps, conservation, music, rural activities, nature study and physical education. The report shows to what extent the arts, crafts, and exhibits program has broadened and dove-tailed into many worthwhile community activities. It also reveals that this program embodies far more than occasional exhibits of beautiful or interesting objects, and that it helps promote an understanding and appreciation of local and regional history through visual aids. Further, it ties together the efforts of local artists and craftsmen.

The Growth of Community Centers on Cape Cod

Cape Cod is a storied land. The beginnings of New England are to be traced here. And here there is rich soil for the growth of year-round recreation.

By JOHN BRADLEY
Recreational Supervisor, WPA
Cape Cod, Massachusetts

BARNSTABLE COUNTY—and that means all of Cape Cod—is essentially no different from other American communities. Its commercial life is mainly concerned with vacationers who come to the Cape during the summer. But its native population is typical, and faces the same problems of education, budgets, taxes and depressions that trouble us all. To the thousands of visitors who come to the Cape for the summer season, it may have little reality as a year-round colony. But our peninsula (it has really been an island since the Canal was dug laterally across its base) is very much alive from November to May.

Contrary to widespread belief, Cape Cod is not one isolated New England coastal village, but a tongue of land that stretches some seventy miles into the Atlantic Ocean southeast of the port of Boston. In width, the Cape varies from twenty to one mile at the narrowest part. The county seat is at Barnstable, which this year celebrates its three hundredth anniversary. In addition to the county seat there are 142 other towns and villages grouped around the main centers of population: Hyannis, the largest; Provincetown, of art fame; and Falmouth-Woods Hole, the jumping-off place for Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard Islands. Cape Cod is much larger in area than is generally supposed, and any problem concerning it is correspondingly multiplied in scope.

The major part of the Cape's revenue is from its summer visitors. Aside from this, it is an agricultural community specializing in cranberries. Metropolitan markets draw much of their fish from the Cape, and a good grade of moulding sand is shipped. But these economic considerations do not alter our basic status as a reasonably normal group of people. The problem of native recreation is as important here as elsewhere in spite of the fact that our business is concerned with recreation. What has the native element of Cape Code done about it?

We must bear in mind that Cape Cod is still a rural community. None of its towns, busy as they are, can in any sense of the word be called metropolitan; they are simply clearing houses for the vast majority who live in the surrounding country. Here, as in all rural districts, life has undergone an important change in the last century. The industrial revolution has done its work (both literally and figuratively) as efficiently on Cape Cod as anywhere. More work is being done in a great deal less time, and at the expense of intellect rather than of brawn. Desirable as this may be, there is yet an important discrepancy. Man has succeeded in speeding up many processes, even organic ones. But he has not increased the speed of the earth's rotation, so that there are still twenty-four hours in a day. Play to fill leisure hours was once a luxury. Now it is a necessity because leisure is no longer the sole property of the rich.

In this analysis we are not pioneers. The cause which underlies the trend toward organized recreation has long been recognized. But with reference to Cape Cod as a specific locality the cause has had to be restated, since only the well-informed are aware that Cape Cod is in better-than-average social condition. The natural result should be better-than-average progress. We think that we have responded well in proportion to the need.

Have you ever thought of what happens at Cape Cod during the winter months? Mr. Bradley assures us that the fact the Cape is a vacation resort does not prevent it from having problems of budgets and taxes, and of recreation for the resident population of 36,000 people. And he tells us an interesting story of Cape Cod from November to May.

What we have already done is the result of an experiment at Cotuit, a village with a year-round population of about 800. Now this may not, beside the larger and more central towns, seem the place to

Photo by Leslie Love, Model Yacht Club, Essex County, N. J.

Boats invariably come to mind in thinking of Cape Cod. But model "railroading" is a popular recreational activity at the community centers throughout the winter.

look for such beginnings. It is by no means the largest town on the Cape. Nevertheless, the impetus that has since caused five other towns to establish recreation centers came from this place.

The work began in 1935. In a none-too-adequate attic of the grammar school (enrollment 75), interested townspeople managed to install two tables for table-tennis, space for cowboy hockey, a thirty foot skiball bowling alley, shuffleboard, pool table and two checker tables. There was also space for a boxing ring and wrestling mat, medicine ball, punching bag, and table croquet. All this in the cramped, poorly lighted and ventilated (and for the most part unheated) attic. Mere aggregations of equipment do not make a dynamic recreation program, but they are usually the nucleus around which such programs grow.

Recreation centers are not new ideas of course. But it is surprising how slowly the need for them is recognized to the point of action. There is a certain amount of progressive thought in every section on every subject. But as an excellent example of the gap between thought and fact you will recall that it has taken some six thousand years even to begin to approach education from an objective point of view. In the field of recreation we have an unexpected conflict with the very gains that education has made; and this conflict seems paradoxical until it is understood. Taxpayers vote down recreation appropriations on the ground that equipment has already been furnished to the schools, and that therefore it is duplication of school responsibility to provide further means and equipment for recreation.

Nothing could be further from the truth. The schools cannot possibly assume the whole burden of young peoples' leisure, and they should not be expected to assume it. Including extracurricular activities of all kinds, children spend a maximum of forty hours a week in school, sleep another sixty hours, and still have ninety-eight hours left over. Very few homes, even in rural communities, have work enough to keep a child busy for those ninety-eight hours. Many have no work at all. But this is an example of a simple sum in arithmetic that taxpayers do not trouble to do. There is time left over that schools do not and cannot fill, but nothing is done. With their eyes on mounting school budgets, taxpayers are reluctant to appropriate money for recreation. The

real paradox lies in the fact that these same people do go on paying the bill for juvenile crime.

This reaction against our ideal is probably not restricted to our community alone. But where such situations do exist, recreation workers may be interested in seeing how we have tried to meet the reaction.

First of all, we have made an attempt to give credit where it is due, and withhold it where it is not. When people protest that recreation is largely a school problem, we point out the facts which prevent this from being possible. Again, people must be made to understand that their own lack of recreational (and of course educational) facilities in their youth is no valid excuse for denying such facilities to their children. It is not true that if one generation can get along without a thing, another can do the same. Such people have to be carefully shown that the same conditions, which made it easy for them to go without, no longer exist.

These two instances of approach to the reactionary type of mind should be sufficient to describe our tactics. Recreation will never become a part of society by talking alone, any more than equipment will make a program. What more specific and material moves have we made in our work?

Doing Something About It

Community centers have been established in six Cape towns: Cotuit, Falmouth, Provincetown, Hyannis, Sandwich and Osterville. In order that the adult public should know and share what we are doing, they have been encouraged to take actual parts in the establishment and government of their centers. Thus have lay committees been set up who manage the affairs of the center, handle its finances, promote its interests. They stand in lieu of actual municipal departments which we hope will in the future be established by law.

Aside from the tangible advantages of the lay committee, there is an equally important reason for encouraging them to cooperate. Their very existence emphasises the fact that recreation, like education, is a community obligation and not just another WPA project. While we have often managed to provide equipment and in some cases rent space, the payroll is an item that only a regular municipal appropriation could meet. On the other hand, the lay council gives the project an air of permanence.

Another way in which we on Cape Cod have sought to overcome opposition (and what is worse, pure apathy) is in the type and purpose of our various activities. The finest equipment in the world will not make our centers the going concerns that they must be to survive. Games them-

Next in popularity to games in the program are arts and crafts. And this activity whole families enjoy together as this Hyannis group testifies.

selves will not keep children off the streets. Adults can adapt themselves to much monotony and repression, but children definitely revolt against it. And they are right, for their impulsiveness makes us work harder for better recreation.

Stressing Dynamic Activity

The best results are obtained in recreation when dynamic activity is stressed. Our figures show that games have been the most popular of all activities since we began our work, but that is probably because we have in the past had little else to offer. Next in the list, with very satisfactory participation figures, stands arts and crafts. Was this simply because the children liked to do and make those particular things? We did not think so. It seemed more reasonable to suppose that arts and crafts were but media to express the same creative desire. We thought of what we ourselves liked to do when we were young —things which we were prevented from doing because of lack of equipment or help. Arts and crafts, as important as they are, covered only a small part of the list we compiled. And from this grew the idea of a dynamic program that would, by the sheer number of different activities, appeal to every type of boy and girl.

Most boys like to play with trains, but soon tire of them. It might seem that this is the inevitable outgrowth of childish things were it not for the fact that grown men play with trains in a highly organized way. Just because the men who belong to model railroad clubs do things in the accepted manner of real roads does not obscure the fact that they are gratifying the same creative urge as the child playing with his first toy locomotive. Children tire of their trains because their facilities are limited. Few have enough space or money to maintain elaborate sets. After the train has gone backward and forward around the track for a month or two, the novelty is gone, and the train is neglected.

But suppose ten or twenty of these young railroaders have space enough to pool their equipment and lay out a really big system. Suppose, further, that instead of the usual haphazard methods used by children, there are real railroad men—engineers or brakemen or conductors—to help and to show how a railroad is really run. Railroads, in their campaign to combat competition by other carriers, are only too willing to make children railroad conscious. Each youngster is to the wideawake railroad man a potential customer. They have in many sections of the country been prevailed upon to show young people "the works," and children have been in roundhouses, yards, power plants, switchtowers and dispatchers' offices where twenty years ago they would have been unwelcome.

The logical clearing-house for such activity is the community center. Officials of our centers approach the proper authorities and arrange details. There is ample floor space for the model railroads. Instructors entice enginemen and other railroad employees to lend a hand. Soon the young pioneers are talking in railroad slang and running trains just as the railroads do.

We think that all this is very important, for it does not apply as a method only to railroads, but to a great many things that children like to do and see. There is no air of the schoolroom, although the youngsters are learning. (Listen to their talk and you will be convinced of that!)

Under the present organization, model railroading is a part of a much larger group which we call our Scientific Club. This is divided into appropriate age groups, which are in turn divided into activity groups. Model airplanes are built, and trips to the airport made. At Woods Hole the Government maintains a marine biological laboratory which contains one of the most complete collections of marine life in the country. A visit to this laboratory may be combined with either a hike or a bicycle trip in which both members of the scientific club and others may participate. At the center shops we make telegraph sets, teach the International Morse Code, do work on radio sets, and eventually hope to own and operate our own short wave amateur transmitter.

The great thing about this type of activity is that it is practically limitless. One thing suggests another, and the child's horizon broadens from the simple to the more technical. We think it represents a type of activity that will make the recreation program a success. For it is chiefly by the value of activities that we win or lose in our effort to sell the recreation idea to the public so that they will finance it as generously as it deserves. Children who are interested in their center and its progress can put tremendous pressure on their parents, the taxpayers. How many parents would oppose a plan that has actually (and not theoretically) kept their children off the streets? One that was at the same time teaching valuable lessons? Theoretical programs fail be-

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A Nursery Grows Up

It took lots of hard work and just as much patience, but it was well worth the effort when a real community institution of which everyone was proud was the happy outcome.

By MARGARET E. MULAC
Supervisor, Division of Recreation
Department of Parks and Public Property
Cleveland, Ohio

A PRE-SCHOOL nursery in a recreation center? A rarity in many cities, it was an innovation without precedent in Cleveland. But here was a neighborhood with a great need for such a project, and there was a recreation center with available space. Through the efforts of two staff members who had an urge to make the space fit the need, a fine nursery grew up.

Neither the superintendent of the center nor the staff supervisor had had much experience with nurseries, so they first outlined a campaign. Printed material was collected and read; other pre-school groups, play schools and even day nurseries were visited. They gleaned valuable information as they progressed on this tour. They found a nursery specialist whose services were available through the Child Health Association, a Community Fund agency. A city-sponsored WPA toy project could and would furnish toys for the undertaking. In addition, they learned that the Cleveland Foundation had partially or completely supported other nurseries in town.

With all this information buzzing in their heads, and more determined than ever to have a nursery, the two staff members ended the tour at the Salvation Army Store to see what equipment might be purchased there to outfit a nursery. A victrola in fine condition, selling for $1.50 and complete with twenty-five records, was too great a bargain to pass up. The nursery's first piece of equipment was purchased without hesitation.

Chapter two began with a visit to the nursery specialist. She wasn't enthusiastic when the two staff members admitted that they had no trained leadership and no money. They rashly promised not to have a nursery if they couldn't meet all the standards, and with that promise the specialist agreed to look into the situation.

The next day the three met at the center. The specialist was pleased with the surroundings. The walls needed plaster in a few spots and a coat of paint, but the room was large and well lighted with eight double windows facing north and east, and there was a wooden floor. Steam heat assured proper temperature during the winter. The building, which served as a public bathhouse was scrupulously clean, and toilet facilities were conveniently located. There were several rooms near by where small groups could be taken for special activities. What was most important, the room could be set aside for nursery use only.

With the facilities approved, the problem of furnishings was tackled next. WPA craftsmen made the tables and stools to specifications; the WPA toy project furnished doll house furniture, toys, blocks and vehicles. A women's organization provided the curtains.

It was the question of physical examinations and doctor service that nearly ended the project before it began. The Commissioner of Health was approached and asked that a period of examinations be set aside in a nearby dispensary. The reply was that the clinic already had more than it could handle. Then, when the interview seemed to be coming to a futile end, the Commissioner said: "If Dr. Blank in the Child Hygiene Division can give you any help, it's all right with me."

They enlisted the aid of a sympathetic doctor-psychiatrist and child specialist and a nurse, who

were assigned to the center for a special clinic one morning a week. But there was a difficulty. The doctor and nurse would need a room equipped in the proper manner, which meant scales with a measuring rod, a cupboard for supplies, tables and chairs and other things.

So far the project had progressed without any money, but the time had come when the two staff members could go no further. A letter sent to the Cleveland Foundation listed the needs and the approximate cost of supplies. Within a short time, seventy-one dollars was sent to the nursery. It was all that was needed. Three weeks from the day the staff members had first discussed the idea, the nursery was furnished and ready for the first group of children.

Three leaders were supplied by the WPA Recreation Project. The nursery specialist outlined a program of reading for the girls, only one of whom had any previous nursery experience. She devoted hours of her time to training them in the technique of nursery procedures, and made arrangements for them to visit existing groups so they might observe them. In the mornings the girls observed, and in the afternoons they canvassed the neighborhood for children between the ages of three and five whose mothers would be interested enough to bring their children and call for them every day.

On December 1, 1937, the Central Recreation Center Pre-School Group opened its doors. It was not to be called a nursery until trained nursery teachers could supervise the program. The plan was to let the nursery get off to a slow start, with the first group of children passed by the doctor. So the first week there were fewer than ten children. This number increased until there were thirty enrolled, and a waiting list had to be established. NYA supplied nursery aides to keep the toys and furniture washed. The councilman of the ward promised milk, codliver oil and crackers for the first six months. Later the donations made by the mothers bought all supplies except the skim milk which was donated by a milk company.

Believing that unless the parents were educated along with the child, there was little to be gained in educating the child, the leaders approached the Family Health Association and asked for someone to conduct the Mothers' Club meetings. A nationally-known parent education lecturer was sent to the center every week to help the mothers with all types of problems from budgeting to child care.

Gradually the school took hold. New equipment was added from time to time. The Federal Art Project contributed a mural and three appropriate pictures. Goldfish, turtles, garden projects and other types of projects were added to make the program more interesting. All this time the mothers had been making small weekly donations (no charge can be made for activities in the recreation center), and those who could not pay served the nursery in one way or another.

In January 1939, an afternoon group, started on the same basis as the morning group, raised the total enrollment to sixty; with as many on the waiting list. The age requirement was dropped from three to two and a half years and a rest period was added to the program. A milk fund established by Flora True Bowen, young Cleveland musician, provides milk for this group.

The one weak link in the whole chain was the uncertainty of leadership. By this time the nursery was being run by two competent and trained nursery teachers, but because they were subjected to WPA regulations, no one could be sure how long the nursery could count on them. Something had to do done to insure permanent teachers. Up to this point the staff members and the teachers had shouldered all responsibilities. It seemed time to let the Mothers' Club take over.

After several exciting meetings of the Mothers' Clubs, a constitution was drawn up and accepted. Committees were organized to run a benefit to buy needed equipment, cots and linoleum. Weekly donations, however small, and attendance at club meetings and lectures were voted to be necessary duties of each mother. A fund was started to take care of a teacher's salary, and a movement was begun to try to get a teacher on the city payroll.

Those mothers who protested that the requirements were too strict, and others who regarded the nursery as a "parking place" for their children were told: "Your children need us more than we need them. The waiting list is crowded with mothers who understand the purpose of the nursery and are ready and willing to help."

And the mothers saw the point! They have a new respect for the project and are responding valiantly. Their plans for the year are enough to make any campaign manager sit up and take notice!

Besides the actual benefits to child and mother, the nursery has helped to acquaint the other members of the families with the recreation facilities of the center. Whole families make use of the

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Co-Education and Recreation in the Jewish Community Center

By LOUIS KRAFT
Acting Executive Director
Jewish Welfare Board

THE HISTORY of the Jewish Community Center movement in the United States is from one point of view a striving for the development of a pattern of program and organization that encompasses the leisure-time needs of all members of the family. The Jewish community is in a sense the enlarged Jewish family and the Community Center the larger home. The conditions of urban life, which have deprived the home of much of its power and ability to meet the after-school and after-work needs of its members for recreation, social life and cultural growth, have emphasized the obligation of the Community Center to serve in these areas of human interest. The Center can, of course, readily become a substitute instead of an adjunct of the home with a consequent serious loss of value to the individual and to society. But it will not happen if the Community Center in truth represents a community of interest of parents and children.

The Principle of Universal Membership

This philosophy of the Jewish Community Center governs the program, policies and management and has implications also for Jewish community organization which perhaps are beyond the immediate scope of this article. One of the basic principles that follows naturally from the concept of the Jewish Community Center as the enlarged Jewish family is that of universal membership. All individuals of the community, regardless of sex, age, social or political status, are eligible for membership. Membership privileges are alike for all, men, women, boys and girls, except for those minor limitations that may be necessary in the interests of good administration. In order to make membership actually available, allowance is made for differences in ability to pay fees, so that no one may be barred from affiliation. A very substantial number of Centers have family memberships, in order to further emphasize the desire to serve all members of the family.

The principle of universal membership has not always been recognized in Jewish center work. Many of the Centers that now function on an all-inclusive basis originally served more limited groups. Some began as Young Men's Hebrew Associations, serving men only and later opening membership to boys. Young women formed Young Women's Hebrew Associations of their own, or such organizations were established by older women to serve girls. Jewish settlement houses, Educational Alliances and similar organizations were established to help immigrant groups to become Americanized.

All of these organizations had limitations as to clientele, purpose and program. Gradually they assumed a common pattern, that of the Jewish Community Center, although a few still function on the original basis. The movement towards an acceptance of the Community Center idea has been stimulated by the Jewish Welfare Board, which since 1921 has served as the national coordinating agency of local Centers and kindred organizations. The total number of these organizations is in fact smaller than it was twenty years ago. But whereas, in 1921, there were 150 Y.M.H.A.'s 113 independent Y. W. H.A.'s, and but 62 Centers, that might be said to serve on a broader plan of membership (Settlement Houses are included), at the present time 261 of the 325 constituent societies of the Jewish Welfare Board are of the

"The Jewish Community Center is still in the process of development as a cultural and social agency. Many phases of its work are as yet experimental. It is, however, of the essence of its character as a community organization that it views its program in the broadest terms of service to all elements in the community. Hence its co-educational approach is basic. The records of participation give encouragement to the belief that it is succeeding as a co-educational enterprise. Approximately forty per cent of the 380,000 members of the Jewish Centers are women and girls, and in many joint activities they are dominant in numbers and in leadership."

Community Center type. Y.M.H.A.'s have merged with Y.W.H.A.'s in many communities to form Community Centers and in each case membership was opened to adults and children as well as to young people.

Universality of membership implies not only equality of privilege in use of facilities but freedom to share in management. Progress in this direction has been slow. The government of Jewish Centers is still largely man-controlled, though the tendency is definitely in the direction of more adequate representation of women on Boards of Directors and committees. The principle is gaining in acceptance not only that adults of both sexes should share in management, but that young people should, as they demonstrate ability and interest, be given Board and Committee responsibility. Similarly it is true that men and women are increasingly elected to the Board, who do not represent wealth or social position. This development is in part due to recognition of the democratic character of the Center as an institution of the people, to some extent because of the degree of self-support of the Center, and because affiliation of the Center with the local Jewish Federation or Community Chest, makes "community" support impersonal. All of these factors limit the need of depending upon individual philanthropy, and encourage the selection of individuals for responsibility in the government of the Center on the basis of ability to make a contribution of leadership and service.

Cooperation of the sexes is further promoted through a variety of house councils, club councils and functional councils, the latter organized on the basis of a common interest in a specific activity or group of related activities. These councils are, with few exceptions, composed of members of both sexes. Some of the councils have limited governmental functions. They are primarily concerned with program and may be regarded as part of the government of the center only when they have representation in the board or on committees of the board. They are of interest in this discussion because they play a vital role in engaging the cooperation of members of both sexes in the exercise of responsibility and the planning of activities, thereby contributing to normal relationships and cultivating the habit of working together for socially desirable goals.

Cooperation in Planning and Administration

Cooperation of the sexes in the planning and conduct of activities is a significant factor in Jewish Center life, primarily because of two characteristics of the center. First, it is a voluntary association or fellowship. Men and women join of their own will and pay for the privilege. They have a strong consciousness of belonging to an organization of their own, where the act of affiliation symbolizes entering fellowship with equals. They are joining a "Club House" to which they feel free to come at any time. The need of individuals for a "Club" responds to an inner drive for the society of their fellows. It also answers the urgent need for status. In the free atmosphere of the center young men and young women are accepted as individuals for their contributions they make in activity — social, cultural, recreational without reference to success or failure in the outside world. This is particularly true of girls and single women.

The restrictions imposed by conventions upon their social activities outside of the home are shed when they enter the Center. No one will question their going to the Center unescorted or attending activities with members of the opposite sex in their own club house. Because the Center is so vital to the satisfaction of individual needs, members of both sexes can be readily encouraged to assume responsibility for helping to make it a good, desirable and interesting place.

The Program of Co-Recreation

The second important characteristic of the Center is the "co-educational" character of most of the activities. It may be said that practically every leisure-time activity in which it is natural or desirable for members of both sexes to participate finds place in the program of the well organized Jewish Community Center. Dances, entertainments, social games, suppers, Parents' Day programs, observance of civic and Jewish holidays, dramatics, art, formal classes, forums, concerts, choral societies, informal cultural groups, some clubs and special interest groups, discussion groups, religious services, study groups in Jewish and general subjects and many other activities are conducted for both sexes. Indeed, some could not be held otherwise, the activity depending upon participation of men and women, boys and girls. In recent years some Centers have introduced activities in the gymnasium in which boys and girls play together. Mixed swimming is likewise no longer a novel venture. Naturally the Center has not been immune from the general movement for mixed participation in sports that is a growing manifestation of activity of young people.

"The values of co-education and recreation cannot be measured statistically. They are the intangible by-products of normal association of men and women in a rich social experience of benefit to themselves as individuals and to the society of which they are members."

The Center is not exceptional among the many youth-serving agencies that recognize the need for participation of the sexes in leisure-time pursuits of an informal and formal character. If there is any distinctive element in the Center program, it derives from the fact that such participation is regarded as a normal purpose of the Center and that people engage in co-educational activities not as invited guests, but as members of an organization which treats both sexes as equals.

Interests Which Cannot Be Shared

It should not be concluded that all activities are on a co-educational basis. The Center recognizes that boys and girls have interests also as boys and as girls which they cannot share with members of the opposite sex. There are age levels at which boys prefer the companionship of boys in activity. This is also true of girls. It is true of adult groups as well. Certain activities are designed for or appeal more to boys than to girls, and vice versa. Practically all of the typical boys groups, e.g., Boy Scouts, and the typical girls groups are given place in the Center program. Special classes and cultural courses for senior and adult women are conducted in the domestic sciences, child care, personality development, and other specific interests which they have as women. The Center houses many adult women's societies with specific programs of their own.

The separation of the sexes is most striking in the gymnasium and allied activities, formal classes, in some games, and special activities such as Men's Health Club, married women's groups.

Many Centers conduct Day Camps and country camps. The former serve boys and girls, but in the case of country camps, co-educational programs are as yet limited. Although some camp sites are used for boys and girls, sometimes simultaneously, there is little mingling of the sexes in daily activity. Dramatics, social functions, religious exercises, holiday observances are often jointly planned and conducted. In some instances children eat together and there is some inter-camp visiting. Except for the very young children, however, camp life as a whole is not shared by campers of both sexes. Even under the present limitations in co-educational activity, there are nevertheless obvious advantages in joint management, common use of facilities, convenience to parents who visit sons and daughters in camp, central registration and promotion and economies in purchasing.

The fact that so many activities are offered for the members of one sex is a reflection of the policy of the Center to try to serve the individual needs of members, to recognize common interests and differences of a psychological nature. It does not signify a modification of the essential character of the Center as a Community Center and as a co-educational enterprise. It is necessary to bear in mind that affiliation with the Center is on the basis of life time interests. Boys may grow into youth, young manhood and adulthood in Center life. The same is true of girls. Interests change, but affiliation may continue since the Center recognizes, in its manifold program, the importance of satisfying changing needs. At many points, therefore, in the association of the individual with the center, there are opportunities for co-educational activity.

Physical Facilities

The ability of the Center to serve various age groups and members of both sexes depends largely on physical facilities that provide for common interests and also for special needs of the sexes. They must further permit the simultaneous use of facilities by both sexes, and in so far as possible, all age groups. The architectural problem, while difficult, has been effectively solved. In general, the facilities may be classified into those for common use and those especially designed for separate use.

The common areas are the auditorium (used for dances, social functions, dramatics, forum concerts, banquets, religious services, mass meetings, annual meetings and dinners of communal groups, and sometimes as a gymnasium), stage, class and club meeting rooms, library, common or social lounge for seniors, a similar lounge for adolescents, quiet game rooms, social game room, bowling alleys, art rooms, arts and crafts, gymnasium, swimming pool, basket room, health club, roof garden or play yard, restaurant or coffee shop.

The special areas for women consist of a women's lounge, sometimes a special meeting

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Ally the Arts!

By HUGH LACY

DISCUSSION of the enormous contribution which more leisure time will bring to national culture has made it almost a platitude. Recreation leaders, however, give only a subordinate position in the recreation program to cultural subjects. The basis for this action lies in the belief that boys and girls disdain cultural pursuits. Obviously this opinion results from weighing popular activity preferences rather than needs; from ignoring the fact that appreciation of the arts follows cultural exposure and discipline.

The recreation program in Huntington Park, California, has shown that potential participation in the arts exists in any playground group. Children of all ages can definitely be interested in cultural activities through an integrated, properly presented program. Using Huntington Park as a representative metropolitan area, the problem of imparting culture is one of approach.

Making the arts intelligible and natural—and therefore appreciated — assures participation, the Huntington Park Recreation Department has found. Leaders must introduce art as a by-product of living, rather than as something divorced from everyday life. They must show young people that art is a way of seeing things more satisfactorily.

According to Richard C. Littleton, Huntington Park's City Director of Recreation, successful development of an interesting cultural program which will fulfill its aim of contributing to individual completeness and satisfaction depends on the program directors' knowledge that appreciation and understanding go hand in hand. "As long as art is something esoteric," Mr. Littleton says, "It will hold no position of worth in the community recreation program. Art must be brought home to the young participant as an experience he can have in his own way, and not as an effete possession or *thing* belonging to the privileged. Then art begins to come into its own."

That is the basis of culture in Huntington Park. This method of presenting a cultural recreation program attracted 1,500 participants in music activities alone during the first six months of the organization of the program.

At the outset, the campaign stressed music, as this art has probably the highest receptivity among the untrained. Since the beginning of the plan dozens of adults and children, many of whom had no previous interest in music, gather

Mr. Lacy who, in this article, makes a plea for the development of an appreciation of the arts as an objective of the recreation program, is editor of the "Recreation Round Table," published by the WPA Division of Recreation, Los Angeles, California.

at the Miles Avenue auditorium to practice or hear and take part in programs. One novel feature of the program is the Miles Avenue Kitchen Symphony, a rhythm-band group of boys and girls from six to ten years old with an enrolled membership of fifty. Another is the band for older boys which gives weekly concerts in the city park. Two other highly organized groups are the Gage Avenue Swing Band, and the Miles Avenue Symphony.

But the musical program was not aimed just at the appreciation of music. The plan included the integration of the arts. As synthesis is the key to unity, integration of the arts was considered the key to an effective cultural program. The rhythms of musical note, of spoken line, of visual form and of motion are interlinking. Young musicians began to examine their instruments with a craftsman's eye. As a result, many are making their own violins and guitars. The youngsters' rhythm group made their own salvage-craft instruments—drums of pasteboard and tin-can xylophones. Then too, craft enthusiasts interested in instrument-making have been introduced to music.

With this lead, recreation musicians turn naturally to dance and pageantry; dance enthusiasts gravitate to music and drama; dramatic groups to song and rhythm; craftsmen to stagecraft, painting and design. Further development follows with heightened interest in drawing, modeling and carving. The inter-relationship is complete when recreational playwrites, poets and lyricists begin to appear within playground confines.

This cultural growth and achievement has not been without problems. Many are circumvented or solved by leaders; others solve themselves. Professional conflict is one unfortunate obstacle, but it is not insurmountable.

In the formative stage of the program private music and dance instructors justifiably feared for their livelihood in the face of a free city-sponsored program in which beginners could practice these specialties. Careful planning during this period, limited instruction to groups with no individual assistance even in instrument tuning, and time smoothed over this situation. Citizens grew to realize the values of a broad program of art appreciation. As many children with hitherto undiscovered talent turned to music and dance, they learned that group participation is insufficient for perfection and sought private instruction. Stimulation of this sort also resulted in sale of instruments and wider use of drawing supplies, arts and crafts materials. No survey has been made, but one can logically assume that library reading, school activities, dramatics, and literature have come in for their share of the enthusiasm.

In considering resultant personal enjoyment and the aggregate contribution to the arts themselves, the value of community cultural arts programs is immeasurable. Schools, by making literature a part of their curriculum, provide every literate person with hours of enjoyment from reading. Similarly, recreation programs, by bringing into the home less-known mediums such as the interpretive dance, discover for the spectator and participant new areas of pleasure and experience. As this also creates greater appreciation for the professional, it is a movement in which all gain.

"When art is shown to be expression and self-realization in which all can take part, then art is liberated. A program that promotes the cultural phase on an intelligible participant basis rather than on a misunderstood spectator basis, places culture on a sound footing. Then the art of living can become the greatest art."—*Richard C. Littleton.*

For urban dwellers this integrated cultural program has a manifold reward. It adds to education and versatility, thereby to confidence and poise; and, opening new realms for personality expression, it counterbalances hypertension and city strain. In practice, it is what Rodin meant when he said, "Slowness is beauty," for leisure and reflection are requisites of art. Most important of all, cultural pursuits provide a basis for home stability, enlivened and enriched home life, home dramatics, photography, crafts-and-game rooms, music, reading, and a higher type of discussion. Ultimately these pursuits reach the highest art—the art of living. The child whose home life is antipathetic needs activities which absorb his mind and creative powers as well as his body. On the other hand, a congenial home finds its congeniality enhanced.

These results have appeared in the recreation program of Huntington Park, a program in which culture is not a fad but a permanent phase. These results were achieved not by accident, but by design which can be applied anywhere. Director Littleton knew that the common ingredients of art are the human materials. He began with his own hobby—music. Then he simply made each of the arts interesting and allied them.

Under the Harvest Moon

A few suggestions for a Thanksgiving frolic from which you are invited to select a jolly game or two, a few social mixers or some mental "teasers"

MANY YEARS have passed since a harvest moon shone down on the Plymouth Colony and the Pilgrim Fathers' thanksgiving; many have passed since President Lincoln proclaimed Thanksgiving a national holiday, but today Thanksgiving is still the same. Not forgetting its dignity in thankful worship, we celebrate with feasting and joyous sport. An informal, old-fashioned party seems more appropriate for Thanksgiving than for any other holiday. Here are some jolly games which will help celebrate the occasion at your Thanksgiving party.

Puzzle Relay. Prepare a large picture of a turkey and cut it up as a jig saw puzzle, into as many sections as there are members on a team. For a contest, two or more teams are necessary, and one turkey is needed for each team.

Teams are lined up at one end of the hall, one along side of the other, all facing the same way, with the members of each team in single file behind their captain. About five feet in front of each team a chair, a table, or box is placed, and on this table the cut-up parts of the turkey picture are arranged, upside down so the picture is not noticeable. The parts should be thoroughly shuffled after being cut up.

At a reasonable distance from this chair a circle about two feet in diameter is drawn on the floor in front of each team, and in the circle the puzzle is to be put together. Another table will serve the same purpose.

Starting line is marked in front of each captain, and at the signal "Go" the captain runs to the first table, takes one section of the turkey picture, and runs to the circle, laying it down so that the rest of the sections can be put there one by one to build up the turkey. Then he runs back to his team and touches the hand of the next person in line; this player, after being touched, repeats the performance of the captain, and then runs back to touch off number 3. This continues until the turkey is properly put together. Each runner, after touching the next player, falls in at the rear of his team; if there are more pieces than players, each one may run twice. After the turkey has been assembled, the captain of each team runs again to the turkey and sees to it that the puzzle is properly put together. Then he raises his hand and runs back to the starting line. The team finishing first, of course, is the winner.

Putting the Head Back on the Turkey. Draw a large headless picture of a turkey, goose, duck, or chicken, on cloth, cardboard, or wood. Then draw the head on a separate piece or make the head of a piece of paper. This headless picture is placed at the other end of the room, hanging or standing vertically, as a blackboard would be.

Each player, one at a time, is blindfolded and given the bird's head with a couple of pins, and is then led to the headless bird and instructed to pin on the head. After each player does this, the spot where he or she pinned the head is marked with the player's name; and after all have had a turn, the one closest to the proper place is given an award. In case of a tie, the accuracy of the position of the head shall determine the winner.

Mayflower. Divide players into groups of about twenty persons who are to be Pilgrims. Have a leader of each group start with number one and say, "We are about to sail for America. What do you plan to take with you?" Number one names an article — suitcase, soap, chair, horse, pipe, etc. The leader asks number two what he expects to take, and number two selects an article. This proceeds around the group.

The leader returns to number one and asks, "What do you intend to do with this article?" Number one makes a sensible reply; if he mentioned a suitcase, he says, "Carry my clothes in it." Then number two repeats his article and applies this answer to it. If he took soap, he says, "I'm taking soap; I intend to carry my clothes in it." If number three took a chair he says, "I'm taking a chair; I intend to carry my clothes in it." When everyone has used number one's answer, the leader goes to number two

The game suggestions offered here were taken from a bulletin entitled "Thanksgiving Party Suggestions," compiled by the Recreation Division of the Chicago Park District.

and asks what he intends to do with his article. He answers sensibly, "Wash my hands with it." Then number three applies this answer to his article: "I'm taking a chair; I intend to wash my hands with it." This game continues in this manner until each player has given an intended use for his article.

Football Teams (a mixer). Pin on the back of each guest the name of a football team such as Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Army, Navy, Notre Dame, N. Y. U. Each is told not to let anyone see what is pinned on his back. The leader then tells the guests that they are to try to see how many names they can get on their lists, at the same time trying to keep anyone else from seeing what is written on their backs. Require them also to secure the name and color of the eyes of the person whose word they succeeded in getting. Let this continue for five or six minutes, and then have them count the number they have, giving a prize to the one who has the largest number.

Thanksgiving Menu. The players should be asked to suggest a Thanksgiving menu, each item of which will begin with a letter in Thanksgiving. The following is a suggestion:

T	Turkey	**G**	Grits
H	Hominy	**I**	Ice Cream
A	Applesauce	**V**	Vinegar
N	Noodles	**I**	Iced Tea
K	Kraut	**N**	Nuts
S	Sugar	**G**	Grapes

A prize may be given for the quickest to make a list, another for the most balanced menu.

Turkey Hunt. Before the party starts, hide small turkeys, purchased at the five and ten cent store or cut out of brown paper or cardboard, over the room. Tell the guests that they are all going turkey hunting for these hidden turkeys. There will be a mad scramble to find them. About five minutes later, blow the whistle and give a prize to the one finding the largest number.

Indian Drum Race. The players line up in two files facing each other, one side being the Indians and the other the Pilgrims. One person, who is blindfolded, beats a drum. A dishpan may be substituted, although a trap drum is better. One of the players is given a tin can with rocks in it so that it will rattle. As long as the drummer keeps beating, the rattle passes back and forth. The line caught with it when the drum stops is the loser, so the other side wins five points. When the drum starts again, the rattle moves on. Continue the game not longer than five or ten minutes. A piano may be substituted for the drum.

Feeding the Turkey. Choose one couple from each team, and have the boy and girl sit facing each other. The girl is given a paper bag with twelve peanuts in it. At a signal from the leader she is to open the bag, shell the peanuts, and feed them to her partner. The others look on and root for the couple from their team. The couple that finishes first should receive a prize.

Stormy Weather. The grand march is used to get the guests lined up in eight lines, each guest taking plenty of room for himself. The leader tells them that a terrific storm has arisen and that if they are keen barometers they can sense the feeling of the storm. She will read weather reports to them, and as she does this they are to pantomime the action of the storm. However, when she calls out the direction in which the wind is blowing, they are to face in the opposite direction. For example, when she says, "The wind is blowing toward the east," everyone must face the west; but when she says, "The wind is whirling," they must spin around in a circle three times. When she says, "The wind is variable," they must sway back and forth until she gives them another direction. All orders must be continued until another order is given. If the leader will end her report by saying, "And the wind whirled (allowing the players to whirl three times), and whirled (repeat), and whirled"—the game will end in helpless laughter.

(Continued on page 478)

THE FIRST THANKSGIVING

"It was the autumn of 1621 in the Plymouth Colony. The Pilgrim Fathers, having gathered in their meager harvests, decided to set aside a time for the giving of thanks. Governor Bradford sent out four men to shoot game, and they came back heavily laden with wild game, particularly wild turkey. Many friendly Indians were invited to the feast, and they brought in a great deal of deer meat and other game as their contribution. A whole week was taken up with feasting and recreational activities, including archery, target practice and Indian sports. From this time on, Thanksgiving as a custom spread to the other colonies and was finally observed as a national holiday by proclamation of President Lincoln, who designated the last Thursday of November as Thanksgiving Day, and called upon the people of the nation to offer thanks for blessings received." — From *Activities Bulletin* Series No. 3, Chicago Park District.

You Asked for It!

Question: We are having great difficulty in interesting the boys and girls of our centers in civic affairs and in feeling any sense of responsibility for helping in conducting a program directly affecting their own welfare. Can you tell us of any experiments in which self-government principles have been used in an effort to meet such a situation?

Answer: In one large city two approaches are being made to the problem. In the first project, in a neighborhood where there is a high delinquency tradition, a boys' self-government court has been established with weekly court hearings and regular court procedures. The judge and a prosecuting attorney are appointed for three week terms. Any boy guilty of misbehavior at the community center is served with a summons to appear at the next session of court. He is permitted to have an attorney of his own choosing to represent him, and he may appeal for jury trial. If charges are sustained, the usual penalty is some form of labor contributing to the center operation. For example, he is sentenced to scrub the floor, wash windows, or perform some other service. The feeling of participation in self-government has resulted in a definite change of attitude on the part of the boys.

In another project designed to create a feeling of responsibility on the part of the boys and girls, the plan was tried during Youth Week of having an election for mayor, a state's attorney, and a commissioner of public service in each park of the city. Legion posts, parent-teacher groups, schools, and adult clubs frequenting the parks became interested and took an active part in the forthcoming campaign. In several of the parks sound trucks were provided to support the juvenile tickets, and while voting was restricted to children between the ages of ten and sixteen, the adult groups became more excited over the election than they had been over some of the recent municipal campaigns! Posters and banners were made by the children with the aid of adults; surrounding neighborhoods were organized into voting precinct wards, and in some instances there were door-to-door campaigns, and canvassing candidates had their watchers at the polls and during the counting of ballots. At one park boys printed the ballots for their own and other parks. On Election Day, though it rained violently while the polls were open, nearly 8,000 votes were cast.

Each ticket had its announced platform, and an interesting fact in connection with the platform is that in every park one of the first principles enunciated was that the candidates pledged themselves and their party and supporters to an administration eliminating vandalism and other misbehavior. In a number of the parks the candidates pledged themselves to support clean-up activities to improve the appearance of the parks, as well as to help develop its services. Elaborate meetings were staged to induct the elected officers into office, their terms to run for the year.

Elected officials have taken their offices with the utmost seriousness. In one of the parks, where girl officials were elected, the officials wrote a letter to the Mayor and to the President of the Park Board pledging themselves to support the efforts of the park administration to make the park a better influence in their neighborhood.

Park supervisors have been sitting in with these juvenile officials ever since their election, and a number of plans have been developed through these cooperating representatives of the neighborhood to appoint special youth committees with specific functions to perform. In one of the parks the children, looking over the building, decided there should be a general house cleaning, and they enlisted the entire electorate in helping the park maintenance staff in a building and grounds clean-up. Another group approached the park supervisor regarding an unsightly and unused wading pool in front of the building which had been condemned. After the maintenance department had filled in the area and arranged for a flower bed, the children took over the task of caring for the flower bed and planting it.

The park officials plan to call together from time to time the elected officers of the various parks and to discuss with them some of the problems they will face and some of the activities they can undertake in their own field of operation. The plan represents a new adventure in active junior citizenship and service for the common good made adventurous, and appealing also to the ambitions of the children to accomplish things on their own account.

WORLD AT PLAY

Christmas Time in Los Angeles

THE entire week before Christmas is devoted to Christmas celebrations at the Los Angeles recreation centers. Each playground has its own illuminated Christmas tree, and there are programs throughout the week including children's and adults' seasonal plays, operettas, pageants, tableaux, puppet shows, dances, community and carol singing, dramatized ballads, verse choirs, harmonica music, costume parties, toy band selections, readings, pantomimes, and other entertainment appropriate to the season. Children's parties are an important part of the program, featuring as they do plays and skits, storytelling, games, singing, doll parties, and many other activities. Instrumental music programs are presented by Federal Music Project bands and orchestras, and other musical groups. Choruses fostered by the Recreation Department go a-caroling during Christmas week to bring holiday cheer to hospitals and shut-ins. All the choruses, orchestras, and radio groups of the Department participate in the celebrations. The groups broadcast over various radio stations a series of Christmas songs. In 1938 they presented "The Creation," "A Christmas Carol" by Dickens, and other selections at churches, schools, and playgrounds.

Christmas Seals 1939-1940

THE annual sale of Christmas Health Seals will begin this year on December 1st instead of the day following Thanksgiving. Recreation workers all realize the importance of cooperating in this movement to eliminate tuberculosis.

See the Museums of Chicago

THE Chicago Park District is sponsoring a project to bring out-of-town groups into Chicago for personally conducted tours of ten museums and points of public interest located in the Park District or on park property. Several all-expense tours have been set up and folders have been prepared for general distribution. Further information may be secured from Fred G. Heuchling, Chairman, Chicago Museum Tours Committee, Chicago Park District.

Play Activities "Under Light"

AN attractive poster issued by the Public Recreation Commission of Cincinnati, Ohio, invites residents of the city to enjoy activities "under light" which are listed as bicycling, archery, horseshoes, tennis, badminton, and ping-pong. The poster also urges that groups plan a bicycle picnic party.

Play Areas Increase Property Values

THE Union County, New Jersey, Park Commission reports a 631.7 per cent increase in assessed valuations on properties adjacent to Warinanco Park for the seventeen year period from 1922 to 1939. This is nearly fourteen times the average increase of 46.4 per cent for the entire city during the same period of years, according to a survey recently made. In 1922 property in Elizabeth, adjacent to the park, was assessed at $703,155; now the assessed valuation of the same property is $5,144,980. A similar, though less spectacular, increase was shown on lands adjacent to the park in Roselle where valuations on land adjacent to the park jumped 256.7 per cent. By using the 1939 tax rates for the two communities it was found that the tax revenue on the increased valuations directly traceable to park development totals $251,049 for one year. The Commission also calls attention to the fact that less than three cents of each

dollar paid in property taxes by the residents of the county is required to pay for the entire annual cost of the county park system, including amortization of and interest on bonds, and the yearly maintenance appropriation.

For Conservation of America's Resources—Congress has authorized the expenditure of approximately one billion dollars for Conservation during the fiscal year 1939-40, according to the American Forestry Association. Analysis of the bill of expenditures by the Congress which adjourned last August 5 shows regular appropriations of $870,193,223 and Unemployment Relief Allocations of $23,866,840, making a total of $894,060,063. This total is divided among the Civilian Conservation Corps and the conservation bureaus of the Departments of Agriculture and Interior. The largest item, $500,000,000, is for payments to farmers for soil conservation practices.

"A Tribute to Youth" — The Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Bureau of Recreation on August 18th presented a pageant in Schenley Park under the title, "A Tribute to Youth." The pageant, which was two hours in duration, showed the activities of the Bureau during the summer months. Among these were singing games, volleyball, basketball, a Polish folk dance, boxing, party group games, a campfire scene, pantomime, and a toy symphony. In this way the main divisions of the program were covered—physical, arts and crafts, social, nature study, drama, and music. The script was written by John M. Wilkoff, one of the workers of the Bureau of Recreation, of which Louis C. Schroeder is Superintendent.

Festival Making—The September, 1939 issue of *Childhood Education* is devoted to the subject of making festivals. Among the articles are the following: "Festival Making the Means of Growth"; "A Festival of Lights"; "How a Community Festival Contributes to Democratic Living"; and "Festivals in a Mountain Community." There is a helpful bibliography on festivals under the title "The Calendar in Books." This source material has been classified according to age groupings.

Training Standards for Aquatic Directors—The National Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations announces the establishment of new standards for accrediting professional directors and instructors of aquatics. These standards, Mr. T. K. Cureton, Jr., Chairman of the National Aquatic Committee, points out, are in strict accordance with the professional standards of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A.'s and of the Standards Committee of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation. During 1939 approximately sixty training institutes have been conducted in various parts of the country for the introduction of the new program to Y.M.C.A. physical directors and their associates.

Full information is given in a circular issued by the Y.M.C.A. National Aquatic Committee, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City.

A Salute to Sidney Teller — Sidney Teller, Director of Irene Kaufmann Settlement in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has completed his twenty-third year of public service as a social worker in Pittsburgh and the thirty-seventh in his chosen profession. *The American Jewish Outlook* in its issue of September 1, 1939, selected Mr. Teller as the thirty-first "salute" winner, Henry Kaufmann, founder of the Irene Kaufmann Settlement, having been the first. Says the *Outlook*: "The welfare of his community has ever been foremost in Sidney Teller's mind."

Along Coronado's Trail — Miss Sarah Gertrude Knott, director of the National Folk Festival, is now in Albuquerque, New Mexico, where she will be working on the Coronado Cuarto Centennial Festivals to be held along Coronado's trail of four hundred years ago. She will be glad to hear from any recreation groups in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, or West Texas who might be interested in cooperating in the festivals. Miss Knott requests that communications be addressed to her in care of Washington Post, Washington, D. C.

Soap Sculpture Contest Announced — The National Soap Sculpture Committee, 80 East 11th Street, New York City, announces the sixteenth annual competition for small sculptures in white soap. The contest will close May 15, 1940. Copies of a folder giving full information about the classifications and conditions of the competition, together with suggestions on how to do soap carving, may be secured on request from the Committee.

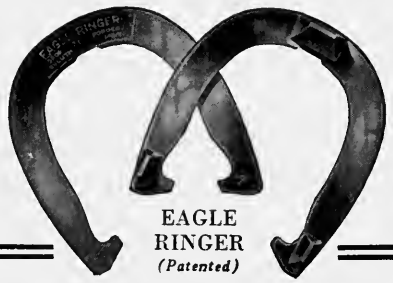
On the Wheeling Playgrounds—An all-time

high for weekly playground attendance at the eighteen playgrounds of Wheeling, West Virginia, was recorded this summer at the figure of 50,244. Among the competitions carried on at the centers were basketball, with three-man teams, a new fad in novel tournaments called "Stick in the Mud," mumble-de-peg tournaments, boxing, model airplane contests, horseshoe contests. mushball, softball, and tennis. The boys and girls also enjoyed pet shows, hobby shows, moving pictures, hiking, marshmallow toasts, and other parties.

Junior Inspectors' Clubs on the Playground—Last summer the Bureau of Recreation of Scranton, Pennsylvania, introduced into the playground program the Junior Inspectors' Club which proved of great help in keeping the playgrounds clean and free from rubbish. There were fifteen units in the club, one for each of the fourteen playgrounds; the other the Long Table Council. Each club held a weekly meeting. Any boy or girl between the ages of eight and seventeen previously registered on the playground could become a junior inspector and wear the official red-on-white button provided by the Bureau. A junior inspector was permitted to continue in active standing until he persistently violated the junior inspectors' honor code or failed to take an enthusiastic part in the club and playground program. The purpose of the organization was "to help make every week Clean-up Week in the anthracite capital of the world" by refraining to throw rubbish in the playgrounds, buildings and streets, and by picking up scattered papers and depositing them in receptacles.

New Facilities in Cincinnati—According to the annual report of the City Manager, over three hundred acres of new facilities were put in use in 1938 in Cincinnati, Ohio, and improvements costing over a million dollars were completed through the cooperation of WPA. Among the facilities were ten shelter buildings, a golf club house, five hundred concrete park benches, bleacher seats for seven hundred people, and outdoor lighting facilities for sixteen tennis courts, two general play areas, and two softball diamonds.

Respect for Beauty—Before the Great Lakes Exposition held in Cleveland, Ohio, during the summers of 1936 and 1937 the lake front was a city dump of the most unsightly variety. Skeptics said it would never be anything else. A man with a vision and a sense of beauty, however, made it into horticultural gardens covering three and a half acres and stretching for more than a thousand feet along the shores of Lake Erie in the city's downtown area. With the closing of the exposition, the gardens were turned over to the city of Cleveland, automatically becoming a part of the park system. The gardens now belong to the citizens of Cleveland and are open every day from noon until evening. An admission fee of ten cents is charged except on Mondays and Fridays. Children with their parents or teachers are admitted free at all times. Sunset orchestral con-



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Regarding Photographs

May we explain that the frontispiece of the September issue of RECREATION should have been credited to the New England Council, and the picture showing a group of hikers on page 323 of this number to the WPA of Massachusetts. We regret the omission of the courtesy lines.

certs add to the beauty of the gardens on a summer evening. After the concerts, with few exceptions, the gardens are as lovely as before the crowds come—a fine mark of appreciation on the part of the citizens.

At a State Conference of Mayors — At the New York State Conference of Mayors and other municipal officials held in Niagara Falls, New York, June 5-6, a number of the speakers mentioned the use of tax delinquent properties for recreation.

Activities for Girls and Women in Lincoln, Nebraska—Functioning under the Recreation Department of Lincoln, Nebraska, is a Council of Girls' and Women's Activities which is very enthusiastic and active. The Council has arranged for a questionnaire to be filled out by each girl enrolled in the junior and senior high schools. These questionnaires will be analyzed and the findings made available. It is hoped that more girls will be reached by the various organizations as a result of the survey. Recreation clubs for girls known as the Beacon Clubs are functioning in various sections of the city, ten clubs having been in operation during the past winter season. One club will continue throughout the summer months. This program reaches girls who are not served by other agencies. Eight women's recreation clubs were organized during the winter season, two of which will continue through the summer months. Free golf and tennis classes for business girls and women will be conducted by the Recreation Department.

Nineteenth Annual Meeting of National Conference on State Parks — Colonel Richard Lieber of Indiana was elected to the newly created position of Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Conference on State Parks at their nineteenth annual meeting, June 4-7. Harold S. Wagner, Director, Secretary of the Akron, Ohio, Metropolitan Park System, was elected President of the Board. Major William A. Welch of New York and W. E. Carson of Virginia were re-elected Vice-Presidents, and Miss Harlean James was re-elected Executive Secretary. This year's meeting was held at Lake Itasca State Park, Minnesota, and was attended by approximately one hundred delegates from twenty-six states. Next year's meeting will be held at Starved Rock State Park and New Salem State Park, both in Illinois, and Spring Mill State Park in Indiana.

Beach Safety—According to a release from the Los Angeles, California, Playgrounds and Recreation Department, it's the youthful "he-man" swimmer who has to be rescued at the beach most frequently rather than the weaker swimming but more cautious feminine bather.

This was one of the facts brought to light in a report by C. P. L. Nicholls, aquatics supervisor of the Recreation Department, following a ten year survey of rescues at local beaches. Masculine swimmers who had to be hauled out of the sea by lifeguards far outnumbered girls and women, the proportion being 71.32 per cent male to 28.67 per cent female rescues. Age group studies showed that the majority of individuals saved by the beach guards were in the years between ten and twenty-five. Youths from fifteen to twenty topped the list with 21.44 per cent of the total rescues. Children from ten to fifteen were responsible for 20.13 per cent, and young adults from twenty to twenty-five contributed 16.04 per cent. The study showed that the Los Angeles municipal beach guards had made a total of 2,830 rescues during the ten year period from 1929 to the present year.

It was pointed out in the release that the emphasis has shifted to accident prevention and safety education by which lifeguards warn bathers against potential hazards, in that way removing the necessity for many rescues.

Aiding Churches in Their Recreation Programs—The Playground and Recreation Department of Los Angeles, California, working in cooperation with church educational leaders, conducted in February a demonstration of types of social recreation. Church leaders were invited to attend the gathering where demonstrations were given in leading community singing, conducting folk dancing and folk games, and putting on stunt programs and social mixers.

Toy Lending Centers in Racine—Racine, Wisconsin, has three toy lending centers operated by WPA, and two more are to be opened. The libraries are very successful. At one of them alone there is an attendance of 125 a day, and over 900 toys are in circulation.

Winter Activities in Cincinnati—As the Cincinnati, Ohio, Public Recreation Commission has almost no municipally owned facilities, it has been obliged to exercise great resourcefulness in securing facilities for its program. During the current winter season the Commission has utilized the facilities of more than 170 different institutions, forty of which are public schools, forty parochial, while others include a great variety of types of facilities such as branch libraries, the county jail, the art museum, the general hospital, the National Catholic Community House, and the Jewish Community Center. Tens of thousands of boys and girls use the coasting streets and facilities for coasting at the Commission's municipal golf courses and playfields. On the play streets set aside for coasting there was not a single instance of serious injury.

Music Enjoyment in Dartmouth—The Department of Music at Dartmouth has put into effect a new schedule of eighteen courses which are divided into non-technical and technical. As a prerequisite for the non-technical group, students will now be required to take an introductory course dealing with the essentials of music composition which is designed to stimulate the enjoyment of music by the development of intelligent listening. In the non-technical group there are also courses on chamber music and the art song which have been combined with former elementary survey courses.

Extensive outside musical activities on the campus include outstanding orchestras, artists, ballet as a regular part of the year's musical program subsidized by the college.

An Old-Fashioned Picnic — Philadelphia's first annual picnic day sponsored by the Bureau of Recreation was a great success. In preparation for the event the city's recreation centers had been divided into eight districts with a chairman in charge of each. Meetings had been held, programs planned, and eight ideal picnic sites selected for the outing. At 9:30 on July 19th, mothers, fathers, sisters, and brothers met at their respective centers loaded down with lunch boxes, and climbed into busses. On arriving at the picnic site, the district centers gathered together around the flag pole for patriotic exercises. Even though it had not been planned for lunch to follow immediately after the flag raising, the program was temporarily disrupted until appetites were appeased!

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After lunch scheduled events were held, similar throughout the city with slight variations. They included bathing where facilities permitted, a free play period, quiz contests, spelling bees, baseball, volleyball, dodge ball, sack races, egg races and peanut scrambles, water contests, a treasure hunt, fishing, band concerts, community singing, and a home talent hour. At 5:00 o'clock the picnic was officially over, and the picnickers returned in busses to the starting points. Over 2,000 people took part in the picnic.

Autumn Festival at the Golden Gate International Exposition—On September 22, 23 and 24, a gala festival was held at the Golden Gate International Exposition in San Francisco, California, with a continuous country fair and rural Olympic competitions. On the first day came folk music and dances by English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Spanish, and Mexican groups. The second day featured native America in song and dance, climaxed by a barn dance. International groups participated on the third day when rural Olympic finals were scheduled, and an international ball was held at night.

Day Camp Programs in Milwaukee—On each of its three nature playgrounds last summer, the Milwaukee Department of Municipal Recreation conducted day camp programs. Each playground was given an opportunity to send a group of children to one of these nature camps to spend the entire day "adventuring in nature."

After securing written permission from their parents, the children were picked up at the playgrounds by a specially chartered bus for which they paid twenty cents a round trip.

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Rec.

A day camp assistant supervised the bus trips of the forty children between the ages of 11 and 14 who could be included and acted as assistant to the director at the camp. The children brought their noon lunches. Meat and wieners were broiled and potatoes and corn were baked over the campfire. Each child was given a half pint of milk to drink with his lunch.

The activities at the day camp included nature trails, nature talks, stories and discussions, nature handcraft, scavenger hunts, nature games, camp cooking and swimming.

Discussion of Swimming Pool Construction—Recreation officials will be interested in noting a discussion of swimming pool construction which has appeared in the June and July issues of *Parks and Recreation*. This material was prepared by C. P. L. Nicholls, Supervisor of Aquatics, Department of Playground and Recreation, Los Angeles, California. It is entitled "Planning the Recreational Swimming Pool."

Houston Park Dedication—In conjunction with the Juneteen Celebration, seventy-fourth observance of the Emancipation Proclamation, the Emancipation Park Civic Improvement Club of Houston, Texas, and the Houston Colored Recreation Council dedicated Emancipation Park in that city this summer.

The Emancipation Civic Club boasts fifteen years of service to the community in trying to improve the physical surroundings, perpetuate and preserve the natural beauty, improve the moral conditions, encourage social and recreational experiences of the highest type for both the youth and the adult citizen of Houston. In addition to improving the playground and building a bandstand for Sunday afternoon concerts, the Club agitated for tennis courts and instituted a library reading room. The members have now pledged themselves to secure city-wide membership so that Emancipation Park will remain "one of the finest leisure time units in the entire South."

A Demonstration Playground—In its annual report for 1938-1939 the Playground and Recreation Association of Victoria, British Col-

umbia, tells of the success of the demonstration playground conducted in Carlton for the purpose of arousing the interest of the citizens in the project. Daily programs were rigidly planned. Sports included cricket, football, wrestling, jumping for boys; and for both boys and girls, basketball and other team games, relay races, ball games, and deck tennis. There were such quiet occupations as clay modeling and finger printing, storytelling, and play with toys from the toy lending shop. Water sprays were much enjoyed, and as many as four hundred children a day were taken from the playground to the Olympic pool where swimming lessons were given. Attendance averaged between three and four hundred children of all ages, and on a gala day the record reached over seven hundred.

The demonstration was of special importance because a large section of the public saw for the first time a modern playground in operation. A working model of the recreation center which was on display attracted much interest.

Steubenville Holds Sports Gathering—Playgrounds are awarded city championships in games and athletics in Steubenville, Ohio. At their annual sports gathering the winners from each center competed in checkers, horseshoes, bean bag tossing, hand tennis, jackstones, hopscotch and swimming. On the day following the competition, more than a hundred children from one of the playgrounds visited the state park under the sponsorship of the Recreation Department.

Chicago at Play—Some of the summer recreation facilities enjoyed by Chicago's citizens are listed in the June 9th issue of the Service News Bulletin prepared by the Chicago, Illinois, Recreation Commission. They include twenty-three street-end beaches under the jurisdiction of the Municipal Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation which also supervises three natatoriums, thirty-nine playgrounds, and numerous small parks. The Chicago Park District last summer administered fifteen lakefront beaches, fifty-two outdoor pools, six indoor pools, five golf courses, forty-one picnic groves, thirty-six archery ranges, 353 softball diamonds, 571 tennis courts, 111 baseball diamonds, 282 horseshoe courts, and fourteen

To Promote Nature Recreation

THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL of the Society of Recreation Workers of America has made the promotion of nature recreation one of its major objectives for 1939-1940. The importance of this action and ways in which best results might be accomplished were enumerated by V. K. Brown of Chicago, retiring president, in his report to the Society at a meeting held on October 12th at the Recreation Congress in Boston. "I want to propose," said Mr. Brown, "that concertedly we make nature recreation a major objective of the coming year. I propose that as a professional organization we institute a nation-wide campaign, whether our function be that of administrators or groups, whether we be physical experts, drama experts, crafts or arts, or music experts, that we resolve we will add to our accustomed planning and program a determined emphasis on developing and organizing a nature exploring movement." In doing this Mr. Brown urged cooperation with garden enthusiasts and park authorities, home owners' associations, and interested citizen groups.

"We can carry on nature interests in the winter months in preparation for spring. We can extend gardening interests by window boxes in our shelter buildings. We can plant vines to cover enclosure fences. We can promote the making of nature study collections, the use of nature patterns in art, the study of natural color in flowers and vegetation. We can hold exhibitions of flower arrangement. We can organize insect zoos. We can gather mineral specimens, develop aquariums, give attention to pets. Even in small parks we can organize nature trails in the guise of treasure hunts."

As a result of a campaign for nature recreation Mr. Brown predicted two main results. "For ourselves and our following in the communities, if we agree to make this a matter of special effort this year, we will develop naturally a new extension of the recreation movement into another field of interest. We will get nature study started everywhere on a more vigorous program of development. But, secondarily, we will safeguard our movement against indifference or misunderstanding at the hands of a great many people in the country who are not without considerable influence and who think of us now as being interested only in sports and physical activities alone. Merely talking recreation from the viewpoint of

its cultural significance is not convincing to them. Joining with them to effect, in community life, a partnership in operational development of purposes about which they are enthusiastic will go much further in convincing them that our movement is actually interested in a richer pattern of life than anything which we can can say. Our action will be eloquent, beyond the eloquence of words."

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miles of bridle paths. In addition, many parks have bowling greens, shuffleboard, roque, la bocce, badminton, volleyball, handball, and croquet courts.

Annual Play Day—As the final event of the Springfield, Illinois, playground season, the city Playground and Recreation Commission sponsored their annual play day at Lincoln Park. The twenty playground units all gathered together to celebrate the last outing of the summer.

During the summer months the playgrounds offer among their sports dodgeball, ping-pong, horseshoes, and a game devised by a playground director, which has no name but is played with homemade paddles, a tennis ball and a volleyball net. The day's activities at the park included a dodgeball tournament, hopscotch tournament, checkerboard contest, horseshoe doubles and singles, mile bicycle race, bean bag pitching, softball, picnic contests and games.

The Newest Municipal Rose Garden—"As we go to press, Boise, Idaho, seems to have the newest Municipal Rose Garden, having dedicated it June 21, just ten days after President Kirk of the American Rose Society dedicated Salt Lake City's new garden. The Boise Garden is located in Julia Davis Park, and at dedication time had 112 beds containing 102 different varieties of roses with some 2,600 plants on hand for additions and replacements." Extract from *The American Rose Magazine,* July-August, 1939.

The Sandlotters Play Ball in Cleveland—Leading the nation in the development of sandlot baseball, the city of Cleveland sponsored a patron drive for their Amateur Day, the one day when the Cleveland Baseball Federation asks financial support through patrons and gate receipts at the baseball game held that day. Six hundred and forty-one teams are affiliated with the Federation, making a total of 9,615 players, not including the independent and wildcat leagues which rely on the organization. Of this total, 4,755 youngsters play in the Catholic Youth Organization and in three unbacked classes. As the Cleveland Baseball Federation is responsible for the activities of these children, the Amateur Day funds supply bats, baseballs, catcher's outfits, gloves, and free umpire and scorer's services. Aside from this use, the funds make it possible to guarantee each player free medical attention.

Keeping Money at Home—Representative Thomas A. Jenkins from Ohio recently forecast that the resumption of land purchases by the Forest Service of Ohio would add millions of dollars to the value of forest areas and recreational facilities of the state. The removal of restrictions on land purchases in Ohio cleared the way for the ultimate acquisition of 1,000,000 acres in the southeastern counties. Having set up five sections for inclusion in a land purchase program in 1934, the Forest Service has bought 34,234 of the 1,000,000 available acreage.

The reason for the marked emphasis on land purchases lies in the statement of Representative Jenkins that no state comparable to Ohio has so few recreational centers. By some such method as land purchases, Ohio will be able to hold tourist money at home. Now a large percentage of southern resort traffic is comprised of cars with Ohio license plates. Into Michigan, too, a state whose $300,000,000 tourist patronage arises partially from her recreational advantages, Ohio sends more tourists than any other state.

World Federation of Education Associations—Early last July 750 teachers sailed from New York and returned on August 28th after a goodwill cruise of 15,000 miles to fifteen Latin American ports and a conference of the World Federation of Education Associations. A pamphlet giving the history, aims, and objectives of this organization may be secured from the Secretary General, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Fifty Years of Growth—With a population of 450, Lakewood, Ohio, was incorporated in 1889. This year Lakewood celebrated its fiftieth anniversary with a parade witnessed by 100,000 spectators. The highlights of the parade were a group of colonial flags, a portrayal of the spirit of '76, and a covered wagon drawn by two mules. Contrasting modern Lakewood to the village incorporated a decade before the turn of the century, a "dinky" streetcar of the nineties traveled through the parade by the side of a modern Cleveland streetliner. Included in the lines were the Cleveland mounted police, the sheriff and 50 deputies, and a 40-piece Salvation Army Band. An additional activity, the Lakewood merchants' eighth annual community picnic, contained on its program numerous contests with prizes, and distribution of peanuts, candy, and coffee. Still another part of the anniversary was the celebration pageant, "Wagons West." With a cast of a thousand persons, the eighteen episodes of the spectacle dramatized the history of the Lakewood area.

Fun with Education—Staff and students of the 12th Annual Nature Leaders Training School last summer spent a four week session of education and fun at the school's mountain camp at Lake Terra Alta, Preston County, West Virginia. The campers interspersed recreation with training: they studied botany and mammology, mounted insects collected during the class in insect study, listened to informal lectures, tramped on field trips, swam, and played games. After the camp closed, the volunteer workers of the West Virginia Nature Association met at Oglebay Park for a review and discussion of the camp activities. In achieving their first objective, they discussed the school's favorable and unfavorable aspects with a view toward making the 13th school more effective. A second objective was to plan for the reorganization of the association. The new development of an 18-acre camp site at Lake Terra Alta necessitates an expansion of its membership in order to make full use of the proposed permanent camp.

A New Playground for Cape May—Funds left by John W. Underhill, a Negro philanthropist of Mays Landing, New Jersey, are making possible a playground for the public school children of that county seat town. Mr. Underhill many years ago opened a little candy, tobacco, newspaper, and novelty store. School children brought most of his trade. He prospered, invested in a real estate business which was financially successful. When Mr. Underhill died it was found he had left his estate of more than $100,000 to the township and School Board for recreational purposes. Part of the bequest has been used to improve Memorial Park. Trustees of the fund have used much of the remainder to buy a large tract which will be equipped as a modern playground.

1939 Softball Rules Available—The Official Softball Guide for 1939 containing rules, interpretations, pictures, and sources of local softball activities is now available. It is published by the American Sports Publishing Company, 19 Beekman Street, New York City. Price 25 cents.

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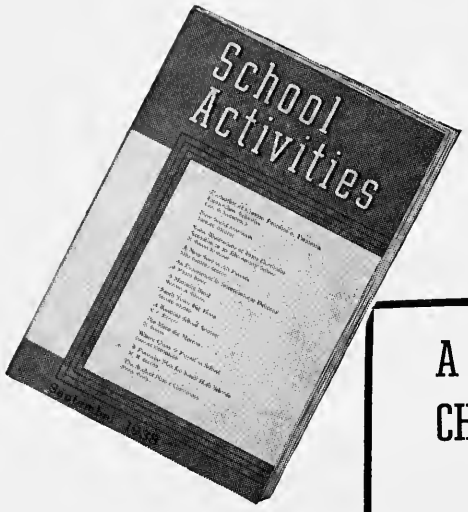

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A Creative Community Christmas

(Continued from page 433)

sang "O Come, All Ye Faithful," thus closing the festival. The curtains were drawn.

There was much hesitation in leaving. We had to call out a "Merry Christmas" to indicate that the festival was over, but two or three women came to the piano to ask for more singing and playing. So we had some more, informal and around the piano or near it, and it was unforgettably enjoyable. Many individuals expressed sincere appreciation of the festival, and almost all regretted that there were not more people gathered for it. The normal school principal, however, upon hearing this regret expressed, exclaimed, "That's all right. This is only a beginning. Next year there will be more!"

A very delightful part of the whole affair was the informal chatting after it in the corridor while people waited for the costumed and made up participants to get back into their usual costumes and physiognomies. One felt assured that the purposes and faiths of a Christmas festival are entirely true and practicable.

The following are the songs referred to in this article. Each number beside the title of the song refers to the song collection listed below in which words and musical accompaniments are included. Many of these are also included in other collections.

Silent Night—1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6
Deck the Hall with Boughs of Holly—1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6
Here We Come A-Carolling (in some collections called Here We Come A-Wassailing)—3 - 6
I Saw Three Ships Come Sailing In—1 - 2
Patapan—7
Break Forth, O Beauteous Heavenly Light—8
O Little Town of Bethlehem—1 - 2 - 3 - 4
O Leave Your Sheep, Ye Shepherds on the Hills—6
The First Nowell—1 - 2 - 4 - 5 - 6
It Came Upon the Midnight Clear—1 - 2 - 3 - 4
Lullaby of the Christ Child (under title "Entre le boeuf et l'âne gris")—3
Away In a Manger—1 - 2 - 3
We Three Kings of Orient Are—1 - 2 - 3 - 4
Bring a Torch, Jeannette, Isabella—2 - 3
O Come, All Ye Faithful—1 - 2 - 3 - 5 - 6

Song Collections

1—Treasure Chest of Christmas Songs and Carols. Treasure Chest Publications, Inc., 303—4th Ave., New York City. 13¢

2—The Ditson Christmas Carol Book, by Norwood Hinkle. Oliver Ditson Co., 1712 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 50¢

3—Christmas Carols from Many Countries, by Satis N. Coleman and Elin K. Jorgensen. G. Schirmer, Inc., 3 East 43rd St., New York City. 50¢

4—Golden Book of Favorite Songs. Hall & McCreary Co., 434 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 20¢

5—Twice 55 Community Songs—The Brown Book. C. C. Birchard and Co., 221 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass. 15¢

6—16 National Christmas Carols. E. C. Schirmer Music Co., 221 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass. 40¢

7—Oxford Book of Carols. Oxford University Press, 114—5th Ave., New York City. $2.50

8—Available from G. Schirmer, Inc., 3 East 43rd St., New York City. 10¢

The following are available from the National Recreation Association:

"Christmas Carols" Word Sheet—80¢ per 100 copies. Includes the words of ten carols.

"Christmas Music"—5¢

"Christmas Plays and Pageants with Music."—Free in single copies.

A Christmas Present to Decatur

(Continued from page 436)

Since the first production the Department has added each year to the list of properties until now there is invested a sum in the neighborhood of $700. This equipment includes the portable buildings, electrical supplies, a public address system, dolls, curtains, heating units and other necessities. To install and maintain the buildings, purchase new equipment and employ the staff necessary to carry on the activities at the Village requires an annual expenditure of approximately $800.

"Boystowns" for Cleveland Youth

(Continued from page 440)

each town draw up their city charter. The attorneys explained court and parliamentary procedure to the law directors of each town. The Boystown courts are conducted in the utmost seriousness. Members of their juries are drawn from citizens of the towns. The law director prosecutes each case and the judge appoints another boy to defend the accused.

One boy who persisted in smoking in the building after being warned that it was against the rules was brought to trial. He was convicted and the judge sentenced him to six weeks' floor sweeping. The boy took his punishment without rancor and told the youthful judge that he was going to stop smoking altogether.

Cleveland believes that with the cooperation of city officials and the general public, the plan of self-government instituted by Boystown will play an important part in introducing a new era in the solution of juvenile crime.

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

Parks and Recreation, August 1939

"New Jersey Parks Increase Property Values"
"Archery Comes to Essex County" by L. C. Wilsey
"Checking Response to Recreation Programs" by Samuel D. Marble
"Casting Pool Answer to Angler's Prayer"

Journal of Health and Physical Education

"Interscholastic Athletic Standards for Boys." A committee report
"Noon Hour Coeducational Recreation" by Dudley Ashton
"A Tumbling Club Playday" by Lucy S. Proudfoot
"Folk Dance: An Expression of Culture" by Hermine Sauthoff

The Guardian, October 1939

"Play for the Modern Child"
"Fun with and for New Members"

PAMPHLETS

Children's Book Week 1939
A manual of suggestions

Yearbook of the Association for Childhood Education, 1939, Washington, D. C. $.25.

Cincinnati Municipal Activities 1938
Annual Report of the City Manager, Cincinnati, Ohio

"Shall Our State Parks Be Self Supporting?"
Connecticut Forest and Park Association, New Haven, Conn.

Annual Report 1938—Recreation Commission
Alton, Illinois

Annual Report 1938—Mott Foundation
Flint, Michigan

Annual Report 1938—Department of Recreation
Greenwich, Connecticut

Health Education Bulletin, March 1939
National Board, Y.W.C.A., New York City

Annual Report of the Playground Community Service Commission 1938
New Orleans, Louisiana

Annual Report 1938-1939, Recreation Division, Community Service Council Hastings-on-Hudson, New York

Annual Report 1938, Recreation Department
Superior, Wisconsin

Rural Youth by David Cushman Coyle
U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939

The Spirit of Joseph Lee Day

(Continued from page 443)

whom he was leading by the hand) saw the house beautiful not far ahead. . . . Greatheart went up to the gate and knocked loudly. "The Pilgrims will go in," said Greatheart, "but I must return at once to my master." Then the little boy took him by the hand and said, "Oh sir, won't you go on with us and help us?" '

"He has gone back through the darkness, but his life will lead on. We shall ever have Joe Lee as our guide in making this a better world for us all, and especially for children.

"But what is needed above all in this movement is more Greathearts, more laymen who will give of their time and thought, of their effort and their means, to provide recreation not only for children but also for youth and the adult—lay leaders who will themselves remain young till they die, 'playful up to the gates of death,' versatile, resourceful, and full of the joy of life as was Joseph Lee."

After repeating the message of President Roosevelt which was given last year on Joseph Lee Day, Dr. Finley said, "This message, repeated in coming years, should be accompanied by the beautiful prayer in which thanks for his splendid life were spoken at his funeral service at King's Chapel in Boston:

Let us thank God for Joseph Lee.
For his many years of life among us;
For his unselfish work to help others;
For his devotion to the life of all children;
For his faith that there is joy at the heart of things;
For his assurance that there is good in everyone;
For his persistence in expecting a nobler world;
For his generous purposes which were without guile;
For his delight in simple things;
For his imagination which bridged the gulfs of circumstance and creed;
For his counting himself no better than others, but gathering up in himself the better thoughts of many;
For his gentleness which made others feel greater;
For his continuing influence, and the things which abide with us always—
We thank the God of Life and bless His Holy Name.
O God, accept our thanksgiving for our beloved citizen and for all of like spirit, in the name of Thy son, Jesus Christ, who did lift up the weary and set a little child in the midst of His disciples. Amen.

Lighting for Night Tennis

(Continued from page 447)

ing the summer than in the winter months. Los Angeles figures on 300 fair weather days. New Orleans expects a larger number of participants for night playing during the warm season when nights are cool. Oakland reports that there are few nights in the year when it is not possible to play but that the largest play comes during summer months.

The Growth of Community Centers on Cape Cod

(Continued from page 454)

cause they do not interest the children. All programs succeed when children demand them.

In the matter of physical equipment, our centers on Cape Cod are not badly housed. At Hyannis, we rent the Grange Hall from that organization for $720 a year. In return we occupy an entire building that is reasonably well adapted to our work. The main hall, which has a small stage, has been lined off for badminton or volleyball. At a boxing tournament recently we accommodated 150 people and a 14′ x 14′ boxing ring, and were not overcrowded. This space supplies the terrain for model railroads. On another floor we have an office, arts and crafts room, shop, and game room.

In Falmouth, Provincetown, and Osterville we occupy space in the school buildings. Falmouth's Town Recreation Commission, like our Council in Hyannis, is a chartered corporation under state law. Provincetown and Osterville have strong lay committees. In Sandwich, the Catholic Church has turned over its old parish house to the Sandwich Recreation Committee, so that they occupy their own building. Of these towns, three are the largest on the Cape. It is evident that community centers are available to a large number of people.

But we have only begun. Eventually we shall impress the various towns of the Cape that our better-than-average social conditions can be further improved by our work. The schools have gone far in this direction. But for about one half of every year, children are not in school (including extracurricular activities) nor are they asleep. This is the rich ground recreation has to work. On Cape Cod we have made definite progress.

A Nursery Grows Up

(Continued from page 456)

gym, pool and club rooms. The nursery has become a community institution. Visitors come from a wide area to observe and marvel at the project which developed from almost nothing. Both staff members agree that the success of the

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little experiment has surpassed their most rosy dreams, and all connected with the nursery believe that in community benefits it has been well worth the struggle to establish it.

Co-Education and Recreation in the Jewish Community Center

(Continued from page 459)

room for adult women's groups, and usually a separate locker room equipped with dressing booths, showers and hair dryers. In the larger buildings a separate gymnasium is provided. Otherwise women and girls alternate in the use of the main gymnasium and pool.

Separate provision for men consists of billiard rooms, quiet game room, men's lounge, separate locker and shower rooms, exercise rooms, handball and squash courts. The athletic facilities are so arranged that men can use their locker room, showers, health club, exercise rooms and handball courts at all times, without interfering with the use of the main gymnasium and pool by women and girls, or by classes of younger boys.

It will be noted that dormitories are not a feature of the typical Jewish Center. Only four organizations make such provision, three for men and one for women. The experiment of accommodating men and women in one building has not been tried, though some Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. buildings have, I believe, demonstrated its feasibility.

Aside from the fact that a well planned and equipped building can adequately serve the needs of both sexes, there is an obvious economy in the cost of building and maintaining one structure that can meet the requirements of all age groups of both sexes.

Leadership

The conduct of a co-educational program has implications in connection with the selection and duties of professional personnel. Men and women serve on the staff on the basis of qualifications for the duties to be performed and the special needs of the groups in the membership. Except in Centers in small communities, where the resources and clientele are limited, the professional staff includes at least one woman. Since so much of the contact of professional workers and membership

is on an individual basis, it is recognized that the services of a woman, generally known as Director of Women's Work, are necessary in dealing with the personal problems of women and girls and in planning special activities for them. Gymnasium classes for women are customarily in charge of a woman physical training teacher. Practice in the direction of swimming groups varies. Often the women prefer a male instructor. Frequently junior activities for boys and girls are in charge of a woman. Sometimes social activities and the supervision of dramatics and music are assigned to women workers. The librarian is usually a woman, trained for the work. Women are employed in day camps and, of course, in country camps for girls and for young mixed groups. Leaders of clubs are of both sexes, usually depending upon the sex of the club members. Although the trend is towards employment of a professional staff, except for special needs of women, without reference to sex, but solely on the basis of qualifications, there are limitations which thus far have restricted professional opportunities for women in Jewish Center work. The executive head of a Center is almost always a man, partly because of the arduous nature of his administrative duties, but for other reasons as well. The board of directors, as has been previously observed is still predominantly masculine in composition and this is true also of other important communal groups with which the executive has relationships as the representative of the Center. They prefer to deal with a man. The membership of adults and seniors is largely male and they naturally prefer an executive to whom they can talk freely and in whose understanding and authority they have full confidence. Since the staff, by reason of the nature of the work, is largely composed of men, it appears natural that their chief be one of their own sex. The executive of a Center has long hours, including evening work, that would be taxing on the physical capacities of a woman and deprive her of normal social life. These are practical considerations and to that extent affect the policy of employment of women solely on the basis of qualifications for executive positions in the Center.

Under the Harvest Moon

(Continued from page 463)

Gobble. A speaker is to give a speech on Thanksgiving, using all the barnyard animals in it. Each player chooses the name of some animal, and when the speaker raises her right hand, every one immediately imitates the animal chosen; when she raises her left hand, all keep silent; and when she raises both hands, they imitate a turkey's "Gobble, gobble!" All calls are continued until the speaker lowers her arm.

Remnant Stakes. Divide the guests into two groups, and give each person in one group a piece of colored material. Give the other group envelopes containing corresponding material. At a given signal, the group with the envelopes rush toward the other group, match their materials and return with their partners to a winning post. Of course there should be many shades of the same material, so that the matching may not be so easy.

Turkey Walk. This is a relay race with about ten players on each team. When the leader says "Go," the first person on each team starts out crossing left foot in back of right, then right foot in back of left, and so on, progressing about four inches forward on each step. They continue in this manner until they reach a goal line, then run back, touching the next person in line who does the same thing.

Thanksgiving Spelling Game. Players or groups of players unscramble these jumbled words. The one with the most correct in a given time wins.

Word	*Key*
1. reykut	1. turkey
2. thylopum	2. Plymouth
3. lapirlcis	3. Priscilla
4. sircarbeern	4. cranberries
5. wamelofry	5. Mayflower
6. hivistganngk	6. Thanksgiving
7. mippekipun	7. pumpkin pie
8. gismripl	8. Pilgrims
9. dinnias	9. Indians
10. peattos	10. potatoes
11. sunt	11. nuts
12. damsselnitish	12. Miles Standish

Think Fast. Give each player a sheet of paper upon which has been written the word "Thanksgiving" along the left side of the paper, one letter written beneath the other. On the right side of the paper the same word should be written, but with the first letter at the bottom. The letter T will be opposite the letter G, the letter H opposite the letter N, and so on. The participants are informed they will be given just three minutes in which to write a word between these letters, beginning with the letter on the left and ending with the letter on the right. For instance, the first word might be TryinG, the second HeleN. The player who finishes first is entitled to a prize which can be some little article significant of Thanksgiving time.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Cowboy Dances

By Lloyd Shaw. The Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Idaho. $3.50.

FOR YEARS Lloyd Shaw has collected and taught cowboy dances, and with his Cheyenne Mountain dancers has demonstrated them from Coast to Coast. There are seventy-five dances described in this volume, with complete calls and explanations, each illustrated with photograph and diagram.

Romance of the National Parks

By Harlean James. Macmillan Company, New York. $3.00.

OF THE MORE THAN sixteen and a quarter million persons who visited the various units of the Federal Park System in 1938, almost seven million passed through the gateways of the national parks. Miss James tells the fascinating story of the development of these natural wonderlands which each year attract more people. She has devoted the first part to giving the historical background of the parks. The second section, profusely illustrated with photographs—and there are more than 120 of them in the book—is appropriately entitled "Journeys." Here will be found imaginary travels through the parks so arranged as to be helpful to those who may wish to visit several of them on a single summer trip. Personalities associated with national park development, among them Stephen Mather, John Muir, Horace M. Albright and others, receive appreciative mention.

Creative Play

By Ivah Deering. Emerson Books, New York. $2.00.

THIS BOOK was first published in 1930 under the title, *The Creative Home*. The continued demand for it has necessitated a new edition. There has, however, been no change in the content since the material is pertinent to any period and is essentially scientific in its approach. The book, designed primarily for parents of young children, is based on the author's own experience. As Joseph Lee said in his introduction: "It tells what so many parents want to know, with a combination of detailed advice as to just what to do, with true insight as to how to do it—and, above all, how not to do it."

Modern Basketball

By Lon W. Jourdet and Kenneth A. Hashagen. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia. $2.25.

IN THIS BOOK two former intercollegiate basketball players, both of whom are now basketball coaches, have set down the fundamental techniques of the game in clear, easily understood language. They have covered practically all the details which will prove useful to coaches of college or high school teams, or to any group interested in playing the sport. Throughout the text excellent use has been made of diagrams and action photographs to illustrate the plays described. The appendix contains thirty-six different drills with specific guidance on outstanding scoring plays.

Bird Houses—How to Make and Where to Place Them

By Edmund J. Sawyer. Cranbrook Institute of Science. Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. $.20.

OF THE UNDERTAKING of this practical booklet with its many illustrations and diagrams, Mr. Sawyer says, "The providing of suitable bird-houses needs no defense or excuse. Whether it be the beautiful and demure bluebird, the bustling and industrious chick-a-dee, or the alert and pompous flycatcher, the native tenant of the bird-house will be a good and interesting and entertaining neighbor, always prompt to pay his rent in one form or another, or in many forms and with interest. Does one need any special excuse for offering hospitality to such a neighbor?"

Uses for Waste Materials

Compiled by the Committee on Equipment and Supplies. The Association for Childhood Education, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. $.20.

RECREATION WORKERS, continually on the hunt for handcraft projects in which waste materials may be used, will find many practical suggestions in this pamphlet. The bulletin is presented, says the committee in its foreword, "not with the idea that anything mentioned herein is to be substituted for more desirable media of use and expression, but rather as supplementary material which has educative value and which provides opportunities for experimentation and challenges ingenuity, particularly when other means are limited."

Selected List of Ten-Cent Books

Prepared by Mary Lincoln Morse. Revised by Alice Temple. Association for Childhood Education, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. $.15.

MODERN TIMES and reduced budgets have resulted in the publishing of ten-cent books with recognized standards rapidly being incorporated as to what makes a book good in content, in approach, in form and illustration. Today parents of limited means and teachers with a need for variety of good classroom books may both seek and find them in ten-cent editions. In the list presented by the Literature Committee books have been included that are accurate and authentic as to fact and also those with story, verse, and picture value. The list has been classified to facilitate its use.

Government and the Arts

By Grace Overmyer. W. W. Norton and Company, Inc., New York. $3.00.

SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT of the Federal Arts Projects, WPA, and particularly since a fine arts bill has become a matter of wide public interest, the question of the extent to which the government should give encouragement to the fine arts has been much discussed. Proponents of the plan and those who oppose it have had little on which to base their information since comprehensive data on the subject have been lacking. This book

has been compiled to present facts regarding the history, plan of organization, financing, and operation of systems used for the official support of art and artists. There are two parts, the first of which deals with state aid in more than fifty foreign countries. The second section, devoted to the United States, presents important facts concerning art institutions and activities sponsored by national or local governments, and art legislation, past and present.

The World of Plant Life.

By Clarence J. Hylander, Ph. D. The Macmillan Company, New York. $7.50.

Plants have their own design for living, and a thrilling one it is as outlined in this popularized botany. In a volume of over seven hundred pages Mr. Hylander discusses and classifies the native and naturalized plants found throughout the United States from bacteria to orchids. In all, 2,000 species are described in detail. There are over 400 plant photographs and line drawings. So inclusive is the book that it will be appreciated by amateurs, students, and experienced botanists alike.

Teaching Wholesome Living in the Elementary School.

By Alma A. Dobbs, M. A. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $2.50.

This book is based on the fundamental premise that children should be encouraged and taught to grow in all ways. It has been demonstrated that physical growth and the fullest development of the child are best attained under conditions of security, love, contented work, and happy play, through all of which the child builds a happy personality. In Part One the author discusses the point of view as regards principles of growth and fostering child growth. Part Two takes up the question of the curriculum, and Part Three outlines specific phases describing the common life activities of the child with reference to the determination of the quality of living.

Health and Physical Education Class and Record Book.

Prepared by Hugh Fischer. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $.75.

Record keeping can be an arduous part of the daily routine. This book, prepared for the teacher of health and physical education, is designed to facilitate the keeping of records and to make them more readily accessible.

The Garden Encyclopedia.

Edited by E. L. D. Seymour, B.S.A. William H. Wise & Company, New York. $4.00.

"A single, all-purpose volume for real dirt gardeners," said the New York *Herald Tribune* in its review of this volume which answers in simple, nontechnical language the many questions which are bound to arise when you adopt gardening as your hobby. There are 1,300 pages with 750 pictures and diagrams.

Motion Pictures in Physical Education.

By Thurston Adams, Ed.D. Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University. $.90.

Motion pictures are now being used in almost every field of activity. They have for some time played an exceedingly valuable part in the training of athletes, particularly in football, track and field, baseball, swimming, and diving. This booklet discusses in detail the function of the motion picture in physical education, production and use of the experimental films, and the equipment needed for taking and projecting motion pictures. Information regarding the use of motion pictures is given.

100 Games of Solitaire.

By Helen L. Coops. Whitman Publishing Company, Racine, Wisconsin. $.10.

Directions for play are given briefly and simply, and there are complete layouts for playing in this inexpensive booklet which contains a hundred popular games of Solitaire and seventy-five well-known variations of these games.

Motion Pictures in Sports.

Compiled by Elaine M. Dear, Louise S. Kjellstrom and Jenny E. Turnbull. National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. $.25.

This selected and carefully annotated bibliography and film list, presented by the Motion Picture Committee of the National Section on Women's Athletics of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, has been prepared as a means of familiarizing administrators and teachers of physical education with the place of the motion picture as an integral part of the teaching program. Much of it will be of interest to recreation workers as well, particularly the directory of commercial and educational film services and the list of films available on various phases of sports for entertainment and instruction.

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On What Is to Be Taken for Granted

OF COURSE, recreation workers believe in truth, honesty, goodness, beauty, loyalty, courage, cheerfulness, open-mindedness. But they also believe that we should not always be talking about these virtues or even thinking about them. If we do, we make this a dull, tiresome, priggish world.

Leaders should possess a few qualities which are contagious. Character by contagion is much easier to take and is in all probability better than character by constant, continuous, conscious counseling and molding.

Boys themselves have a high regard for goodness but not for talking about it. It will be a sorry day for America when the normal, red-blooded boy is willing to stand patiently and have a badge pinned on him indicating that he has been a good boy. The average boy in good health with plenty of beefsteak in him is skillful in trying to keep even his parents from calling him good. If there must be any thinking about it, let it be taken for granted. What is taken for granted and not even talked about is what is most important, and has the deepest influence. The boy himself is concerned that he is good for something.

We certainly need occasionally to take a recess from character building or, for that matter, from any kind of building and simply live and let others live.

We have not yet begun to explore the compelling power of being in a current of vital living, of having worth-while ends that really command our entire affection and all our being.

Just having an opportunity to be with comrades of the right kind, to rid ourselves of fear, to be entirely freed from loneliness, to have opportunity to give form to our dreams—this in itself helps to abolish evil and create positive good.

Howard Braucher

December

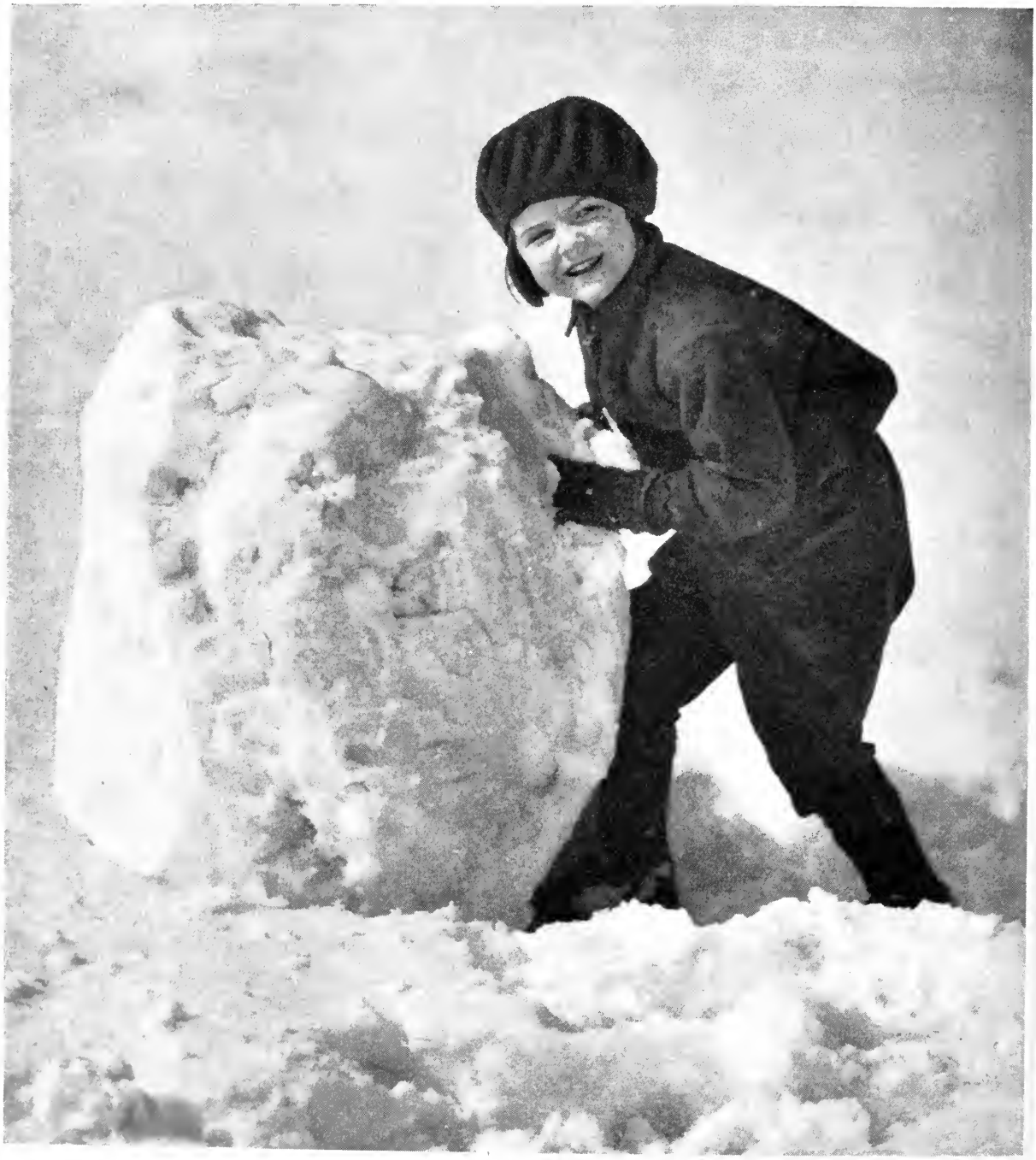


Photo by H. Armstrong Roberts

Professional Leadership in the Field of Public Recreation

Courtesy Essex County Park Commission

By
H. A. OVERSTREET

WE ARE FAR from the days when public recreation was conceived of merely in terms of the underprivileged. In those days dire necessity was the mother of invention. We provided playgrounds because we simply could not disregard the children of the gutter. Today public recreation is as much concerned with the children in garden areas as with the children in the slums; with adults who own businesses as with adults who are run by them; with mothers who have most of the things they want as with mothers who have practically nothing. Public recreation is beginning to be thought of as we have long learned to think of education and of library service, as necessary for everybody, high and low, rich and poor.

The time is rapidly approaching when every sizeable community and every rural region will have its recreation center. Recreation from the most juvenile physical level to the most mature mental level will take its place as an absolute essential of civilized community life.

This means that we shall increasingly be in need of men and women trained to organize community recreation. We have such men and women now working in hundreds of our towns and cities. Most of them have undergone such training as has thus far seemed wise. As the movement grows and as our experience ripens, there is every reason to suppose that the training of recreation leaders will assume the importance that is now accorded the training of teachers. We remember how in the early days of the public school system there was very little systematic training of teachers. Teachers had to be taken on because of a little book larnin' they possessed and the ability to keep children occupied at classroom tasks. We have gone far beyond those days. Training teachers is serious business that invokes all the arts and sciences. The same thing is sure to happen in the training of recreation leaders as we come to regard recreation, of young and old, as essential to healthy community life.

It will not be amiss, then, to examine the qualities that we now can see are needful in a successful recreation leader. If we hold these qualities in mind, we have the basis for organizing our training procedures. This training has one advantage over the training of public school teachers: it has not yet been hardened into a pedagogical pattern. It has all the advantage of newness. The educational fraternity scarcely knows

In connection with the Boston Recreation Congress, the Society of Recreation Workers of America held a luncheon attended by approximately two hundred members and their friends. We are indebted to the Society for permitting us to publish in *Recreation* the address delivered at the luncheon by Dr. H. A. Overstreet, Professor of Philosophy at the College of the City of New York.

that such training is going on. Hence the training has thus far escaped being crowded into a Procrustean bed of pedagogic method.

Essential Qualities

There would seem to be at least ten indispensable qualities essential in a recreation leader:

The first essential quality is *wisdom with people*. Here is a quality that is probably native. There are individuals who have the gift of being able to project themselves into others, of being sensitive to what others feel and care about and suffer, the gift of knowing how to make the right responses so that others are made more alive by their understanding. If this gift is lacking—as it is in many a too-self-centered introvert, or in many a too-brash extrovert—there seems nothing to do about it. Such an individual has no place as a leader of young or old in the deeply personal area of the play life. But if the gift is there it needs training. A native sensitiveness to other people, uninstructed, can easily go wrong. Hence the need for a thorough-going education in the psychological sciences; the psychology of childhood and adolescence, of maturity and old age; the psychology of learning, of work, and of play; the psychology that deals with frustrations and aberrations; the psychology of the group and the crowd. A recreation leader—far more even than a classroom teacher—is touching individual lives at many points. It is fatal if he is grossly ignorant of what people are, what they desire, what hurts them, what heals and sustains.

The second indispensable is *community intelligence*. This is something more than what is broadly called "social intelligence." The recreational leader has to be more than a generalized lover of mankind; he has to have a gift for being intimate with his specific community. He has to like to move around in it, to know its hidden places, feel its life, know its people. Here, too, is a native gift, but one which needs training. General courses in sociology will help, but they are seldom enough, for they deal in large generalities about society spread over large expanses. A recreation leader needs training in becoming intimate with a specific community. This means a very special kind of course, one which has its observation posts and its laboratories in the streets and houses, the schools and library, the police court and post office, the slums and the garden areas.

A third indispensable is *ingenuity with materials*. I am afraid we have here, again, a native gift, but one which needs training by contact with the special kind of material that a recreation leader is likely to use. Here is the chance for a unique kind of laboratory, a laboratory of relatively meagre materials out of which the student is to succeed in organizing a rich recreational experience for his people. It is the project of learning to feed the multitude with a few loaves and fishes.

A fourth indispensable is a *long patience*. This, I think, can be trained by giving the student a sufficiently clear, long-range view of what he is aiming to accomplish, and at the same time a sufficiently realistic knowledge of the shortcomings—lovable and otherwise—of the people with whom he is to work. To know what to expect of people is already to be on guard against too sudden and devastating disappointments. Patience is a kind of wisdom of insight. Not to expect too much at the same time that one aims at much is to be proof against the inertias, stupidities, pettinesses, and double-crossings that make honest effort in a high cause difficult to maintain.

A fifth indispensable is a *sincere tolerance*. Both words here are necessary. There is the kind of tolerance which is a surface thing, a passing politeness; and the kind of tolerance which springs out of the deep love of letting the other mind release itself, a tolerance that respects the other as one respects oneself. Can such tolerance be taught? Yes and no. It cannot be directly taught, but it can be helped into being as one learns deeply to know people, their unexpressed prides, their hurts, their outreachings to things beyond their power. Tolerance is the fruit of a mature philosophy. When one has learned to see life steadily and see it whole, one is less likely to set up one's own private opinion as a measure of the universe. One takes in the other fellow because he is a part of what one sees steadily and whole. The recreation leader must grow into a mature philosophy.

Following closely upon these is the sixth indispensable—*a sense of humor*. A sense of humor is the divine marriage of modesty and playfulness. It is the ability to see oneself in proportion—but not solemnly, virtuously, self-deprecatingly. Humor is a sense of proportion that is gay in acknowledgment of its own shortcomings. To be able to laugh at oneself is the essence of humor. When one laughs, one condemns oneself; but the

laughter heals the condemnation. There are persons, apparently, who have no sense of humor. They do not belong on recreation fields. But even a native gift of humor needs cultivation lest it become a too-easy habit of wise-cracking and back-slapping. All that we have said about philosophy applies to the cultivation of humor. We say of certain tobaccos that they are mellowed in the wood. We can likewise say of humor that it has to be mellowed in a philosophy.

The seventh indispensable is a *democratic attitude and procedure*. The worst sin, almost, that a recreation leader can commit is to dominate his people. His supreme art is to elicit their own initiative, to give their own freedoms the chance to blossom into joy. The recreation center is a democracy-in-the-little, or it is no proper center. Can the democratic attitude be trained? It, too, is probably native. It goes with the gift of liking and understanding people. It goes with a native absence of snobbish aloofness. But it can be widened and deepened by understanding people, and it can be made to become effectively alive by making contact with people. Also, there are many procedures which a recreation leader needs to learn: how to talk with people and to people; how to conduct meetings; how to get a discussion under way and keep it on the high level of democratic give-and-take; how to be the administrator and still keep in the psychological background; how to work helpfully with a staff of fellow-workers. These are all matters that can be learned.

"And here, perhaps, lies the essential secret of life. We make our games and the rules of the games, and we play them with zest. But we humans have it in us to be more than followers of rules. It is part of the adventure of our existence to be forever initiators of new ways of experience that bring intimacy with the materials of life and a release for our special kind of joy."—*H. A. Overstreet* in *A Guide to Civilized Loafing.*

The eighth indispensable is obvious: *skill in a particular field and in several avocations.* Here, again, while there will be native leanings, there must be training. The recreation leader must be not only a theoretical looker-on and administrator, but an enthusiastic doer of something that he can do fairly well. For learning, after all, goes by the contagion of example far more than by word of mouth. The leader who can be "in on the game" is in that very act of participation far more of a leader than he who stands on the sidelines. Hence the need for as much skill in as many fields as possible.

The ninth indispensable is *emotional maturity.* This is profoundly important. To have a badly adjusted individual in charge of those who seek release from their own maladjustments is to put the sick in the hands of a sick man instead of a physician. To put children in control of one who has childish regressions — bad temper, jealousy, boastfulness, the wish to be noticed, the craving to be praised—is to hinder their own growth into maturity. The recreation leader can be trained to know the signs of emotional maturity in himself and how to rescue himself from childish regressions and fixations. Nothing is surer than the need for a vibrantly whole man or woman, an emotionally sound man or woman, in a situation where people are supposed to be given the chance to escape from their own onesidednesses and immaturities.

Finally, there is the tenth indispensable: *a deep happiness in the work.* The schools, we know, have long suffered from the fact that many a teacher hates his work, wishes he could do something else, has no confidence in what he or his fellow workers are doing. This is fatal to genuine education. It is fatal, too, to genuine recreational leadership. There must be, therefore, the deep conviction that this thing is worth while, and that one is profoundly fortunate in being permitted to devote a lifetime in its service. Only the deeply and happily dedicated can be movers of men. Fundamental to everything else is the conviction that this job is the way, not only to human usefulness, but to one's own intensest happiness.

Ten indispensables. Can we build a curriculum upon them? I think we can. It will be a curriculum far richer in content, far more nearly related to the life of human beings, than most. There is every reason to believe that if recreation becomes one of the major cultural concerns of our civilization, we shall build training courses that will cultivate qualities like the above, qualities that make the recreation leader into a wise and resourceful guide of his people.

"Here are three qualities of personality: continuous growth, emotional control, and interest in others. When combined, these can make the kind of person whose life has unity of aim and direction."—From *Let Me Think,* by *H. A. Overstreet.*

What They Say About Recreation

"THE SIMPLE folk songs, music, and dances which served as the chief recreation in early colonization days and during our nation's early struggles are needed now in these restless times to help us keep our balance. We are pioneering again in many respects, searching for a better way of life in a civilization much more complex than our fathers found here. We need a song, as they did." *Sarah Gertrude Knott* in "The National Folk Festival—Its Problems and Reasons."

"The field of recreation is on its way. While it is not new as a life process, its importance is new, and every factor of the social and economic set-up indicates that it will grow exceedingly more important in the near future."—*Harold D. Meyer* in "Recreation Continues Its Impetus," *Social Forces,* May 1939.

"There are signs which give us assurance that we are moving forward in desirable directions. We see that striving in athletics is not toward gold stars, or felt letters, or sports wearing apparel, but toward the self-satisfaction and joy from within which comes from being able to drive a golf ball a greater distance, swim a few hundred yards further, or jump some hurdles or escape some physical danger through sheer athletic ability in skill or endurance. We know that the satisfaction which springs deep from within is greater than any material rewards that last but for the moment."—*Pauline B. Williamson.*

"Tests show that the amusements which contribute most to personality are those involving activity and physical exercise. Therefore, let's have more fun! And if we acquire new habits and skills in the process, and benefit both our friends and ourselves, so much the better."—*Henry C. Link* in the *Journal of Adult Education,* June 1939.

"Our stage of civilization is not going to depend so much on what we do when we work as what we do in our time off. The moral and spiritual forces of our country do not lose ground in the hours we are busy on our jobs. Their battle time is the time of leisure."—*Herbert Hoover.*

"Recreation facilities provided under proper supervision for the use of our youth can accomplish a great deal of good in molding the characters of children so as to assure fine, outstanding citizens for posterity."—*John Edgar Hoover.*

"In a school, play is truly one for all; the play must go on and it must be good. Everything is shared; competition is no more than that between one's right and left hand. It is the provision of such situations in music, dramatics, forensics, nature study, crafts, radio, and social service that the new school content offers its brightest hopes. The skills, habits and experiences, the feelings, attitudes and social living among school children should lead directly into adult practices and responsibilities."—*George D. Stoddard* in *Childhood Education,* October 1939.

"Art does affect the lives of men. It moves to ecstasy, thus giving color and movement to what might otherwise be a rather grey and trivial affair. Art for some makes life worth living."—*Henry Adams* in *Mont-Saint Michel and Chartres.*

"We can't think in terms of an occasional athletic star, an occasional boy reclaimed from delinquency, an individual artist encouraged here and there. Our responsibility goes beyond that, so to plan and program as to affect whole modes of thought and patterns of living. We must think of the carry-over into the community, the culture, the folkways. We have to do that, just as we must think of the carry-over into maturity and after retirement, of interests capable of life-long enrichment of outlook and purpose in the individual. Leisure, interests, relationships, and accomplishments—these are the things that fix the culture and determine the texture of life for society no less than for individuals."—*V. K. Brown,* Chicago.

"It would seem that if we can be sure of anything these days we can believe that all of the processes of modern civilization point very directly toward an increasing amount of leisure for which people must be adequately prepared if this important time is to be used in wholesome and constructive ways."—*J. W. Studebaker.*

A Community Christmas Party

By CLARK L. FREDRIKSON
National Recreation Association

CHRISTMAS time, perhaps more than any other holiday or season of the year, is a time for a community-wide party. Few get-togethers are as eagerly anticipated by both young and old.

In every case let it be a party providing for a maximum amount of fun with a minimum expenditure of time and effort. By the elimination of those things which require a great deal of work and expense, it can be a party devoid of hectic last-minute preparations. At this time of the year everyone is kept too busy with other numberless tasks. Where there is work to be done, let as many people in the community as possible share in the responsibility.

Essential for a large Christmas party is a community hall, a recreation building room, a school auditorium, or some meeting place where the party can be held. Some care should be taken in the selection of a chairman and other committee members needed to look after such details as finances, decorations, the tree, program features, recreation period, and refreshments.

Invitations

The invitation will inevitably be written or printed in red or green ink on cut-outs of Christmas symbols from colored construction paper. Holly wreaths, stars, bells, candles, stockings, Santa Claus and yule logs, offer a bewildering choice of subjects for such designs. If your party is to be a large one, invitations could be printed on penny post cards at a considerable saving in both time and expense and decorated with tiny gummed seals. Every attempt should be made to have the invitations so unique and striking that everyone will scarcely be able to wait until the party date. If, in your invitation, you plan to use a bit of verse, the following may be suggestive.

Sister, brother, mom and pop,
Grandma, grandpa, and all the lot—
For an evening of fun and lots of good cheer,
Stop! Look! and lend a good ear.

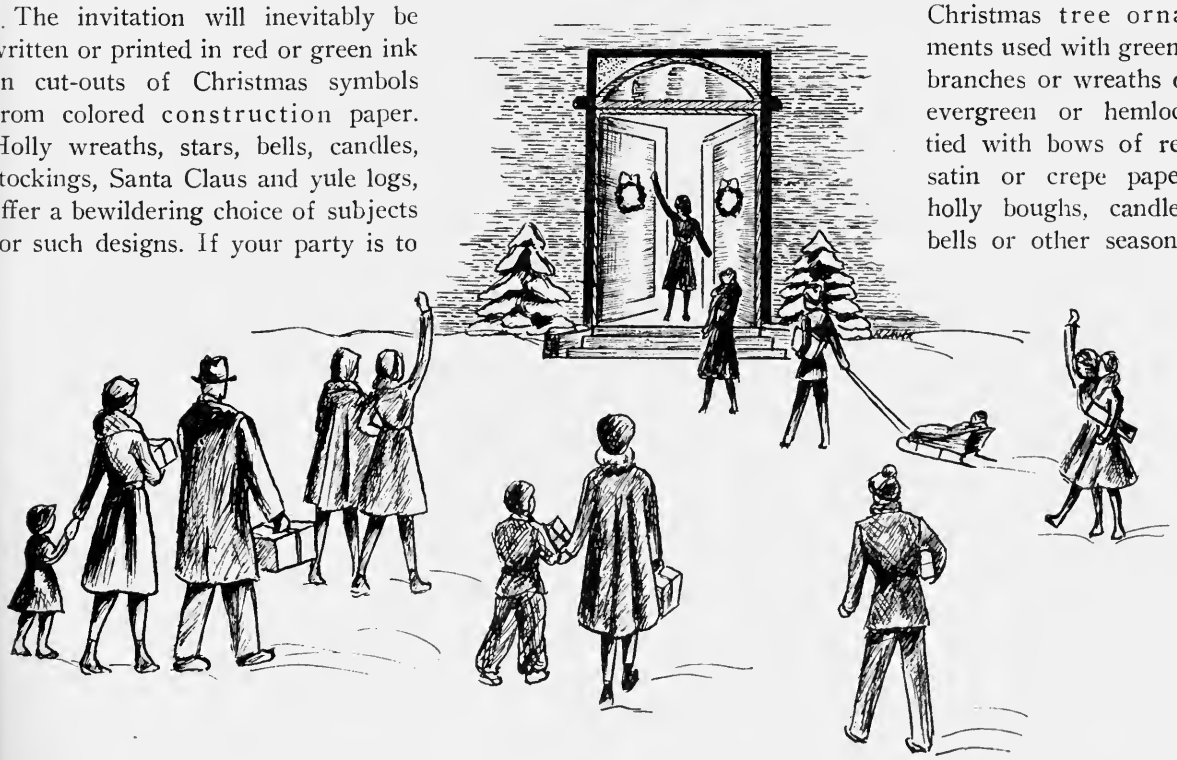
Three nights before Christmas, the *22nd of December,*
It's a Friday night—be sure to remember.
For a Community Christmas Party is planned for that night
And we hope you'll come, for a good time is in sight.

Bring a dime gift for another, and see what you get,
'Twill make for a party that you'll never forget.
The hour and the place are given below,
So you'll know just when and where to go.

Where .....
Time .....

Decorations

Decorations add greatly to the spirit of the occasion and a wealth of material awaits those responsible for them. Christmas tree ornaments used with greens, branches or wreaths of evergreen or hemlock tied with bows of red satin or crepe paper, holly boughs, candles, bells or other seasonal



symbols placed about the room, may strike the keynote of your party. Stars of different sizes sprinkled with "glitter" and suspended by silver string from light fixtures and ceiling are effective. Colored bulbs in ceiling and spotlights can often be especially helpful in getting seasonal effects. Experiment to see what colored lights will do to your party room.

Silhouettes or transparencies of Christmas scenes and symbols constructed for illumination are simple, effective and inexpensive methods by which the atmosphere of Christmas is created. These can be placed on mantels, in windows, unused doorways, and other corners of the hall. Directions for their construction are included in publications which are listed at the end of this article.

A community Christmas tree, with green branches richly trimmed with many colored electric bulbs and strings of popcorn and cranberries, colored paper chains, apples highly polished, tissue paper balls, and other homemade trimmings, is certain to delight all. If in your community you are fortunate in having a living tree outside the clubhouse, let the party guests decorate it with due ceremony before going in for the regular program.

Decorations should be as festive as possible, yet inexpensive.

Mrs. St. Nick, Our Hostess

Who is better qualified than Mrs. St. Nick to greet the party guests with a broad smile, hearty handshake, and a cheery "Merry Christmas" as they enter the party hall? Mrs. St. Nick, or her helpers, hands each guest a small evergreen sprig to which has been attached a bow of colored ribbon. It is essential that every guest be instructed to wear the tiny corsage or boutonniere as the color of the attached ribbon will determine which team or group a player will join to take part in competitive games and contests later in the evening. The number of different colored ribbons used will be determined by the size of the party and the number of players desired in each team or group.

The ten cent gifts which guests were asked to bring are also collected by the hostesses and later placed at the base of the community tree for distribution. If the party is not a large one, guests may be asked to hang their parcels carefully on the branches of the tree. A ladder should be on hand for the convenience of those who wish to place them on higher branches.

If Mrs. St. Nick and her helpers are costumed in red and green cambric dresses with white kerchiefs and aprons or other suitable garments, a distinct and homey touch is added to the party.

Music

Christmas is the time for singing and there should be opportunity during the evening, preferably at the beginning of the party, for the singing of carols. This is one season of the year when the impulse to sing takes hold of almost everyone, and a small group singing to piano accompaniment is certain to attract the guests as they enter the party hall. Telling the stories of the carols will add to the interest and delight in singing them.

A simple tree lighting ceremony just prior to the game program does much to bind all together in the real spirit of the holiday.

Games, Stunts and Contests

Christmas Parade. For a large crowd where there is plenty of room, nothing is more mirth-provoking than a grand march with numerous variations. Everyone will want to join this jolly parade. A primary requisite is to have someone at the piano who will enter into the spirit of the march and keep the crowd moving. The leader, who stands on an elevated platform or stage, is provided with a series of cards, each bearing in large, bold, black letters one of the following words: S-M-I-L-E, L-A-U-G-H, G-R-I-N-Grin, HA-HA-HA-HA-HA, S-H-A-K-E, GO-AND-SEE-A-FRIEND, etc.

Two separate lines are formed on opposite sides of the room — men on one side, women on the other. All are facing the leader. The group is taught the following verse which is sung to the tune of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

It isn't any trouble just to S-M-I-L-E
It isn't any trouble just to S-M-I-L-E
For if there's any trouble
It will vanish like a bubble
If you only take the trouble
Just to S-M-I-L-E.

When all are familiar with the words they join in the singing of the song and proceed to march in the opposite direction from that which they were facing. Leaders of each line meet at the end and center of the room, join hands and march toward the elevated platform. As they sing S-M-I-L-E when holding the hand of a partner, each person turns to his partner and smiles.

In arranging this party program, which is best adapted to the use of a large community group, the attempt has been made to select a variety of games and activities enjoyable and interesting to all. Some of the suggestions are new; others are old but done up in new "gift packages." It is hoped that many will be found novel and amusing. The games have been so arranged that when it becomes necessary to change from one to another it can be done without confusion, long delays, and complete reorganization. Don't try to use every game suggested, but select those which will best meet your particular program needs.

Players separate when they reach the platform, turn right and left, and again march single file down the sides of the room—men on one side, women on the other. They again meet at the center and opposite end of the room and join hands with their original partners.

Other grand march figures —four and eight abreast, circle countermarch, three and one, and arches could be included in the parade. But this is not half of the fun, for at any moment the leader may hold up one of the other lettered cards when players are in couple formation. If it happens to be L-A-U-G-H players continue singing as usual and substitute the word for S-M-I-L-E. Not only must they substitute the new word for the old, but also the laughing that goes with it. The players will have probably reached the HA-HA-HA-HA-HA stage long before that particular card instructs them to do it! Try it just the same, for everyone will enjoy "HA-HA-ing" to music.

When the card bearing the word S-H-A-K-E goes up, partners shake hands with each other every time they sing the word. On "GO-AND-SEE-A-FRIEND," men move forward one place and take the arm of a new lady. The first man proceeds to join the last lady in line. The frequent display of this card will result in new partners and this is highly desirable.

Impersonations. For this game there must be a double circle with the men on the outside facing in, the women on the inside, facing the men. The men are told that they are first of all to imagine themselves as small boys visiting the toy department of a large store with their mothers, whose parts are taken by all of the women. On a given signal from the leader partners begin to talk to each other. Each person will have individual ideas as to what he will say and will no doubt work out a character of his own and add many action details fitting the character assigned to him. At a signal players stop talking, and bid their partners goodbye. Men then move on to the next lady at their right, extend holiday greetings, and introduce themselves.

Players now become other make-believe characters — the girls telephone operators, their partners business men who have just put through an urgent telephone call but on getting their party discover that the operator has given them the wrong number. At this holiday time what could be more appropriate than to have the men impersonate sales clerks, and the women housewives who, on returning from their shopping, discover only eleven Christmas tree ornaments in place of twelve for which they had paid!

Find Your Partner and Stoop. Couples form a circle facing counter-clockwise, with girls in the inner circle. To march music all walk or skip in the same direction. When a whistle is blown either the men or women, as instructed by the leader, march in the opposite direction. When the leader calls "Snow Storm" each player, regardless of where he is, runs to his original partner; they join hands, and both stoop. The last couple to stoop may be instructed to pay a forfeit. Couples again fall back into the line of original march. The men, on command, bid their old partners "farewell," move up one place, and introduce themselves to a new lady. Either the inside or outer circle are later instructed to change their direction of march, find their partners, fall back into the circle and proceed to a new partner. This is again repeated.

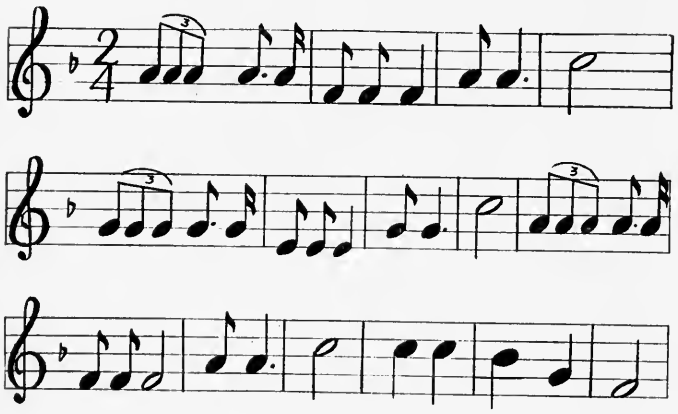
Greet Your Neighbors. All of the guests and the leader join hands in one large circle. The leader turns to the person on his right, shakes hands, and says "Merry Christmas." He continues walking counter-clockwise around the inside of the circle and shakes hands with every third person. The person whose hand was shaken goes to the third person to his left and greets him with a "Merry Christmas." When everyone is drawn into shaking hands, start a new game. Christmas music should accompany this mixer. If those in attendance at the party are not acquainted with one another, insist that they introduce themselves after exchanging holiday greetings.

Poison Snowball. Players stand in a circle. Balls made of cotton are distributed among the players, the number used depending upon the size of the crowd. At a given signal the balls are passed around the circle, to the right, from one player to another. The leader stands on the outside of the

circle with his back to the players, or in the center with his eyes covered. At intervals he blows a whistle. Those players holding snowballs at the moment the whistle is blown are eliminated. They step into the center of the circle and are asked to follow the snowballs and help settle any disputes arising as to just who of the remaining players was holding a ball when the whistle blew. The fun of the game depends on quick playing with intervals of varying length and signals that are sharp and decisive.

Christmas Drama. This offers possibilities for some side-splitting fun. A person is selected and given instructions on how to read Clement C. Moore's poem, "A Visit from St. Nicholas," which begins, "'Twas the night before Christmas, when all through the house." Characters are chosen to act out the story in pantomime as it is being read. The stunt may be quickly and easily prepared; however, its effect is improved by giving some attention to such details as entrances, exits, and costumes. The reader should be carefully selected and instructed to read the poem very slowly. This enables the actors to dramatize the story more effectively.

"Round the Christmas Tree"



1. Here we go round the Christmas tree, two by two
   Here we go round the Christmas tree, two by two
   Here we go round the Christmas tree, two by two
   Merry Christmas all.

2. Let's look at all the Christmas toys, two by two
   Let's look at all the Christmas toys, two by two
   Let's look at all the Christmas toys, two by two
   Merry Christmas all.

3. You are a very fine baby doll,* yes siree
   You are a very fine baby doll, yes siree
   You are a very fine baby doll, yes siree
   Merry Christmas all.

* teddy bear
choo-choo train
spinning top
drummer boy
hobby horse

The formation for this game is a circle of couples, with the men on the inside. All face in one direction with inside hands joined. One couple stands in the center of the circle. During the singing of the first verse all march counter-clockwise. The couple inside the circle also sing and jauntily walk about. During the second verse all of the players, with the exception of the center couple, form a single large circle facing center and stand still. The couple standing in the middle of the circle imitate the action of some Christmas toy, such as a stiff-jointed baby doll. On the third verse all players march in a circle counter-clockwise in a single file. They imitate the action of the center couple. During this verse the center couple select a new couple to take their place. The song is repeated with the action of other toys being substituted. There are prancing horses and a whole array of frollicking animals. It is a gay parade, for the toys not only march but run, dance, and skip. A small decorated tree placed in the center of the circle would be particularly appropriate.

Back to Back. The party guests are each handed ten beans and told to scatter around the playing floor. With the ringing of a loud bell each player must find a partner of the opposite sex with whom to stand back to back. Those failing to secure partners must forfeit one bean, which is dropped into a kettle fastened to a tripod standing in the center of the room. Players failing to get partners again compete for partners when the leader rings the bell signaling all to find a new "back."

This will all but create a riot, particularly where there are more men than women, or vice versa, and when changes take place frequently. The one who has the least number of beans at the end of the game is the loser.

The Lost Christmas Cord. Before the guests arrive, cut several balls of inexpensive colored Christmas wrapping string into small lengths and hide them all over the party hall. Players are told to hunt for the cord in couples. As they find the pieces they are tied together at one end. At a designated time the couple with the longest string are declared the winners. The amount of cord to be cut up and hidden will naturally depend upon

the number of people attending the party. Caution! Make it clear that the pieces of string are hidden in plain view and that one will not have to move or uncover things to find them. Hide a single short piece of gold cord. The couple having it at the close of the game is awarded a small prize.

Spell 'em! Two sets of large white alphabet cards are prepared—one in green letters and the other in red. Omit letters Q, X, and Z. The guests are divided into two teams—men on one side, women on the other. A set of the letters is given each team and distributed among their players.

The leader stands at the front of the room and calls out a word, for example, "candy." Players on each team who have the letters C-A-N-D-Y hurry to the front of their half of the room, stand in a line facing the audience, and hold up their cards so as to spell out the word correctly. The team finishing first scores one point. After each word has been spelled correctly players return to their places and hand the card to someone who has none.

The leader should prepare in advance a list of words so that the same letter does not appear more than once in the word. A few suggested words are: candle, dancing, game, gift, ice, Nicholas, orange, skating, snow, star, stocking and tinsel.

Relays

We have now reached that part of the program where all those wearing sprigs of evergreen with tiny bows of red ribbon are asked to assemble in one corner of the room, those having blue in another, and so on. A leader is chosen in each group who in turn selects teams and individuals to take part in the competitive relays which follow. The number of players called for each relay will vary according to the event and the number of individuals present at the party. Points may be given to the winners of each event. If a blackboard is available, use it for keeping the score.

A Boxing Match. Players are in single file, relay formation, three feet apart. The first player of each team is handed a Christmas package of the same size, wrapped in similar paper, and tied with equal lengths of heavy cord or ribbon. At the starting signal the first player unwraps the parcel and passes it, together with the paper and cord to the player next in line. The second player rewraps the package and hands it to the third in line. This procedure continues until all have repeated the performance of wrapping or unwrapping the parcel. Should the boxes, paper and string be in one piece at the end ——! Well!

Decorating the Tree. Teams of equal numbers line up side by side behind the starting line. One representative from each group stands at a distance of about twenty-five feet directly in front of his team and facing it. He is referred to as "the tree in need of holiday dress." The players of each group are then provided with trimmings for a Christmas tree—either a string of popcorn, tinsel, bells, candles, strips of colored crepe paper, pins, or other ornaments. The same amount and kind of material should be handed each competing group. On a given signal the first player of each team runs to his "tree" and pins or hangs his ornament. He returns to the starting point and touches off the second player in line, who then goes forward. The procedure continues until all have placed their objects on the "trees." Let the audience determine which team has the most artistically decorated "tree."

Santa Special Delivery. Players of each team line up one behind the other in back of a starting line. Each group is handed a sugar sack or pillow slip containing ten tied, empty paper cartons. At the starting signal the first player of each team picks up the sack and starts for a goal line some distance away. At each of ten designated spots along the way, "Santa leaves a Christmas gift." On reaching the goal line with his empty sack he returns to the starting point. The empty bag is handed to the second player in line. He starts toward the goal line picking up and placing in the bag each of the ten gifts deposited by the player of his team who preceded him. On reaching the goal line "Santa" returns to the starting line with his "heavy pack" and hands it to the third player. He deposits the gifts on his journey. The fourth player picks them up. This performance is repeated until all have taken part.

Add to the hilarity of the game by providing the teams with an inexpensive Santa Claus beard which each player is requested to wear on his hurried jaunt.

Snowball Rolling. Teams of equal numbers are selected to represent groups participating. Arrange players five feet apart in relay formation. Pieces of string five feet in length are handed each person. On the word to begin the first player in each line starts to wind his string into a ball. As

soon as he has finished winding he securely fastens his string to one end of the piece held by the second person in line. The second player winds his piece of string to the ball and passes it on to the third in line. This procedure is repeated until the last player has wound his string on the growing snowball. The line finishing first wins the game.

Christmas Shopping Relay. This is a game that one would probably term a "snap" after days of real and hectic Christmas shopping!

Players of each team line up one behind the other in relay formation. Directly in front of the first player on each team place an equal number of packages of different shapes and sizes. There should be enough of them so that one will have some difficulty in conveniently carrying them all at the same time. The first contestant of each team, at a given signal, picks up all of the parcels in front of him and carries them to a goal line and back. If any of the packages are dropped on his tour, he must stop to pick them up before proceeding. On returning to the starting point the parcels are dropped at the feet of the second player in line, who in turn picks them up, without assistance, and proceeds to the goal line and back. Remaining players repeat the performance. Team finishing first wins.

Snow Storm. Line up competing contestants from each team behind a starting line. Each person is provided with a downy snow-white feather. At a signal the first player blows his feather to a designated goal line. On reaching it the second starts to blow his feather toward the same goal. The performance is repeated by all. A whirling snow storm it will be, with the long-winded surviving! You may want to require the contestants to get down on their hands and knees if their feather should drop to the floor.

Christmas Hoop Race. A single file relay with members of each team standing three feet apart and facing in one direction. The equipment for each team consists of a barrel hoop wound with red or green crepe paper. On a given signal each player in turn goes through the hoop, either placing the hoop over his head and stepping out of it, or stepping into the hoop and bringing it over the head. The hoop is then handed to the next in line. The team finishing first wins. This game can be lengthened by having the hoops passed up and down each line a number of times.

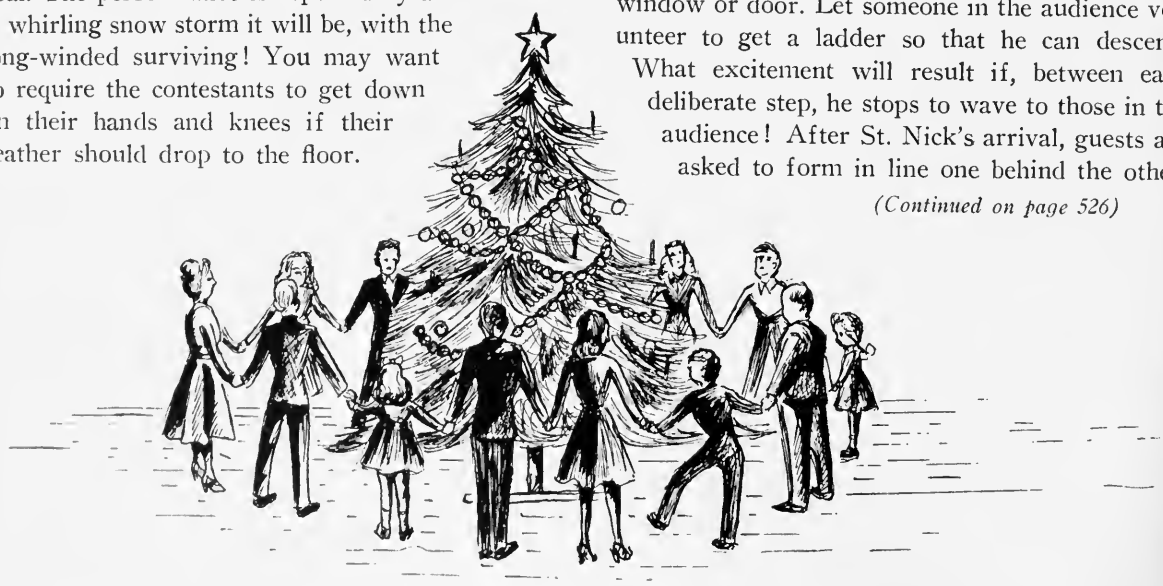
Let's Act.

Allow each group a short period of time to prepare a dramatization, pantomime, tableau, or charade based on a Christmas carol. The whole song, the title, or just a few words of it may be used in depicting the carol. The picturing of these songs may be amusing or serious, simple or elaborate. Bundles of old newspapers and packages of pins (nothing more) are used to advantage in hurriedly making costumes. Groups in turn are invited to stage their skit. Other groups are to guess what the carol is and start singing it as soon as they think they are correct.

St. Nick Arrives

At every yuletide party there should be an amiable old St. Nick, whose appearance is heralded with all due ceremony. He frequently enters through a make-believe chimney with fireplace. Let his appearance this year, however, be in the nature of a real surprise. If there is a balcony, arrange for him to come through an accessible window or door. Let someone in the audience volunteer to get a ladder so that he can descend. What excitement will result if, between each deliberate step, he stops to wave to those in the audience! After St. Nick's arrival, guests are asked to form in line one behind the other,

(Continued on page 526)



A City Celebrates Christmas in Drama

By J. LEE HARNE, JR.
Director of Recreation
Department of Parks
Atlanta, Georgia

MORE THAN thirty religious, music, and civic organizations joined in Atlanta to revive the annual Christmas pageant formerly presented by the city. The pageant for 1938, "The Divine Promise," was written by Eugene J. Bergmann, Drama Consultant for the Georgia WPA Recreation Division.

The script was divided into two parts, the first depicting scenes from Old Testament history, beginning with the Creation of the World, and closing with the prophesy of the Birth of Christ. This first section was in fourteen scenes, several of them elaborate and colorful court scenes and processionals.

The second part of the pageant told the story of the nativity in eight scenes, beginning with the Annunciation and ending with the scene at the Manger of the Christ Child. This finale of the production was the most elaborate scene, characterized by a processional through the area of the auditorium by a chorus of three hundred children dressed in white vestments.

The stage setting for the entire pageant was a series of nine parallels or small stages at various heights, connected by steps to permit movement from one level to another. Removable properties and special lighting effects were used in depicting the various scenes.

Approximately fifteen hundred persons composed the chorus, cast, and technical staff of the production. Appropriate music was sung throughout the dramatic sequence by a chorus of one hundred and fifty voices. There were one thousand and seventy costumed characters in the pantomime cast. All speaking was done over a public address system. The lines of the principal characters were read by a microphone cast of seven persons who stood on platforms located down stage, right and left, and each line was coordinated with the action and gestures of the character to whom it referred. This plan proved to be most satisfactory, and it eliminated the necessity for memorizing lines.

A crowd estimated at eight thousand persons saw the initial performance on a Sunday afternoon after more than three thousand had been turned away because there were no seats; in fact, there was no standing room available. The evening performance the next day attracted seven thousand more persons to the auditorium. It is impossible even to estimate how many heard the

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Modernizing the Christmas Legend

By NEVIN NICHOLS
Superintendent of Recreation
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

RESIDENTS of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, have found the inward pleasure and satisfaction that results from the outward display of Christmas greetings to their fellowmen. In other words, they have modernized the legend of the Christmas candle. Most of you know this story about Christmas. People in some parts of the world believe that it is true. And whether we can quite believe it or not, we will all agree it is a beautiful story that has given us a lovely custom to add to the things that we do on Christmas.

You remember how, on the night when Jesus was born, nobody would give room for Him in any home, so that His father and mother had to find a place in a stable and had to lay the baby in a manger for a cradle. This story is that on every Christmas Eve the little Christ-child goes all over the world, over all the streets of the cities, along all the country roads, passing every beautiful house of the richest people and every poor house, too, looking always to see whether people are willing to let Him come in. And people who believe this story believe, too, that those who really want to invite Him set a lighted candle in the window of their homes to guide Him on His way. But sometimes, they say, He comes in the guise of some hungry person, or some lonely person who needs help in some other way—and if they really want to serve the Christ-child they give what they can to the ones that come in His name.

This simple little story of a Christmas custom suggested a new and attractive activity to the Recreation Commission. What would be more cheerful than a city in which every home showed an invitation in light to the passerby—a city where the custom of the Christmas candle was modernized with electricity! It indeed seemed to suggest a new service which could be enjoyed by all, the young and old, the rich and poor alike.

In order to get the idea started and obtain the interest of the residents it was decided that a contest would be the quickest and simplest method. The local light and power company, which was approached, became the cosponsors of the plan providing five I.E.S. floor lamps of proportional value for prizes. The local newspaper was generous in its cooperation running two or three articles each week for the three weeks preceding Christmas. These articles always included the rules of the contest as well as a coupon entry blank.

The presidents of three civic organizations were asked to appoint a judge from each of their organizations. These three judges were transported about the city one evening between Christmas and New Year's to view the displays and grade them. There were no separate classifications of homes according to valuation or size, but all were entered in the one class and the points upon which they were judged were so planned as to give equal recognition to all.

On Christmas Eve when the entries were closed the newspaper printed a route to be followed by those who wished to drive about the city viewing the displays. Every home entered was included in this route.

Contest rules were kept to a minimum so as not to be confusing and to encourage originality. They are as follows:

1. Only private homes within the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids are eligible to compete. (This was to be a civic enterprise.)
2. Homes must be lighted between seven and ten every evening between December 24th and December 31st. (Allows time for all who wish to view the displays.)
3. All displays must be on the exterior of the home, or readily visible from the street, to gain the recognition of the judges. (Judges' time would not allow for entering each home.)
4. Entries may be mailed or telephoned to the Recreation Office. (A central registration place most efficient.)
5. The deadline for entries is 12 o'clock noon, December 24. (Gives a chance for those who decorate late to get in.)
6. Only private residences are eligible to compete.

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Turn no one from your door this night
In country land or crowded town.
For, know you not? on Christmas Eve
The Christ-child wanders up and down.

Or rich, or poor, if you can help,
Turn none away with careless frown,
Whate'er His guise, this very night
The Christ-child wanders up and down.

The Progress of Dearborn

By IRIS BECKER
Director, Historical Pageant
Department of Recreation

THE SUMMER of 1938 marked two events of importance to Dearborn, Michigan, citizens. First, there was the 100th anniversary of the incorporation of the Village of Dearbornville; and second, Henry Ford, their "small-town boy who made good," was celebrating his 75th birthday. At a joint meeting of the Dearborn Day Committee, the City Council, and the Recreation Commission, it was decided to pay tribute to the town's first citizen and commemorate the incorporation of Dearborn at the same time, with one all-day program.

During the day they planned races and contests of all kinds for children, with attractive prizes provided for the winners by the Recreation Department. There was a softball game and an amateur show put on by youngsters from the playgrounds. The evening was to be ended with a huge display of fireworks. Then came the question of the evening's entertainment. It was decided to put on a pageant depicting the history of Dearborn, dating back to the arrival of the first white settlers. And since no history of the community could be authentic otherwise, the spectacle was to re-enact the life of Henry Ford.

So the people of Dearborn put on a pageant. It was one of those "colossal, stupendous" things which everybody works on, and in the confusion and bustle of rehearsals, swears, "Never again." After the performance the same persons say, "We ought to do something like this every year."

I am setting down, therefore, some of our happy and sadder experiences, hoping they may be of use to others finding themselves in our position. In the first place, the pageant had to be written, organized, and produced within a period of less than a month.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford viewing the historical pageant which portrayed the progress made by Dearborn during the hundred years of its existence

The first thing we had to do was find out how much historical material Dearborn possessed; and secondly, we had to discover the best form to which it could be adapted. We found plenty of fascinating information (and so can any city with an appreciable number of anniversaries), but it had to be culled and written into usable form.

Our sources of material were numerous. We used the public library extensively, private libraries to some extent, and private pictures and data collections a great deal. The files of the local paper were invaluable. But the most interesting highlights came from the memories of old timers and their families; we ferreted out as many of these stories as we could in a short time. Our composition committee worked on these ideas intensively for six days and drew up the general outline of episodes and the rough version of a narrative. In this form our plans were presented to an all-city committee of over thirty persons, who accepted our ideas enthusiastically. The purpose behind the celebration appealed to them; the material of the pageant held special interest; and, though the time seemed much too short for such a tremendous project, it wasn't going to take too much of the summer to produce.

These factors illustrate some important points about civic projects. They should always have a legitimate and interesting purpose; the material should be sufficient and have city-wide appeal. Much more time than we had should be spent on the preparation of script, but actual organization time should be short and snappy so that the event will not go stale.

In a general form, what we presented to this committee was an outline of the history of Dearborn in a prologue and ten acts, from the seventeenth century to the present day. The prologue, entitled "Northwestern Territory," told of the first white settlers. The subjects of the episodes were: Ten Eyck Tavern, The Arsenal, Pre-Civil War Period, Michigan Central Railroad Fire, Henry Ford's Boyhood and Youth, The First Horseless Carriage Visits Dearborn, Patriotism and Industry, Cultural Progress, Consolidation, Dearborn—Present and Future.

This program was to be not strictly a pageant in the old style, but a combination of dialogue and pantomime set to narrative. Through the public address system we could make use of spoken dialogue to add naturalness and variety to the show.

Going into the second week, our general committee was divided into specific committees. These central committee members represented as many groups and organizations in the city as possible, in order to have everyone interested in the production of the pageant. A list of our committees indicates the scope of the work that had to be done: casting, directing, costuming, make-up, staging, lighting, properties, sound, publicity, dancing, music, composition and narration.

The idea for the stage had been roughly mapped out, and the job was to adapt the story episodes in order to get the most natural and efficient use of all parts of the huge stage, which was to be 185 feet in length. This was necessary because the stage was in the Elizabethan style on a giant scale. Finally the episodes were written so that we could alternate the use of the three parts of the stage.

Casting was taken over by those who knew the personnel of the many civic groups of Dearborn. In as much as our cast had grown to gigantic proportions, over 700 in all, these people chose speaking characters only. They also chose a director for each episode, met with these directors, and helped them find characters for the rest of their casts. As far as possible, directors were assigned to groups with which they were somewhat familiar. For example, the directors of the prologue used the St. Alphonsus Catholic Church group and the Isaak Walton League because they themselves were members of those groups. Each episode of the pageant was rehearsed separately under the direction of these leaders, and then the episodes were coordinated in the final production.

Women's clubs, service clubs, church groups, playgrounds, and The Player's Guild of Dearborn contributed actors and actresses as well as committee workers. The Allied Veterans' Council helped with the military phase, and the Isaak Walton League contributed very convincing Indians. In many cases it was possible to include citizens in parts played in real life by their ancestors. For instance, in the scene which showed the burning of the Michigan Central station, the man whose father was the original station agent (who called the engines from Detroit to fight the fire) played that role in the pageant. These and many others were hard at work, and our only regret is that we did not have time to put more people to work on this community tribute to our early settlers and pioneers.

Costuming was a tremendous job and never could have been done without an efficient costume chairman and committee. Again, each episode was

Attics and collections, stores and costume shops, sewing groups and ingenuity provided the costumes used!

handled separately with a sort of central commissary. Our sources for costumes were attics, collections, stores, sewing groups, costume shops—and ingenuity. A great many clothes were loaned to us. It was gratifying to discover how many of the citizens had stored away the clothes belonging to their grandparents. Department stores loaned us some, as well as did sewing groups and individuals who wanted to have some part in the production of the pageant. The cast members, in several instances, were able to secure their own costumes. In the end, a very small percentage—only the most difficult and unusual—had to be rented.

In an attempt to keep the setting as authentic as possible, we had to study buildings and furniture of the periods to be represented. Mr. Ford authorized the use of furniture and other articles on display in the museum of the Edison Institute for the purpose of lending the correct historical atmosphere to numerous scenes in the pageant.

For make-up, we made use of the talent in local dramatic groups. To this we added one hired professional for lead character make-ups.

The dancing which was part of several episodes was handled separately by dancing teachers who contributed their services, and by recreation and playground groups. Edison Institute boys and girls, citizens interested in early American dances, and the director did the rest.

We used two types of music — orchestral and vocal — to set and portray the moods. The first was provided by an orchestra of professional musicians. The 150 boys and girls who made up the chorus were from playgrounds and from the Edison Institute Chorus. The group was directed by a man from the Edison Institute.

Publicity, of course, was handled by the Recreation Department and the local papers, through historical accounts of the early days of Dearborn, news stories, and advertisements. We discovered

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Recreation for Public School Teachers

By LES L. WARREN
Kansas City, Missouri

Mr. Warren, Director of Recreation and Community Use of Schools, believes that each of the city's teachers is entitled to a program of personal recreation of his own choosing, made up of activities which he enjoys, and he tells how Kansas City is trying to achieve this

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS, with their heavy teaching load and extracurricular activities, have many problems standing in the way of their personal recreational activities. The Recreation Department of the Kansas City Public Schools and the Teachers College, recently cooperating in an effort to serve these teachers in a definite way, sent out a questionnaire to all teachers in the system. The questionnaire had a dual purpose: first, to enable the Recreation Department to provide a program of varied recreation activities, passive and active, set up in accordance with the capabilities and desires of the teachers; second, to make it possible for Kansas City Teachers College to offer in their extension classes any type of physical education and recreation courses desired by the majority of teachers.

In substance, the questionnaire asked for the following: the assigned school, grade or department, living quarters (hotel, apartment, boarding house, private home), amount of money spent in the current year for doctor bills with a note as to whether this amount was unusual or average. In an attempt to secure a starting place from which to develop a recreation program, many activities were listed, with the suggestion that the teacher underline those activities engaged in once in a while, underlining twice those activities participated in frequently. Other queries were included on the subject of home recreation, activities away from home, reasons why the individual did not engage in leisure time activities, recreation program the teacher desired to have the Recreation Department promote and the type of courses desired at Teachers College.

The return of these blanks was entirely optional, but in spite of this fact more than fifty per cent of the teachers made complete reports. They realized that they must recreate themselves mentally, physically, and emotionally, in order to be able to give their best service to the school system.

The returns proved to be quite interesting. It was found that fifty per cent of those making returns were living at home, twelve and one-half per cent resided in private homes, twenty-five per cent in apartments or hotels, while the remaining twelve and one-half per cent rented homes or lived in boarding houses. The reports disclosed that individual doctor bills ran from an average of $30.50 per year to an unusual $125.00. When we had thus classified the group which we were to serve, we turned to the activities in which they participated.

Activities In and Out of the Home

Activities engaged in frequently at home emerged in the following order: radio, reading (fiction and non-fiction), entertaining, cooking, card playing, music, writing, photography, gardening, needlework, woodcraft, antique collecting, and stamp collecting. Activities infrequently enjoyed at home were headed by card playing (listed here by over half of the teachers), followed by radio, gardening, cooking, reading, needlework, writing, entertaining, and music. Other activities which received few votes ran all the way from making scrap books, Chinese checkers, walking, poultry raising, and interior decorating, to letter writing, astronomy and other such activities. It is interesting to note that four of the first five activities on the first list coincide with four out of five on the second list.

Activities participated in most often away from home were listed in this fashion: card playing, picnics, movies, dancing, parties, swimming, music, hiking, nature study, riding, golf, tennis, and fishing. Those activities engaged in once in a while away from home were: picnics, card playing, hiking, swimming, parties, boating, nature study, fishing, camping, tennis, riding, dancing, and skating. Proving these activities most popular, four activities of the first six on each list are identical. Other things interesting the teachers included: concerts,

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January First—Hospitality Day!

Have you ever tried keeping Christmas a "just-for-the-family" day with New Year's reserved for the entertainment of relatives and friends?

CHRISTMAS DAY is always the traditional time for a family party. You exchange your gifts, parade in the ones which can be "tried on," admire the glittering Christmas tree, listen to brother's explanations of how he can switch the electric train to another track and watch him as he proudly puts the train through its antics, enjoy sister's confidences about her narrow escape when someone happened into a room just as she was tying up his gift. However, all the little anecdotes about Christmas shopping are almost lost in the rush of cleaning up the tissue paper and ribbons knee deep on the floor, getting the turkey in the oven and scurrying around in the myriad preparations necessary "before the company comes" for the big family dinner.

You are glad to see your aunts, uncles, and cousins, but your little private Christmas seems almost lost in the rush. They, too, probably feel that the haste with which they had to go through their own Christmas morning festivities in order to arrive on time has robbed them of part of *their* celebration! While these thoughts are forgotten in shouting "Merry Christmas" through the open door, subconsciously you feel just a little bit cheated.

Instead of a big Christmas dinner, why not keep Christmas Day for an intimate family party and gather your relatives on New Year's Day, when the Christmas celebrations are over? There'll still be a Christmas tree and holly wreaths to add festive touches and provide lots of Christmas spirit.

Why Not an "Open House"?

For example, announce an "open house" for friends and relatives on the afternoon of New Year's Day. When the guests arrive, between three and four o'clock, they find the traditional holly wreath tied with a big red bow on the front door knocker; and inside, tiny wreaths hanging from the light fixtures and on the lamp shades, and mistletoe fastened with narrow red ribbon to the door frames. Above the wreath decorating the fireplace, they discover on the mantel a miniature village half buried in snow. Of course the snow is simply cotton placed across the mantel and hanging over the edges in an uneven line to create the illusion. The village houses are the kind bought in the five-and-ten to place in the yard under the Christmas tree. Above the village, and reaching in a semicircle almost to the ceiling, is a wooden frame with heavy blue paper over it to provide the backdrop of a blue sky. The narrow width of the strips of wood is placed against the wall so that the paper sky is about two or three inches away from it. The arrangement is like the lid of a box —the sides made of wood covered with paper and the top composed of the paper forming the sky.

Your guests won't be interested in games at once. A series of games would disrupt the jovial, informal atmosphere of a gathering where your friends and relatives have merely dropped in for a visit—after all, this is what an open house means —so let them wander about and talk to one another for an hour. Above all, you mustn't let your open house assume the aspects of a planned party. The planning is always behind-scenes.

About five o'clock you'll want to set up bridge tables in the living room and hand out the "programs." Make these yourself by typing or printing on colored paper, light blue, cream-colored or green. Fold an 8½x11 sheet horizontally and then again vertically, and write your greeting on the outside. Inside, on the left, you might have a little game for the guests to play while the food is being assembled on the dining room table for a buffet supper. It may be a scrambled menu which each person must decipher before he is allowed to go into the dining room. A sample menu might read like this:

kahbemad eshece wuverstril
stoghod dan slorl kabde saben
tapoot pichs
lyceer clipesk dufefts selvio
shaderis
abder tubret
kitcufear curifupt
trawe ligergane foceef
sunt

Of course the food is:

baked ham cheese liverwurst
hot dogs and rolls baked beans
potato chips
celery pickles stuffed olives
radishes
bread butter
fruitcake fruitcup
water ginger ale coffee
nuts

The names of the guests you invited might be traced into the outline of a Christmas or New Year's bell which is pasted or drawn on the right hand side.

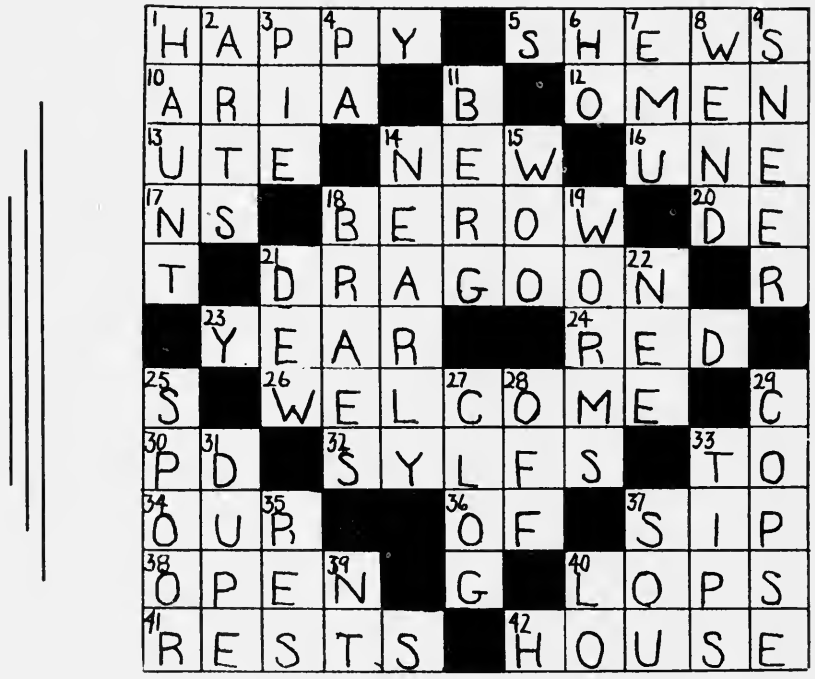
Or, if you want a particular theme to carry through the program, you might try a "Specially Planned New Year's Flight." Your program might look something like this on the outside:

Specially Planned New Year's Flight
.....(your name).....AIRPORT
January First
Preliminary take-off at 3 P. M.
....., Manager *
....., Generally Manager
....., Hostess
....., Airport Superintendent
* also in full charge of Commissary Department

Final Take-Off
will be delayed until the latest possible moment

Your list of "passengers" could be written on the back cover. Across the inside are the words, "This test must be passed before you test the repast." A cross word puzzle on the right side is labeled "plan of the airfield." If you use the cross word puzzle given, write underneath it the instructions, "Compose a suitable New Year's sentiment from words in the above." Two phrases the guests will discover in the puzzle are "Welcome to our open house," and "Happy New Year."

The definitions of words to be placed in the squares horizontally are labeled "EAST AND WEST RUNWAY," and the vertical set, "NORTH AND SOUTH RUNWAY." The puzzle will look like this:


1 H 2 A 3 P 4 P Y 5 S 6 H 7 E 8 W 9 S
10 A R I A 11 B 12 O M E N
13 U T E 14 N E 15 W 16 U N E
17 N S 18 B E R O 19 W 20 D E
T 21 D R A G O O 22 N R
23 Y E A R 24 R E D
25 S 26 W E L 27 C 28 O M E 29 C
30 P 31 D 32 S Y L F S 33 T O
34 O U 35 P 36 O F 37 S I P
38 O P E 39 N G 40 L O P S
41 R E S T S 42 H O U S E

EAST AND WEST RUNWAY

1 joyous
5 exhibits (old form)
10 operatic melody
12 prophetic sign
13 tribe of Indians
14 recent
16 article (French feminine form)
17 no sale (abbreviation)
18 to arrange in rows
20 of (French)
21 cavalryman
23 period of time
24 color
26 to receive cordially
30 paid (abbreviation)
32 South American humming bird (plural)
33 preposition
34 pronoun
36 preposition
37 to taste
38 to disclose
40 cuts off
41 relaxes
42 dwelling

NORTH AND SOUTH RUNWAY

1 to visit persistently
2 craft (plural)
3 dessert
4 parent
6 a call to attract attention
7 Ostrich-like Australian bird
8 to go
9 grimace of contempt
11 thick mass of ice
14 almost
15 to entreat earnestly
18 hillsides (Scotch)
19 legless crawling animal (plural)
21 moisture condensing from atmosphere
22 denoting former name
25 trace of wild animal
27 to impede motion
28 aside from a main track
29 group of trees
31 to deceive
33 kilts
35 the thing (Latin)
37 French coin equal to one cent
39 not (contraction)
40 behold

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Athletics for Industrial Workers

By VINCENT FARRELL
Recreation Director
West Side High School
Newark, New Jersey

ON APRIL 20, 1939, the *Newark Evening News* carried the following item: "The twenty-five teams that played through the Newark Recreation Industrial League at West Side High School were honored at a banquet attended by 300 men. Thomas J. Ryan, of the Benjamin Moore Company was toastmaster, and Francis J. Meehan, prominent sportsman and attorney; James Dougan, assistant superintendent of schools; Supervisors Ernest J. Seibert, Louis A. Canarelli and Vincent Farrell, League Director, were the speakers. Thirty industrial plants of Newark are members of the Recreation Association that sponsored the basketball league."

This item, significant in itself, has a story behind it because of the contribution the Board of Education is making to a new phase in the history of athletics. Organized sport is comparatively a modern program which is entering its third and most important phase. Started by the athletic clubs and followed up by the educational institutions, it has now spread to the industrial field, and the expansion and growth in the next decade will be to a large degree in this area.

From the beginning of the machine age Newark has been well known for its industries, so it is the desire of the Newark Board of Education to be among the leaders for the advancement and improvement of the leisure-time activities for the workers of industry.

The history of the movement in Newark dates back to 1932 when the Recreation Department, in conjunction with the Y.M.C.A., organized a ten team industrial basketball league and followed this up by forming the North Newark Industrial Softball League and the Ironbound Industrial League. From the beginning the Board of Education made every endeavor to convince employers throughout Greater Newark of the value of industrial athletics and recreation, and particularly the responsibility of employers in providing adequate facilities and the opportunity of participation in a broad program to employees for the use of leisure time. The result was the combining of all the manufacturing leagues into one organization which in September, 1938, took the title "Newark Industrial Recreation Association."

The Newark Board of Education concerns itself with the development of athletics for industrial workers

How the Association Functions

Supervision of the entire program is under the Recreation Department. A president and vice-president are elected from the companies representatives, and the office of secretary-treasurer is handled by a clerk in the central office of the department in order to facilitate matters of postage, printing and sending out notices. Any industrial and commercial organization located in the Greater Newark area is eligible for membership. Any person who is a bona fide employee of any member of the organization may represent that company in the various athletic activities.

A board of directors is the governing body of the Association, and each company is entitled to select one to be its representative on this board.

Rules Governing Competition

In order to be eligible for competition in any activity, a person shall have been employed by the company he represents for a minimum of twenty hours per week and for a period of thirty days prior to the first day of competition. All persons must be regular employees of the concern they represent, except when a member is forced to leave the employ of a concern after being eligible to compete. This leave is often due to seasonal lay-offs. In such cases, to establish eligibility the representatives may apply to the committee in charge of that activity for permission to retain such member. Proof must be submitted that the member left the firm through no fault of his own. Each committee in charge of a particular activity sets up its own rules and regulations which must adhere to those set forth in the official entry blank of the Recreation Department.

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Volleyball—Popular American Game

By JAMES E. ROGERS
National Recreation Association

For use in connection with the 1939-40 edition of the Volleyball Guide Book (Spalding's Athletic Library), James E. Rogers, Director of the National Physical Education Service, prepared a statement showing the increasing popularity of volleyball. The information given will be of so much interest to recreation workers that we present extracts.

VOLLEYBALL is rapidly becoming America's great recreational sport for both young and old. It is essentially a game for recreation and participation. It is a players' game, not an onlooker's athletic spectacle. If reliable statistics could be gathered as to the number of people playing volleyball in schools, on playgrounds, at colleges and universities, in Y.M.C.A.'s and Y.W.C.A.'s, in boys' clubs, settlements, churches, and athletic clubs, it would undoubtedly rank among the first ten national major sports from the point of view of participation.

Volleyball takes its place with bowling, tennis, golf, baseball, and basketball as a popular American sport, finding favor with millions. Softball and volleyball are the two new games showing remarkable growth in recent years. There are many reasons for this. Both are primarily recreational sports that are inexpensive and easily played without the need for the long training and specialization that goes with high powered competitive athletics. Football, baseball, and basketball have become highly skilled and specialized. They are good games but have lost their recreational character for the mass of people.

Municipal recreation departments and authorities, in their reports, show the phenominal increase of interest in volleyball as one of the major games throughout the country, on playgrounds and in recreation centers. With hundreds of leagues for all ages and groups, with many tournaments and with thousands of players, volleyball has become popular both as an outdoor and as an indoor game. A recreation executive recently stated that he felt figures would reveal that more volleyball was played on playgrounds than anywhere else. This may be true, but similar recent statements from other groups and organizations prove that the same growth and trend are true in Y.M.C.A.'s, boys' clubs, churches, colleges, and schools.

For years volleyball has been the popular game in Y.M.C.A.'s and Y.W.C.A.'s. It is a favorite among industrial leagues. With business men it has taken the place of basketball, which has become too strenuous and skilled for older men.

A report issued for the Boys' Clubs of America is most encouraging, showing that throughout the country volleyball has increased rapidly and is practically one of the major items in the physical education and athletic program. Of 114 clubs recently reporting on their athletic program, 95 per cent stated that volleyball was a part of the program.

Today volleyball is one of the outstanding sports in the intramural program of our colleges and universities. Observation of the game in recent visits to more than fifty institutions of higher education in various parts of the country has confirmed the belief that volleyball ranks among the first ten, if not the first three games, in popularity and number of players. Dr. May, of the University of Michigan, has stated that it is one of the best liked games in the elective service program required of all freshman students.

Reports from boys' and girls' physical education programs in junior and senior high schools show that in this area there has been a phenomenal growth. Some cities and states report wide participation. In Maryland, volleyball is one of the favorite games among school children. It ranks high in the program.

There are still, however, sections in which more can be done in the public schools to promote the game. The new modified rules for juniors or beginners, as formulated by the national committee, will help tremendously in the public schools. One can fairly say that there is a definite trend forward and that volleyball has become an integral part of the physical education programs in all schools, especially in our large cities.

Volleyball is also increasing in favor among industrial leagues, church groups, settlements, athletic and business men's clubs. It is a game that is used on different occasions. It is played at picnics and social gatherings. It is used as a social

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Co-Ed Events in Bethlehem

By HARRIET LARRABEE
Y.W.C.A.
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania

So much interest has been aroused by the articles on co-recreation in the September and October issues of *Recreation* that material on the subject is still reaching us for publication. We are very glad to have the opportunity of presenting the experience of another local Y.W.C.A., and also the interesting experiment described in the article entitled "Milk Shake Night Club" which appears in this issue. It is our hope that still more material on this subject will be sent us for the magazine.

AT THE MENTION of the Young Women's Christian Association, one naturally thinks of an organization dealing with women and girls. In Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, however, the Y.W.C.A. has a much broader scope. The local organization was quick to realize that if work with women and girls is to be effective it must foster healthy relations between boys and girls, men and women. Because of this policy adopted by the Bethlehem Y.W.C.A., visitors are apt to find as many boys as girls in the building — playing, dancing, eating or just having a good time together.

Social Dancing

The Health Education Department sponsors weekly classes at the "Y" in social dancing, and here, too, the same situation prevails. In fact, the number of boys sometimes exceeds the number of girls attending. The classes, though open to all comers, are especially attractive to the teen age group. Statistics for 1938 show, nevertheless, that these dances do not cater to one particular group, and as a result they have an approximately even percentage of all ages of young folks from all parts of the city. The price of instruction — fifteen cents for each person—is within reach of of any purse. Of course this fee only covers expenses, but it includes the purchase of the latest records for the new radiola-victrola.

At present, the Wednesday evening class has reached an enrollment of three hundred. At the beginning of the evening there is a class where beginners not only learn the latest dance steps and ballroom etiquette, but also develop poise and self-confidence. The boy learns how to ask a girl for a dance, the girl how to accept graciously. A class in intermediate dancing follows the half hour reserved for beginners; at this time those who dance, but still need practice and instruction, have the floor. Then come the advanced students who hold an actual hour and a half dance when they carry out the principles they have learned as they advanced through the first two classes. Similar classes are conducted on Friday afternoons for junior high school boys and girls.

Concerned with more than just dancing instruction, all of the classes center around the boys and girls themselves. Often informal discussions take place as questions arise: "Why are some girls always on the side lines?" "How can those girls achieve popularity — is it dress, personality?" "What qualities do boys consider the ones which make girls attractive, and vice versa?" "What about petting?" Reactions and conclusions are carried from one group to the other, as the students advance and eventually plan by themselves their special dances, chaperoned by committee members, with popular orchestras. Instructors are delighted to see a self-conscious, awkward seventeen-year-old transformed by the end of the term into a poised, confident dancer who can converse easily with any dancing partner.

For Working Boys and Girls

But co-ed recreation can not stop with a dancing class. There is still the problem of working boys and girls: where can they visit together, other than in movies, beer parlors, or crowded homes? Must they walk from street corner to street corner to talk together? An attempt to answer this need resulted in a regular Thursday evening of informal co-ed recreation at the south side branch. Those who can afford it pay a fee of twenty-five cents for six months, but no one is barred for lack of a quarter.

A visitor would see perhaps forty boys and girls, who attend high school or are employed in the city — some playing ping-pong or checkers, others reading magazines, playing the victrola, or dancing a bit.

There are two or three unwritten rules which the group formulated. One is that the ping-pong

table shall not be used by boys or girls alone: playing must be done in couples. If the second rule—"No roughhousing" is violated, it is interesting to see a boy, with his Boys' Club training, step up and remark firmly, "We don't do that in the Y.W.C.A." The third decree is that a boy must wear a necktie and look presentable if he expects to come to any Thursday evening gatherings.

Cooperation in Co-ed Recreation

The south side branch of the Y.W.C.A. and the Bethlehem Boys' Club are located within three blocks of each other and work closely in matters of staff and club groups. The Industrial Girls' Club and the Senior Fraternity of the Boys' Club have dances, hikes, and discussions. As the Teen Club Girl Reserves and the Junior Fraternity both hold meetings on Monday nights, often one club entertains the other, or they plan a party with joint responsibility.

The "Y" recently acquired an old Pennsylvania Dutch farm, fourteen miles from Bethlehem. The property has excellent hills for skiing, and through the winter months co-ed groups skied there. It is intended for a camp site, however, and members of the Boys' Club seem as anxious that the camp be made ready for use as though it were their own. All during the summer and fall groups of boys and girls picnicked at the camp, but in addition to enjoying a picnic lunch and a swim in the creek, they painted walls and ceilings, scrubbed wood work and cleared grounds. At the end of the day it was hard to tell which group had worked the harder or had more fun. These were indeed co-ed outings!

Other Activities

The three Business Girls' Clubs specialize in co-ed parties and hold many unique ones during the program months. One particularly interesting contact they made is with the "loopers" of the Bethlehem Steel Company, whom they include in their party plans. These boys, picked college graduates, come from all over the country to study at first hand the work of this great steel company. When the girls who work in the offices of the company invite them to the Y.W.C.A. for the first time, they wonder about "this woman's place" but accept because they are lonely. They feel safe because they come twenty or thirty strong. However, before the first evening is over and after they have danced and played shuffleboard or ping-pong, they help serve refreshments and clean up in the kitchen—and ask how often they may come back.

Bowling, one of the outstanding activities of the Y.W.C.A., is scheduled once a week, and the girls and women of the bowling league periodically invite their husbands and boy friends in to play with them. At such times competition runs high, for the men find that they must bowl their best to keep up with the ladies.

Our co-ed activities do not stop with these groups but are carried out with as much zeal in the foreign communities department. Bethlehem has many nationalities, and one of the features of the work in this department is the Folk Festival. The Hungarians annually put on a Grape Festival, and it is a picturesque sight to see young and old men and women, some attired in their native costumes, whirl in the Czardas to native music played on violin and piano. Strife and nationality differences are forgotten when everyone attends nationality nights or works on a combined nationality Folk Festival. Fathers and mothers also attend free classes in citizenship and English.

The Bethlehem Y.W.C.A., despite its crowded quarters on both the north and south side, knows that work and recreation for girls and women must include brothers, boy friends, and fathers, and has attempted to answer this need in co-ed activities. This "Y" is a young organization, however, and it has dreams for more than can be accomplished in the immediate future. It is grateful to the Boys' Club, since by their assistance a co-recreational program has developed. The Y.W.C.A. knows that only the greatest good can come from such cooperation, for through it the Boys' Club and the Y.W.C.A. alike may realize their dream of an extensive, planned program of co-recreation fostered by the social agencies of Bethlehem.

"If we are going to keep ourselves ready to face the world of tomorrow we must listen to young people. We will not always agree with them and they will not always be right, but the majority among them will help us approach new ideas with enquiring minds. No one of us knows at present exactly how we are going to meet the problems we see looming before us in the future, but we do know that youth will have to meet these problems and solve them. . . . Therefore we should encourage youth in any efforts which they make to face the future in cooperation with each other."—*Eleanor Roosevelt.*

Milk Shake Night Club

By KENNETH M. STORANDT
Assistant Secretary
Character Building Division
Council of Social Agencies
Rochester, New York

"HELP WANTED" was a slogan of opportunity in the boom years of the late twenties, when jobs were plentiful and employers were on the lookout for capable young workers. The intervening years of economic dislocation have seen youth paging jobs and scrambling for the comparatively few opportunities available. Countless public and private organizations claim, "We must give more attention to the involuntary leisure time problems of youth." But what can youth themselves do? This challenge to youth and to communities has been aggravated by the depression, not born of it. Recreation they had, of a kind, but not always best fitted to their interests and pocketbooks.

In Rochester, New York, the self-restraint of restless youth finally came to focus in June 1939, when the representatives of twelve youth organizations came together to establish the Youth Council of Rochester and Monroe County. Inspiration came from the young people; counsel and guidance came from the Youth Committee of the Character Building Division of the Council of Social Agencies. With self-determined purpose "to work together with tolerance and understanding for the mutual benefit of the member organizations and the young people of Rochester and Monroe County," the Council set out to prove that youth can do something for youth.

As the first step, these young people, forgers of their own destiny, launched the Youth Garden. The Youth Garden, now an established success, took shape out of a conviction that youth wanted inexpensive recreation, dancing in decent surroundings without the sale of alcoholic beverages. A committee of Youth Council members set about to build a framework by which their convictions could become a reality. Their original mobilization was one of courageous effort and a will to win, for there was a slim reserve of only seven dollars in the Council treasury.

In the City Department of Commerce the committee members found an enthusiastic ally, and they secured the use of an assembly hall in one of the city parks. Well suited to dancing but in need of some revamping, the hall was a call to arms and elbows! The floor had to be cleaned, sanded, and waxed; decorations were needed; an orchestra platform had to be built; and a variety of odd jobs loomed up in the path of the "night club" transformation. Likewise, a soda fountain and milk bar had to be installed. Within two weeks, without "financial angels," but with youthful effort, the backing of civic leaders, and the "trust" of merchants, the Youth Garden was ready to open.

Local newspapers were generous in their support, and an enterprising reporter headlined the Dry or Milk Shake Night Club as a splendid endeavor to present something new and different in night life. Aptly stated by a news editorial was the challenge that the only way to find out if a thing will work is to try it. Rochester youth did just that, and returned with an affirmative answer.

Operating on Wednesday evenings from nine to twelve, and Saturdays from nine to one, the Youth Garden became a rendezvous for Roch-

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The Harmonica in the Recreation Program

By RICHARD H. ABERNETHY
Director of Harmonica Bands
Los Angeles City School Playgrounds

RECENTLY in one of the well-known home magazines a piano manufacturer published an advertisement in the interest of his product by showing a large picture of a boy playing a harmonica. The title read, "From Jig Time to Big Time; Who Knows." The author realized that behind this very powerful means of attracting attention to his article there lies a sound philosophy in the fact that we are too prone to laugh at Johnnie's monkey shines on the mouth organ, or Mary's growing passion for her toy piano. Their urge for musical expression may indicate talents that would bring rich rewards if properly trained, and these toys are merely stepping stones. Though this article deals primarily with the harmonica there is no intention to minimize the value of other toy instruments for they all offer a distinct contribution. However, the harmonica can probably offer more practical knowledge than most so-called toy instruments, and if seriously considered, is really above the toy class.

In Los Angeles a course in harmonica playing was offered to teachers, recreational directors, and laymen. The class opened with a registration of over two hundred adults whose interest ranged from those who wished to learn for their own pleasure to those who planned to use the instrument as an introduction to the rudiments of music and as a foundation for future study. Introduced at this course was a series of books by Mildred Vandenburgh entitled "Music Education with the Harmonica." Starting with instruction in rhythm band and the very simplest form of harmonica playing, the course progresses in easy steps to the last word in harmonica playing. Many teachers are successfully using this new method which so naturally combines education with recreation.

A surprising number of instances have come to light showing how children have found an interest in music through the harmonica, and how parents, discovering by this means a child's natural talent, have eagerly provided instruction in other instruments, such as the accordion, the piano, the violin or whatever the child seemed most interested in as the next step. An outstanding case is that of a boy whose parents later confessed that they never dreamed he had musical talent. Through the harmonica they discovered he not only had talent but was profoundly interested in music. He became an artist on the harmonica in a few weeks. A twelve bass accordion was provided as his next step. In three months he had outgrown it and was pleading for a larger one. He got it, and now is a master of the one hundred and twenty bass instrument.

Not all children provide such conspicuous examples, nor is it to be expected, for among the members of harmonica bands there are varying degrees of success. Some go far—others seem just to "get by"—but it is safe to say that well over seventy-five per cent of those who start will learn to play and thus will be insured against having no means of musical expression. The child who does not advance and become a proficient player is not a failure, for it is never known how far the mere introduction to music through the harmonica will carry into the future.

If it is your intention to try your hand at this type of recreational music, realize beforehand that unless it is done correctly you cannot expect results favorable to your purpose. There is a right and a wrong way to play a harmonica, just as there is a right and a wrong technique to swimming or any form of sport. Speed and grace as well as stamina are sacrificed by incorrect methods. In harmonica playing, unless

"May we present harmonica playing from a recreational point of view, in the hope that those who might otherwise be dependent upon others for their musical pleasure will find a delightful form of mental and physical relaxation of their own making through this medium."

you learn the correct technique, you will be hampered in ability and progress. Many books are available—some free and others at varying cost. They all tell the same story, but practice is the true secret of accomplishment.

Most important to the beginner is to realize that the instrument must be placed well back into the mouth lightly between the teeth, and with the tongue placed against the holes to the left in such a way that only the note in the right corner of the mouth plays. Later, after the ability to play single tones in this manner has been accomplished, the technique of introducing bass chords may be mastered by simply lifting the tongue off the bass notes to the rhythm of the music. It would be safe to say that ninety per cent of all harmonica players play by ear whether they have a knowledge of music or not.

The instrument has earned its popularity through simplicity. It requires no musical ability to play, results come quickly, and satisfaction is assured. Often persons will spend many minutes just playing notes and chords with no apparent intention of playing a tune—just blowing and drawing to produce the sound. When spoken to they seem to be startled as if in a dream or wrapped in profound thought. One often finds great satisfaction in just listening to the tones, while only half hearing them, while back inside is a comfortable feeling of complete relaxation much the same as we experience while sitting before a slowly burning log fire or by a murmuring stream. This is true recreation. Such a complete feeling of relaxation is one of the greatest cures for tortured nerves and tired muscles. It comes occasionally by the fire, occasionally by the stream, but often through music.

More compelling is the sensation when we produce the sound ourselves, though it be a sonata or a simple group of notes repeated over and over again. To most of us this would justify the price of the instrument a hundred fold, but the little gadget is "tricky," and before long we find bits of "Old Folks at Home," "Home on the Range," and other familiar tunes taking form to the satisfaction of the player. The simple friendliness of the instrument makes practice pleasurable, and since practice makes perfect it is not long until, bit by bit, the mastery comes. What if it has been months or even a year—it has been fun! This must surely be the secret of the harmonica's popularity. Is it not so with our best friends? Those we enjoy the most are the plain, sincere, friendly people with whom we find association and companionship a pleasant relaxation.

Harmonica playing is not a new activity, nor is the organization of bands a new recreation venture. However, the magnitude of the activity on the Los Angeles school playgrounds may be of interest. During the past eleven years considerably over a hundred thousand boys and girls have not only been taught to play but have enjoyed the satisfying experience of playing in bands. There are at present over seven thousand children engaged in this activity as one of their recreation

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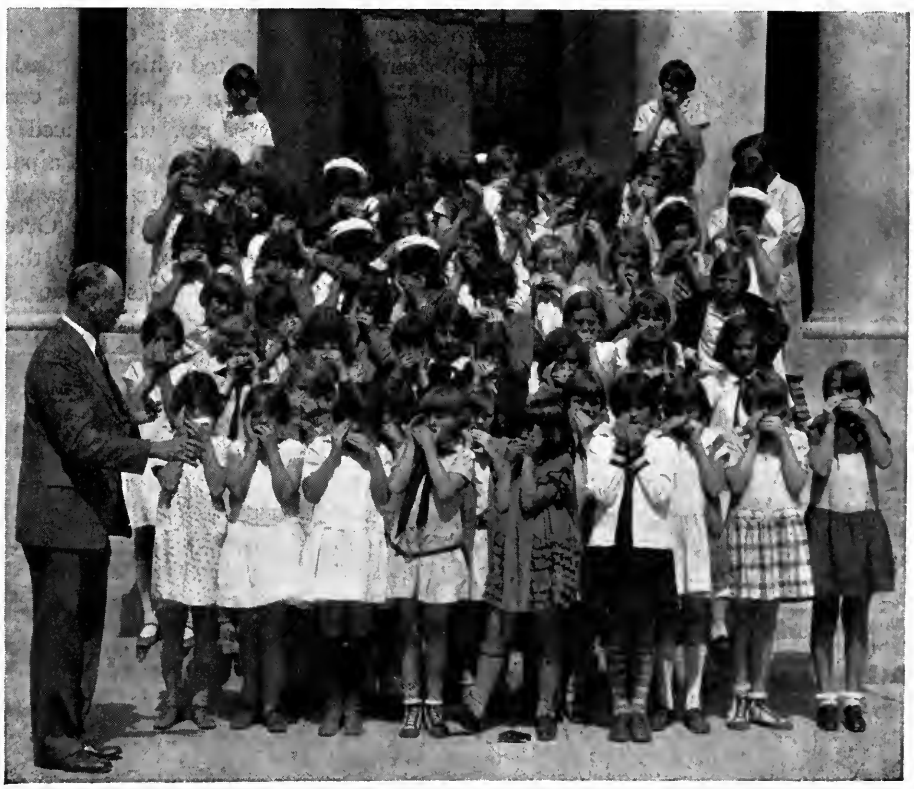

Austin's Symphony Orchestra

"YES, I BELIEVE that we have the football team organized now," James A. Garrison, Director of the Austin Recreation Department, told me a few days ago when we were reviewing the progress that the Austin, Texas, Symphony Orchestra had made over a very short period of time. I could see that he was very proud of the orchestra. But so was every citizen in the city.

When he said "football team" I knew what he meant, for he had frequently used the term in referring to his recreation program. He would say, "Unless you have every type of activity represented on your recreation program, professionally you are just like the football coach who sends a team on the field with some of the positions unfilled."

Shortly after Mr. Garrison became director of the Department in 1928, he started building his team. Playground activities, city-wide athletics, swimming, community sing-songs, various types of dancing and municipal social dance clubs, dramatics on the playgrounds and community theaters, boys' clubs, adult and junior municipal bands, nature study along with the hiking clubs, and such specialized activities as horseback riding, skeet and golf had all been placed on the calendar during the years. The one thing lacking was a symphony orchestra, and in October of 1938 that final "position" was filled.

Making the Plans

A meeting was held one afternoon in Mr. Garrison's office at which several music school directors made known the fact that a symphony conductor of a national and international reputation was in the city on leave of absence from a neighborhood State University. Immediately names of leading musicians in the city and interested business men and women were written down and plans were laid for another meeting in which all of these people were to participate.

In less than three months from the night of that second meeting, the curtains were going up for the concert of Austin's ninety-piece symphony orchestra. At that second meeting, Mayor Tom Miller, Lomis Slaughter, a business man, and Mr. Garrison, serving as business manager, were elected as a board of directors. Serving with the board of directors, a board of advisers was elected which included twenty-six men and women.

An experienced conductor, Hendrick J. Buytendorp, was placed on the Recreation Department's payroll on a part-time basis, since no other funds were then available. He called his first rehearsal early in October with some thirty-five reporting. But by the end of the month he had doubled this number, and by the time of his first concert in December he had ninety pieces ready for the initial appearance. Music teachers, talented musicians of the city, union musicians and advanced students of music in the schools and colleges of the city participated with the orchestra. The Music Union threw open its doors and announced that its members might play without pay.

While the orchestra was establishing itself as a definite unit, the board of directors and the advisory board were seriously concerned with setting up a plan to finance the orchestra. In spite of the fact that the orchestra members were to receive no remuneration, the director had to be paid and musical instruments had to be purchased. Lurking in the minds of the boards was

The development of a symphony orchestra in a city of 85,000 inhabitants

By
KARL MEYER

the memory that once, years before, a director had attempted to maintain an orchestra but had failed because of lack of financial aid.

A tympani set, bass violins, drums and other necessary instruments had generously been loaned by the schools for the early rehearsals, but the board felt that the good nature of the schools should not be overtaxed.

Financing the Orchestra

A budget was set up for director's salary, purchase of instruments, music rental, and other items of expense which might be expected for one year. Various plans were then discussed in regard to raising the necessary budget.

The plan which was finally adopted was that the Recreation Department should underwrite a part of the estimated cost and business men and women of the city the remainder. Under this plan the proceeds of the orchestra from its concerts are supposed to carry the orchestra, and in case of a shortage the underwriters have guaranteed to pay the balance.

When the newspapers announced the plans, many of the underwriters, instead of having to be approached, telephoned the amount that they wished to sign up for. Under this plan the board promised to establish the admission price for adults at fifty cents and children at twenty-five cents with no reserved seats.

Seven concerts were then booked for 1939 and season tickets were placed on sale. Sufficient money was received from the sale to carry on the business of the orchestra. Individual ticket sales for the first two concerts held have been extremely good.

From the Conductor's Point of View

When Conductor Buytendorp raised his baton at the first rehearsal that October night, I am certain it didn't carry him into memories of great symphonies that he had heard. From what I have learned of the Conductor, I am convinced that he is a courageous fellow, and instead of frowning at what he heard he proudly smiled and made a resolution that he would mold the group into a harmonious unit.

The rehearsal hall was the second story of an old fire hall with high ceiling and plenty of room. Folding chairs furnished by the recreation department and music stands made in the recreation department shop, formed the setting under which the orchestra started. As the rehearsal group grew from thirty-five to nearly a hundred, the conductor was further equipped with a platform so that he might see the whole membership without standing on his tiptoes all evening.

Full rehearsals are called for every Thursday, and sectional rehearsals are held at regular intervals throughout the week.

"Now, is this municipal group open to anyone desiring to play in it?" we asked Mr. Garrison. "It is," he said, "if the player is good enough." So that is why there is a waiting list and plans are on foot for organizing a junior symphony which will form a training ground for the number one unit.

The ultimate idea behind Austin's symphony orchestra is not that Austin wants merely a concert orchestra, but that it wants an activity which will give men, women, boys, and girls an oppor-

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The Society of Recreation Workers of America

At the Boston Recreation Congress, the Society of Recreation Workers of America held a number of sessions which aroused much interest. At the opening session on October 9th, the subject "Trends in Public Recreation" was considered from a number of points of view. The viewpoint of social work was presented by Mrs. Eva Whiting White, head worker, Elizabeth Peabody House, Boston; of adult recreation, by Reverend Michael J. Ahern, president, Adult Education Council of Greater Boston; of the public schools, including physical education, by Dr. H. C. Hutchins, assistant secretary, Educational Policies Commission, Washington, D. C.

In the afternoon, questions from the floor, many of them involving technical knowledge, gave a jury of "veterans" an opportunity to make their experience available to all. In a period set aside for the discussion of Society problems a number of recommendations were offered for the program of the Society for the coming year.

Nearly two hundred members of the Society and their guests came together at a luncheon meeting on October 11th when Dr. Harry Overstreet of the College of the City of New York and author of "Guide to Civilized Loafing" and other books, gave a stimulating address on "Professional Leadership in the Field of Public Recreation."

At the second annual meeting of the Society held on October 12th, reports presented by the President, Secretary and Treasurer showed that the Society had successfully come through its first year of organization and was ready for a new year of larger activity and responsibility. Reports were also received from the following standing committees: Membership, Study and Research, and Training. The recommendations offered by these committees called for a program of work for the Society which should be a challenge to the 550 members now enrolled.

The following officers, members at large, and geographical district representatives were elected at the business meeting:

President, George Hjelte, Los Angeles, Calif.

First Vice-President, Dorothy Enderis, Milwaukee, Wis.

Second Vice-President, C. E. Brewer, Detroit, Mich.

Treasurer, Lewis Barrett, Washington, D. C.

Secretary, Arthur T. Noren, Elizabeth, N. J.

Five Members at Large—V. K. Brown, Chicago, Ill.; Charles Cranford, White Plains, N. Y.; De Hart Hubbard, Cincinnati, Ohio; F. S. Mathewson, Plainfield, N. J.; Mark McCloskey, New York, N. Y.

Geographical District Representatives—

New England—W. D. Russell, Boston, Mass.; James Dillon, Hartford, Conn.

Mid-Atlantic—C. E. English, Philadelphia, Pa.; L. C. Schroeder, Pittsburgh, Pa.

East Central—Russell Foval, Alton, Ill.; D. D. Hicks, Charleston, W. Va.

South-East — A. H. Jones, Charlotte, N. C.; C. R. Wood, Durham, N. C.

Mid-West — R. K. Bliss, Ames, Iowa; Ernest Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.

Pacific — Charles Davis, Berkeley, Calif.; Ben Evans, Seattle, Wash.

E. Canada—Wm. Bowie, Montreal, Canada; J. J. Syme, Hamilton, Ont.

So. Western — Ralph Schulze, Waco, Texas; Lucyle Godwin, Monroe, La.

Western Canada — No elections.

Western—No elections.

At the meeting of the Society of Recreation Workers of America held on October 12th, George Hjelte of Los Angeles was elected president to succeed V. K. Brown of Chicago

The Society, on the recommendation of V. K. Brown, retiring president, decided to make the promotion of nature recreation a major objective for the coming year. It will be of interest to Society members to learn that Mr. Brown was re-

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A Message to Recreation Workers

By GEORGE HJELTE
Superintendent
Playground and Recreation Department
Los Angeles, California

Mr. Hjelte, newly elected president of the Society of Recreation Workers of America, tells of the accomplishments of the Society in its first year, and outlines the objectives for the second year's program of work

COMPLETING the first year of its existence, the Society of Recreation Workers of America held its second annual meeting at Boston on October ninth. The meeting was held in conjunction with the Twenty-Fourth National Recreation Congress. That the infant Society has survived the first year of its existence in such a manner as to give assurance to its sponsors that it was well born, could not be doubted by any who attended the Boston meeting. It demonstrated a capacity for vigorous growth and gave promise of future achievement not only to the credit of itself but for the advancement of the cause of human welfare with which its life purposes are inextricably entwined.

Since the birth of the Society in Pittsburgh a year ago, five hundred forty-one recreation workers had joined the Society. Nearly two hundred of the members were privileged to attend the annual meeting at Boston. All of these must have been impressed with the splendid record which the Society established during the first year.

Recalling the several sessions which constituted the meeting, the following stand out in recollections as indicative of noteworthy accomplishments of the Society: (1) the faithfulness with which the elected and appointed officers had served the Society throughout the year; (2) the work which the several standing committees had done as revealed in the written reports which were received and the contents of which will be published for the information of all members; (3) the lively discussion on organization problems which the Society faces in its early years; (4) the informative addresses on trends in recreation which were offered by outstanding leaders from the fields of adult education, social work, and public education; (5) the inspirational address of Dr. Harry Overstreet in which ten fundamental qualifications of leaders in the profession of recreation leadership were expressed in a lucid and challenging manner.

Out of the discussion several new projects were initiated in the form of recommendations to the executive council. These look toward the promotion of nature recreation as a field for special emphasis during the coming year; the taking of steps toward the formulation of a code of professional ethics, not only as a guide for members but as a concrete expression of the accepted ideals of the professional workers affiliated with the Society; and the appointment of a committee on publication which will devise means for placing in the hands of all members the reports submitted by officers and committees and the papers presented by oustanding speakers. The standing committees on Membership, Research, Training and Auditing, will, of course, continue the work which each has started. New appointments to these committees will be announced shortly.

It must be remembered that ours is a working society, not one in which the work is done by a well financed headquarters but by the members working individually and collectively. The meager income from dues will preclude the possibility of headquarters doing the work. This income will be no more than sufficient to pay essential office expense, printing and postage. The work of the Society must be a voluntary contribution of the membership motivated by unselfish devotion to the welfare of all and to our movement.

If this be true it follows that much of the work of the Society must be conducted in the geographical areas and under the stimulation of the geographical representatives provided for in the constitution. It is the hope of your officers that the year now commencing may witness a healthy participation in activities of the Society in the geographical areas. These activities need not be limited to those initiated and promoted by national and committee officers but may be of local origin as well. The well known recreation principle that participation contributes to growth and continued interest is as applicable to an organization as to the individual.

It is also hoped that the number of members will expand during the year. This can be accom-

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Recollections of My Boyhood Days

By HON. ALFRED E. SMITH
New York City

This address, which was delivered by ex-Governor Smith at the twenty-ninth Annual Meeting of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America held June 28-29, 1939, is reprinted through the courtesy of the Council.

A GREAT MANY people realize that the first duty of government is to conserve its assets; and the boy of today, who will be the citizen of tomorrow, is certainly an asset.

When I was a boy, there were no such organizations as the Boy Scouts. We had the neighborhood social organization. Nobody directed it; nobody assumed any responsibility for it; it just went along by its own power. There were no playgrounds for children; there were very few parks, and when we did have parks they were removed from the centers of population; and as a result the great playground, the great organization center, in my boyhood, was along the waterfront.

Certainly, as a boy, I never heard of Bear Mountain, although when I was Governor I went there once a year while the Boy Scouts were in camp, and they always thought it was quite a joke if they could put the Indian hat on me and paint my face up a bit so I could look like the Big Chief. I reminded them that the role wasn't difficult for me to play inasmuch as I was a member of the Tammany Society, which is supposed to be made up almost entirely of Indians!

But somehow or other things adjusted themselves, and if we didn't have the playgrounds and the gymnasiums, we did have along the waterfront the big sailing vessels, and the rigging of the sailing vessels afforded a very good gymnasium—just as good as they have today. The ship would be at the dock about two months. It would take a month to unload it. Everything was taken out of it with a block and fall, and the towhorse pulled it up the dock; and as the ship load was lightening the ship raised and it was out of reach, but that adjusted itself because at the next dock another one came in loaded down; so we just shifted from one gymnasium to the other, and in that way we were well satisfied!

. . . . .

It is impossible to estimate the influence of the Church. When I was a boy, I was a member of what was known as St. James Union, and it was attached to the old church that is over 115 years old down on James Street, right off the Bowery. The pastor of the church was the spiritual director of that Union, and the constitution of the Union contained a provision to the effect that no boy could become a member or remain a member after the pastor's expressed wish to the contrary. Nobody wanted to have the stigma of being taken out of that Union. A strange thing about it was that it became known in the neighborhood, and businessmen and trades people recruited their employees from the Union because they were sure that that boy was leading the kind of life that met with the approval of the pastor, and if he wasn't, he wouldn't be in the Union.

Well, we used to have a picnic in the summer, up at Jones Woods, at the foot of East Sixtieth Street, where we saw the familiar picture of the goat licking the label off a tomato can. In the winter we had a ball, usually up in Weber Hall on Eleventh Street, because that was well uptown. We had an amateur dramatic society, and you would be surprised to know how the makeup man could make me look like an Irish villain.

Religion will influence the boy when he is taught to understand that if he is to be rewarded in the world to come he must do two things in life—he must obey the Divine Command, which is, "Love the Lord, thy God, with thy whole heart, thy whole soul and thy whole mind" — and there is something else—" and thy neighbor as thy self." Suppose that obtained throughout the world today? There would be no bigotry; there would be no intolerance; there would be no racial or religious persecution — the things that are the cause of a great amount of the strife across the Atlantic Ocean.

Speaking some years ago on the subject of the use of leisure, Mr. Smith urged the desirability of opening museums and similar institutions at night. He himself, he said, was a well grown man before he saw the inside of the Museum of Natural History because he never had time to go there.

Shoe Shine Boy

By LEE G. CRUTCHFIELD
Public Relations Counsel
Community Recreation Association
Richmond, Virginia

IF EVER YOU are walking in the Richmond business district and want a shoe shine, you need only look about you to discover two or three little Negro boys, each proudly wearing a numbered badge with the legend "Richmond Shoe Shine Boys' Club." Upon your acceptance of their verbal contract to refurbish your shoes for "ten cents, one dime, the tenth part of a dollar," the boys will courteously direct you to a white-lined oblong painted with broad strokes on the sidewalk near the side of a building. With snappy wrist work, they will make your shoes glisten; they will accept your payment with white-toothed grins, and thank you for the business.

Behind this streamlined trade and the badges which the boys wear so proudly, is the story of a problem that vexed both civic leaders and municipal authorities; the story of a recreational agency which used its facilities in physical equipment and man power to solve that problem.

The depression sent scores of colored boys, anxious to pick up a few pennies, on the streets of Richmond with their homemade shoe shine boxes. Besides the imperative need to" help out at home," where the head of the family was frequently out of work, these boys were taking the only means open to them to earn a bit of spending money. As the pressure of those lean years tightened, more and more ragged urchins appeared on the street corners "like a swarm of molested hornets," as the colored leaders of the city apprehensively observed.

It was not long before dissension grew in the bootblacking industry. Cliques developed; price cutting wars ran rampant. Fierce fighting followed, and there was considerable bickering over choice of stands. The weaker boys were forced to take the less desirable corners. There was profanity, recklessness, impudence; doorways of business establishments were blocked; plate glass windows were broken. In their commendable but undirected efforts to earn an honest penny, the boys became so objectionable that there were serious complaints filed at the Juvenile Court by harrassed merchants. Prospective customers at the stores were mobbed by hordes of boys determined to "make a shine."

What could be done? The Juvenile Court judge, Honorable J. Hoge Ricks, is known for his progressive tendencies, and he did not wish to submit these boys to court contacts, but there seemed to be no other way. Finally he called a consultation which was attended by the Chief of Police, the crime prevention officer of the Police Department, the patrolmen on duty in the business section, the president and director of the Colored Recreation Association, and the director of the Community Recreation Association — the latter two associations being recreational and character building agencies of the Richmond Community Fund. Also present were the assistant chief of the Bureau of Parks and Recreation, and the state Commissioner of Labor.

After a long discussion an agreement was made with the Works Progress Administration. Herbert Thompson, a boy's worker on the staff of the Colored Recreation Association, and Mr. P. N. Binford, Superintendent of Municipal Recreation, were selected to carry out the program. They were to organize the bootblacks into clubs and activities that would keep them busy and remove the causes for complaint. Mr. Thompson was given the names of fifteen boys by the probation officer of the Juvenile Court. He planned to instruct these boys in law observance, assist them in procuring work permits, impress upon them the importance of keeping the sidewalks open, and supply recreational activities that would promote personal development and inculcate in them the ideals of American citizenship.

Without precedents. rules or regulations, Mr. Thompson started out. The Colored Recreation Association has a community center and gymnasium in the most densely populated Negro district. With his fifteen boys as a nucleus he organized a boys' club at the center. He set up a gym period for recreation and baths. Then he went out on the streets and built up, by personal contact, bootblack clubs in various sections of the city. Prominent Negro citizens were asked to sponsor clubs, and as a result, in 1938 four hundred and ten boys were listed as members of the Shoe Shine Boys' Clubs.

Regulatory measures were the next step. Their interest caught through recreation, the boys realized the need for rules in the pursuance of an orderly conduct of their trade. A numbered membership badge was adopted and rules were formulated by the clubs. Violations of these rules meant automatic suspension of the badge and work privileges for a certain number of days.

Athletic leagues were organized in all seasonal sports, with uniforms furnished by the business men sponsors. Individual case histories of all the club members were filed with the Colored Recreation Association; the club director visited the boys' home to discover social needs which were referred to the proper social agencies for treatment.

The Colored Recreation Association was able to achieve successful results because it had the wholehearted support of the Juvenile Court, the Police Department, and the Crime Prevention Bureau of the Police Department. A local Negro moving picture house also cooperated by giving a benefit show for the camp fund for bootblacks who could not afford a vacation otherwise. In consequence, a successful holiday was held at the colored camp at Echo Lake, near Richmond. The annual ball given by the combined bootblack clubs is among the most successful events ever staged at the community center.

The system of control through badges and permits proved so popular with the merchants and police that they arranged space in six of the largest office buildings where the boys could ply their trade. The Police Department marked off areas on the sidewalks where they could work. The bootblacks themselves wanted to make this new business method successful, and 118 of them attended the Shoe Shine Boys' Institute held at the Colored Recreation Association for the purpose of impressing on the boys the principles of orderliness, fair play and sportsmanship.

Realizing that the need for employment was among the most urgent problems faced by the bootblacks, workers continually attempted to secure more remunerative employment for them. They installed twelve boys in private employment, placed twenty-one boys in Civilian Conservation Corps Camps, and established sixteen more in National Youth Administration jobs.

Complaints fell off miraculously during the period Mr. Thompson was director of the club. The boys took real pride in the badges and carefully observed all regulations in order not to lose them. Recreation and character building activities had made another forward step in solving one of Richmond's social problems.

This was the situation in 1939 when the first blow fell. Herbert Thompson, the Shoe Shine Boys' director, was appointed superintendent of the Colored Detention Home of the Juvenile Court. Without his capable leadership, the club was comparable to a rudderless ship. Prior to the time he left his directorate, there were practically no complaints. The month following his relinquishment, however, showed a startling increase. The old gang struggles were breaking out as meddlesome, unregulated shoe shine boys who were not club members interfered with the trade of the "regulars." The old profanity reappeared.

In perplexity, Judge Ricks again called together the men who attended the meeting which resulted in the formation of the Shoe Shine Boys' Club. Representatives of the business men reported that disorder was rife, that the bootblack trouble was rapidly growing worse. The officials showed little hesitation in deciding upon the best method to combat this degeneration: recreation had solved it once and could solve it again. Mr. Thompson had gone, but they resolved to find other workers, well qualified and conscientious, who could begin where he stopped. The men voted unanimously that the Colored Recreation Association, which had so ably supplied the solution to the problem in 1936, should be detailed to search for another qualified worker to take over the organization and directional duties of the Richmond Shoe Shine Boys' Clubs. Where his salary would come from —the Richmond Community Fund, the Works Progress Administration, or the city Recreation Department—the committee did not decide. They were confident that it would be found somewhere. "It is impossible," said these Richmonders, having put their hands to the plow and sowed the seeds of citizenship in such rich furrows, "to turn back now!"

So the Shoe Shine Boys' Clubs will continue under a new leader. The committee feels that the training the boys received under the previous administration will hold the clubs together until they once more find a firm foundation and become so strong that all the shoe shine boys in the city will be numbered in their membership.

Through Games to Debating

Putting "bait" into debating for the under sixteen year old group

By PAUL L. SCHWARTZ
Irene Kaufmann Settlement
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

"GAB BAG" is a game in which the individual presents his opinion to a group of his peers. Frequently his presentation will be merely publicity conscious or exhibitionistic. "Blindfold" is a program which demands more of him. He does not merely present his opinion; he discusses it in active intercourse with a small group. In "Heckle," he must not merely present and discuss, he must advance, convince, and defend in a large group. In "Team Court," he comes to the procedure with a prepared opinion, and there must present it in a convincing manner. It is a short step, then, from Team Court to team debating—to an intellectual, logical, democratic activity which demands from (and develops in) the individual, preparation, the development of opinion, self-expression, and self-confidence.

Gab Bag. As may be seen from its name, Gab Bag is a combination of the grab bag and a discussion program. Contestants are asked to sign up and be present on the night of the event. It is recommended that boys and girls be divided into age groups: ten to twelve years, twelve to fourteen, and fourteen to sixteen.

A list of topics is prepared by the leader or the committee of members, and each topic is typed on an individual card. Judges, audience, chairman are all the interesting appurtenances of the formal debate, but here the resemblance ceases. The contestants sit in the audience.

When the program is about to begin, the chairman calls the first contestant who selects one of the topic-cards from a box or bag. The chairman then introduces the program while the contestant considers what he is about to say. Just before introducing the contestant, the chairman calls the second speaker who also selects his card. In other words, each speaker has his time of preparation limited to the time which the preceding speaker uses.

The chairman should point out that Gab Bag is not a matter of facts, but of opinions, straight thinking, and clear speaking. The judges take only that into consideration, and the contestants are to say what they think about the subject under discussion. Since the speeches are short as well as interesting, the audience finds Gab Bag an enthralling program. At the Irene Kaufmann Settlement there is never any problem of disorder among the listeners. Response to these programs has been more than enthusiastic.

A suggested list of subjects:

AGES 12-14

1. Should you learn to play a musical instrument?
2. Should you go to bed at nine o'clock?
3. Should you do what your crowd does if you do not like it?
4. Should you tell people if you do not like them?
5. Which comes first, your friends or your club?

AGES 14-16

1. At what age should you begin to go to dances?
2. Is it good to belong to a club where most of the members are two or three years younger or older than you?
3. Can you tell a person by the clothes he wears?
4. Is it good to have clubs with both boys and girls in them?
5. Should older boys and girls in the family have to take care of the younger ones?

Heckle. In comparison to Gab Bag, this type of program is adapted to a rather small group. The maximum is twenty-five people. To carry a program of an hour or an hour and a half, only three or four speakers are needed.

The chairman presents

Mr. Schwartz points out that in recent years debating has fallen somewhat into disrepute among recreation workers for a number of reasons. For one thing, the amount of preparation required was excessive from the individual's point of view, and from the leader's viewpoint the activity had too often deteriorated into win-or-lose competition in which sportsmanship was forgotten. It was to meet these objections that a new type of informal debating was undertaken at the Irene Kaufmann Settlement as an educational step-by-step approach to formal forensic activities. The descriptions of the games used will be of interest at just this time when recreation workers are entering the community center season.

the idea of the program and asks for a speaker. The speaker rises and makes a statement of opinion. He may say, "I think that football is better than baseball," or "There should be no home work in school," or any statement which is likely to find two sides. The audience then proceeds to "heckle." The object is to make the speaker retract his statement by argument, question, or discussion—or to defend his statement against opponents. Usually a hot discussion can easily be worked up, for few such questions do not have partisans for both sides. A time limit is set on discussion and a vote on the question at the end of the period settles the problem.

It has been found that such a program is easy to institute and conduct; it develops a high degree of discussion. Parliamentary procedure in the recognition of speakers and discussion is good training for formal debating.

Blindfold. This is a variation of both Gab Bag and Heckle and is a good approach among the fourteen to sixteen-year-old group. It is simply a panel discussion on a topic unknown until the program begins.

Three, four, or five speakers and an interlocutor may be selected from a list of volunteers. They are presented with a topic by the chairman and immediately proceed to discuss it informally. If they do not come to any conclusion within a specified time, the program may be closed by an audience vote.

More advanced in technique than Gab Bag, this program should properly come between Gab Bag and Heckle. In Gab Bag, the individual discusses his opinion alone; in Blindfold, he discusses it with a small group; and in Heckle, he advances or defends it in a large group. It is recommended that these three games be used in succession, no new one being advanced until the group has assimilated and understood the preceding ones. Heckle is obviously the most advanced, and from that point a few other programs will serve to prepare various groups for the logical presentation of discovered fact which is valuable in formal debate.

Team Court. This game has proved to be the most successful and interesting of all. To the informality and extemporaneousness of the other three games, it adds the one essential of formal debating which is still lacking—preparation.

The game takes the form of a mock trial—or "moot court"—in which the prosecution and defense are composed of teams with staff advisors. In the beginning the leader must discover some interesting quasi-legal problem among the members and must get the permission of those involved to bring it to trial. In most cases "moot court" programs are bad because they are built around a question which is comic and because the participants are unable to carry off the humor of the situation. It is therefore recommended that the problem selected be a serious one, both in the interest of a successful program and because this game is one of a series with a definite purpose of stimulating debating activities.

A judge, a clerk, and two or three bailiffs and guards should be selected either by the leader or by a vote. It is recommended that a leader and a team of three "lawyers" represent the prosecution, and a similar team for the defense. They should be acquainted with the case and should be allowed one or two days for the preparation of argument and the location of witnesses. It is advisable that the case for each side be divided among the lawyers—one for the opening address, one for the case itself, and one for the closing address. The judge should be aided and encouraged to spend his time in learning how to conduct the court and case. The jury should be selected, as usual, from among the membership with each side having the right to reject jurors. It is recommended that the selection of the jury should be made only a short time before the case is tried, and not in the presence of the audience.

This program has found a large response at the Irene Kaufmann Settlement, and it is amazing to see the amount of finish such a presentation appears to have. Several persons who saw a recent "moot court" at the Settlement were under the impression that a script was written for it and memorized. If possible, the trial should be presented on a stage. The verdict should be taken on a majority vote among the jurors since their going out may keep the audience waiting too long. At the Settlement, a staff advisor was used as the foreman of the jury. He did not have a vote in the verdict but supervised the voting. This procedure leaves eleven votes, and there is no danger of a tie vote.

The Irene Kaufmann Settlement, under the leadership of Sidney Teller, is conducting a broad program of recreational, educational and cultural activities. There may be readers of RECREATION who will wish to secure from the Settlement some of the interesting mimeographed material it issues from time to time regarding its program.

Improving Our Rural Civilization

By the ever wider uses of leisure from the standpoints of recreation, the fine arts and handcraft

At the Youth Section of the American Country Life Association Conference held at the University of Kentucky, leaders from clubs and small groups which had been holding local conferences to consider methods of improving rural life presented their findings. We quote here extracts from the summary of the discussions which was published in the January 1939 issue of *Rural America*.

IMPROVING our rural civilization may well be approached through better uses of leisure time. Stating it another way, recreation is re-creation and it may be defined as a realization of values which make up a better life. Appreciating this, living in the country can be made more satisfactory through the initiation and promotion of a well-rounded program including play, handicrafts, and fine arts, which reaches all people whether or not they be in disadvantaged circumstances.

The chief aim of leisure-time activities should be to provide satisfactory emotional and mental adjustment with emphasis on physical betterment, social behavior and character building. This can be realized by an appreciation of the need for a well-planned program which includes attention to fine arts, utilization of the things about us in providing handicraft and hobby experiences, as well as sports or athletics; a desire to carry through; and cooperation of all in the community to provide needed equipment and facilities; but most of all the encouragement of leadership training. Consideration should be given to the amount of time for leisure, resources at hand, ways of arousing interest, means of coordinating as well as capitalizing on differences of separate natural groupings which are a result of varying customs, traditions, racial or nationality traits, and religious beliefs. Special attention may also be directed to finding sources of information already prepared and available to those who look for it. Likewise special talents and usable facilities often need to be ferreted out.

Better uses of spare time may prove to be an economic asset as well as a form of relaxation or a means of increasing our esthetic values and social satisfactions. This is particularly true in the handicraft field but also applies to the other phases when one considers increased valuation of the home as emphasis is put on landscaping and beautification. Wise uses of leisure sometimes means money income from painting, dancing, writing and other fields which are usually considered fine arts.

An appreciation of beauty in nature is an important value in rural as well as urban life

Courtesy Iowa WPA

Thus, the advantages to be gained from a well-rounded recreational program looking toward the improvement of rural life include development of cultural satisfactions, greater appreciation of arts and nature, opportunity for further education, more friendly relationship in home and community, a pride in self-development, and often times a source of supplementary income.

Organizations' Contribution. Perhaps more can be accomplished with organizations than in any other way. The local club can develop leadership through having all take an active part and encouraging attendance at leadership training schools. However, some are not destined to be leaders, but through promoting interest and providing activity much is accomplished which not only helps the individual but acts as a stimulus in the entire community.

Through certain types of educational programs people may become aware of their needs. These are more effective if based on actual situations as ascertained by a careful sizing-up, often by the questionnaire method. Pamphlets and books are helpful as a guide and may be secured from state or national agencies as well as at local and traveling libraries. Clubs can and should make use of the pertinent information which has been compiled. Demonstrations and exhibits are other effective ways of teaching young people, particularly if they assume the responsibility for preparing them. Along this same line, contests may be sponsored to increase interest and show what can be done. More recently the use of radios and moving picture films or slides has come into prominence.

Local club programs need variety to avoid monotony. Therefore, it is essential that such phases as plays, musical performances, emphasis on appreciation of fine arts (painting, literature, music, sculpture, architecture, etc.), handicrafts and hobbies, in addition to games and socials, have a distinct part in our club activity. It is fully realized that organizations live only so long as there is interest on the part of their members. Thus, they need to provide what the people want, but is it not time that clubs try to arrange programs which will help them to want what they need?

Community Agencies' Part. The old saying, "a chain is no stronger than its weakest link," applies well to our local communities. Every separate organization or institution has a distinct part and can contribute a great deal to bettering present conditions, but today the key to the situation in many localities is the need for a coordinated plan whereby each knows his place and thus avoids unnecessary duplication and waste of energy, expense, and efficiency.

The libraries have worthwhile books, circulars, magazines, and frequently even prints or paintings which can and should be made available. They often have the facilities for displaying exhibits and providing educational programs for many different interest groups. Special attention might well be given to organizing further their materials on rural art, fiction, drama, and the like.

"The local club can contribute much to raising and stabilizing standards of living by encouraging the improvement of health services for rural people, working for better church programs, using educational facilities and resources more widely, and emphasizing a wholehearted appreciation of farming. . . . Community meetings shared by different groups are an effective means of making 'farming a way of life.' All organizations and institutions can be led to share such activities as beautification campaigns, establishment and maintenance of local parks and recreation centers, staging community plays or hobby shows, or even conducting informal educational programs."

Schools, on all levels and in every location, can do much to teach better ways of using leisure time through encouraging people to work with their hands as well as their heads. Increased emphasis should be placed on hobbies and handicrafts, music appreciation and participation, better understanding of architecture, painting, drama, and all of the other arts. Recreation in the form of athletics seems to be getting considerable attention, but the need for a well-rounded leadership training is sadly neglected at the present time.

Churches can and in some cases do provide programs which include good organ music, choirs and orchestras, worthwhile plays, as well as recreational numbers. They even may become the community centers around which all activity concentrates. Thus the church could serve the Scouts or other similar organizations, sponsor informal educational classes, carry other vital programs in addition to the various religious phases which naturally head up there.

All other social and welfare groups may find ways of making distinct contributions locally to improve our rural civilization by an increased em-

phasis on further uses of spare time through handicrafts, fine arts, and recreation. Many organizations can be encouraged to formulate programs with varied activities that will better fill the needs of all. Most of the work now lodges where it is easiest done and where there are several groups in the same field.

It is highly desirable, therefore, to begin looking at the whole local picture with representatives from all the various groups to determine conditions, gain community-wide cooperation, keep viewpoints broad enough to fill the needs of all types of people, set up definite goals and really work toward them. It was stated that "before we can work together, we must first learn to play together." This may be a suggestion for closer community cooperation. There may be necessity for assistance in a large enterprise like this, but many of the county, state, and national agencies are able and willing to offer guidance and suggestions. Also it must not be overlooked that the radio, newspapers, and even theaters are having an increasing place in extending horizons, formulating viewpoints and promoting ideas.

Personal Responsibility. With reference to specific things that each individual in attendance at the Conference could do to improve rural living, the responses were stimulating;

(1) Take home ideas and information gained at the meeting and put them into effect right away while still enthusiastic. (The following references for information on various leisure-time activities were given):
National Recreation Association, 315 - 4th Avenue, New York City
Cooperative Recreation Association, Delaaware, Ohio
Home-Made Games, by Arthur H. Lawson. (J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, 1934)
Information on well-known pictures; Miss Pottle, Western State Teachers College, Macomb, Illinois
U. S. Film Service, National Emergency Council, Washington, D. C.
Handbook, Youth Section, American Country Life Association, 297 - 4th Avenue, New York City
Extension Service, Colleges of Agriculture (in all the different states).

(2) Start a personal hobby and interest others in hobbies. (A knitting club was mentioned where participants did more than just make things; they studied color and design as well.)

(3) Spot leaders in community to help with program — locate special talents and develop others.

(4) Use demonstrations and exhibits to help portray improvement. Home beautification projects or teaching crafts are possibilities.

(5) Utilize materials at hand—prunes, raisins, apples, corn husks, to make decorations, party favors and the like.

(6) Promote an interest in securing leadership training.

(7) Encourage development of leaders through rotating committees.

(8) Help provide a recreational program which includes enough of the background in folk games, music, to give it added meaning.

(9) Start with simple things (this applies to all recreation and crafts) then go to the more complex.

(10) Provide material for handicapped children by having club make scrapbooks, games, handicraft articles and the like.

(11) Use motion pictures to depict objectives (home beautification).

(12) Conduct a tour to observe home beautification and stimulate increased emphasis upon improvement of homes and community buildings and grounds. The local paper, theater manager, and others might help in sponsoring a contest.

(13) Emphasize or encourage appreciation of good music (opera, symphony) and drama. Invite a group to listen to the radio and make a study of it by the use of such helps as "The Victor Book of the Opera."

(14) Utilize the radio for discussion or other study groups, or start book clubs to develop an appreciation of literature.

(15) Cooperate with older people in community and encourage them to take part so that they will not oppose program.

The group assembled appreciate that they are leaders in their respective communities and it is up to them to be tactful in getting others to help formulate a real program which would fill the needs of all concerned. In addition it is their job to interest as many as possible and encourage them to take part, first by living a fuller and richer life themselves and second by giving others a boost in their efforts.

WORLD AT PLAY

The Union County Camera Club

THE CAMERA CLUB promoted by the Union County, New Jersey, Park Commission, an outgrowth of a photograph contest sponsored by the Commission several years ago, has met with unusual success. While the contest held serves as an incentive to all camera owners to go out and snap pictures, the club goes much further, and through lectures, demonstrations, field trips, and monthly competitions it helps these hobbyists to take photographs properly. The healthy growth experienced by the club, as shown by the large increase in paid membership without any active effort, is a sure indication of the worthwhile work the organization is doing in its aim "to promote and cultivate the art and science of photography."

New York Approaches the 300 Mark!

THE Department of Parks of New York City announces the opening in December of a new three-quarters of an acre playground in Bronx Park—part of the development of property transferred in 1937 by the New York Botanical Garden to the Department of Parks. This new recreation area, providing a completely equipped children's playground with a wading pool, is the 298th new or reconstructed playground completed by the Park Department since 1934.

Detroit Celebrates Christmas

THE twenty-fifth official municipal Christmas tree celebration to be held in Detroit, Michigan, was conducted by the Recreation Department on Christmas Eve of last year on the City Hall lawn. A tableau depicting the stable in which the three wise men and the shepherds found the newborn King and the holy family was enacted on the steps of the City Hall. The Recreation Boys' Club gave a concert of Christmas music preceding the program, and more than a hundred boys and girls from the department's singing groups, dressed in red capes and caps, sang groups of carols. A patient from the children's convalescent home pulled the switch making more than five hundred lights blaze on the tree, the choristers sang "O Christmas Tree," and in keeping with the old tradition thirty-six girls danced around the brightly lighted tree. A new and effective setting was evolved

December ushers in that delightful season when children everywhere regard with wide-eyed wonder the gifts showered upon them

Courtesy Iowa WPA

for the tree, the gift of the Forty and Eight Society, Voiture 102, American Legion. A ten foot holly wreath, flanked by two huge red candles tied with silver bows, faced Woodward Avenue. This was made entirely of salvaged material at no cost to the city. Every leaf on the holly wreath was made from discarded tin oil cans gathered up at gas stations, cut by hand and stamped with a hand carving press. The candles were made from discarded scenery taken from the recreation storeroom. The setting was designed and constructed in the woodcraft division of the department.

Michigan Fights Delinquency — As police experience shows that crime is less rampant in areas where boys are given recreational facilities and a guiding hand, the Prosecuting Attorneys Association of Michigan banded together last summer for a state-wide campaign to discourage youth delinquency by sponsoring boys' clubs throughout rural Michigan. These clubs are to be sponsored by police agencies, war veterans and fraternal organizations in communities with a three or four thousand population. In the knowledge that the major percentage of crime in Michigan is perpetrated by young men, the Association wants to provide an outlet for excess energy through clubs which will curb delinquency by directing the boys in the right path. In order to eliminate the unusual situation of an untrained layman sitting in judgment on misdemeanor cases, the Association also favored legislation which would provide a county police court where such cases are now being heard by justices of the peace, who may or may not be attorneys.

Los Angeles Makes Softball History—Softball history was written on the evening of June 30th when the Los Angeles, California, Municipal Softball Association, sponsored by the Playground and Recreation Department and the city, staged its first annual softball jamboree in the Los Angeles municipal colosseum. Sixty softball teams took part in the enormous sports spectacle which was viewed by 25,000 people. The colosseum floor was blueprinted off into six regulation size softball diamonds in which thirty games were played. Competition began at 6:00 P. M., and all games ended exactly on the hour so that fresh teams took possession of the various diamonds at 7:00, 8:00 and 9:00 o'clock. This is the fifth year of the association in Los Angeles. It has grown from a membership of 325 teams to 1,628 teams.

Boston Celebrates Columbus Day — The 447th anniversary of the landing in America of Christopher Columbus was celebrated on Columbus Day in Boston by an observance sponsored by the Citizens' Public Celebrations Association. Outdoor public exercises were held on Boston Common, and there was a colorful ceremony in which Pan-Americanism was featured as it has been since 1913. A procession, a Pan-American flag ceremony, an escort of representatives of the Pan-American countries, addresses, music, recitations, and choral speaking made up the program. As a finale there was an assembly of flags and escorts.

Biking for Health and in Safety—As a part of the Highland Park, Michigan, health education program, a series of bicycle races were conducted at eight playfields in the city. The director of safety education and a member of the Recreation Department supervised the eliminations and finals.

The city of Dearborn was interested in bicycles from another angle. Working in cooperation with the Automobile Club of Michigan, the Depart-

ment of Recreation organized a bicycle Safety Club, to promote safe cycling, at each city playground. Each member agreed to obey all traffic rules, to be on the alert, and to ride at a safe speed, with one on a bicycle. Officials gave each boy a membership card and reflectors for the rear wheel guard. To protect the boys against theft, a record was made of the serial numbers of their bicycles. Bicycle jamborees were held at the close of the playground season, featuring parades and races.

The National Youth Administration in the state of Michigan is another organization interested in the safety of children. Reports indicate that thousands of youngsters were kept off city streets during the summer by the promotion of recreation facilities, under the sponsorship of the National Youth Administration, is Saginaw, Hastings, Port Huron, Owosso, Flint, Montreal (Michigan), Detroit, Bending, Battle Creek and other cities.

A Barbershop Quartet Contest—With a Little German Band to set the plush and gilt atmosphere of the Gay Nineties, the second annual barbershop quartet contest was held at Oglebay Park, near Wheeling, West Virgnia. Sigmund Spaeth (known as "The Tune Detective"), after speaking on the aspects of community music work at the Oglebay Institute dinner, presided as master of ceremonies in the contests. The specially prepared stage setting included barber chairs, old time shaving mugs, handlebar moustaches celluloid collars and straight razor artists. After a skit and some horseplay, two "barbers" and two "customers" retired from the stage to act as judges in the contest. One quartet after another, entering as customers, found the barbershop deserted and blended into song, singing the traditional "mellerdramer" tunes of the Nineties which they had chosen for their contest selections.

Know America — Recreation workers will want to acquaint themselves with the services of the United States Travel Bureau maintained by the National Park Service which are available free of charge. It is possible to secure through the Bureau descriptive booklets on national parks, maps of the United States showing the location of national and state forests, parks, game preserves and Indian reservations, and beautiful posters of American scenes. In addition, recreation workers may borrow free, except for transportation charges both ways, motion picture films showing many subjects — transportation, communication, sports, and scenes in the United States and its territories and possessions. When making inquiries about films it is well to specify the particular section of the country or the subject desired and whether the projector to be used is for 16 mm. or 20 mm. films.

The Bureau will also help with vacation and travel plans by furnishing information on where to hunt or fish, where trailer camps are located, what national parks and forests have free camping grounds, when Indian tribal ceremonials take place, and how to travel by land, sea, or air. Inquirers in the eastern section of the country should address the United States Travel Bureau at 45 Broadway, New York City; west of the Mississippi the Bureau's office in Sheldon Building, San Francisco, California, should be used.

Westchester County Holds Open House—The fifteenth birthday celebration of the Westchester County, New York, Recreation Commission, held on October 25, 1939, took the form of an open house, and all residents of the county were invited to come to the county center to see the activities of the Commission. Over 3,500 people accepted the invitation. After greetings and introductory remarks by Mrs. Eugene Meyer, Chairman of the Recreation Commission, there followed a program including spirituals sung by the Westchester Negro Choral Union, chamber music, an exposition of the modern dance, rhythmic gymnastics, and exhibitions of ballroom dancing and fencing. Around the auditorium were arranged booths at which people gave demonstrations of the many arts and crafts promoted in the Workshop. In the Little Theater of the center old-fashioned square dances with music by Sammy Spring attracted many. The program closed with a dancing program.

Camping for American Youth—The fact that increasingly thousands of young Americans go camping together each year brings the realization of the tremendous influence this movement is bound to have on American youth. It is the concern of the American Camping Association that this influence be made a positive, constructive one.

The Association will hold its 1940 meeting in California in conjunction with the annual conference of the Pacific Camping Association from

January 25-27, 1940, at Asilomar, near Pacific Grove, California. Many of the leading educators and camping experts of the country will share in the conference program, the general theme of which will be "Implementing Democracy in Camping." Important phases of camping will be considered through the medium of addresses, seminars, demonstrations, and panel discussions. Among the topics discussed will be Leadership — Qualifications, Recruiting and Training; Correlating Camp, Home and School; Health and Safety; the Arts in Camp; Business Administration and Insurance, and many others. Further information may be secured from Miss Carol L. Levene, 619 Sixteenth Avenue, San Francisco.

English Masques and Balls—The Christmas festivities throughout the various centers of the English Folk Dance and Song Society of America will take the form of parties, balls, and masques, and will make use of the rich and colorful store of traditional folk dance material. In New York a Christmas masque and ball will be held at the Beekman Tower on December 15th at 8:30 P. M. There will be country dancing for everyone, and featured in the program will be the rarely performed Morris Dance—the Bergomask Dance—the Abbots Bromley Horn Dance, a Boar's Head Processional, a special Christmas dance, and carols. The Boston center will hold its Christmas party at the Windsor School on December 15th at 8:00 o'clock, and the program will include English and American country dancing, and special interludes. The Washington, D. C., center will have its party on the 16th.

These programs will be of special interest to teachers and recreation leaders in search of material for Christmas activities. Further information regarding the program and tickets for these events may be secured from the English Folk Dance and Song Society of America, 15 East 40th Street, New York City.

Pony Horseshoes—Three years ago Mike Vernarsky, director on a Youngstown, Ohio, playground, decided that if the eight to eleven-year-old children on his playground had horseshoes lighter than the regulation ones they would have a lot of fun playing the game. So he bought a few pony shoes and put them in a far corner. John H. Chase, Superintendent of Playgrounds, seeing the popularity of the horseshoes not only with the children but with married women, in August of this year provided a set on every playground in the system. During that hot, sultry month the pony shoes clicked from the time the grounds opened until they closed, and neighbors begged for the use of the outfits overnight. Here are some suggestions offered by Mr Chase:

"The shoes, called No. 2 in the trade, should weigh fourteen ounces. Do not get lighter shoes for they roll around and do not stick. Do not buy heavier shoes for the younger children cannot manage them. Stakes three-quarters of an inch thick and two and a half feet long are satisfactory. The distance between stakes should be 25 feet. Rules are the same as in regulation pitching except that the shoe nearest the peg counts one point even if it is farther away than the diameter of a shoe."

Cadillac's Toy Loan Center—On June 12th, after a successful campaign for toys, the Cadillac, Michigan, toy loan center opened its doors under the auspices of the local WPA Recreation Division. The toys were put into condition by the Recreation Division with the

The Party Book

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help of NYA; the Business and Professional Women's Club gave a cash contribution for maintenance costs; and the Y.M.C.A. contributed a large section of its second floor to house the center. At the end of two months, 1,265 children had borrowed the 800 toys available, and 587 visitors had inspected the center.

"Corner" Playgrounds in Cincinnati—The Public Recreation Commission of Cincinnati, Ohio, reports that last summer the Commission extended its playground service to the furthest corners of the city through the establishment of eight new playgrounds with a total area of sixty-five acres. All of them, with the exception of two, have been constructed on properties transferred to the Recreation Commission from other public bodies. Last summer the supplementary budget of $23,500, in addition to the one-tenth mill levy voted by the City Council for the playgrounds, has made possible the operation of more than eighty playgrounds and play centers. Play at the Airport Recreation Field has to date been more than double the play of the preceding year. The same is true of the California Day Camp, now equipped with a shelter building and a children's pool. The 15 cents charge for eighteen holes of golf for boys and girls has brought hundreds of young players to Avon Field and California golf courses. Free group lessons and the rental of golf clubs for a nominal sum have made it easy for young people to take up the sport. This is also true in tennis where boys and girls pay only 50 cents for the privilege of playing throughout the season on the Commission's 160 tennis courts.

Flower Shows in a Rural County—The Leisure Education Department of the St. Louis County Rural Schools, Virginia, Minnesota, has issued its 1938 Flower Show Yearbook telling of the three year development in this activity. Each year interest has grown in clubs and classes in which instruction is given in the growing and arrangement of flowers and flower appreciation until in 1938 there were 1,361 entries and 628 exhibitors. As a part of the program of the flower shows colored slides of flowers were shown, and there were lectures on flower growing and arrangement. Musical numbers and garden parties were included in the program.

Manhattan's Smallest Swimming Pool—What is said to be the smallest swimming pool in New York City is the 9 foot by 21 foot pool at the Children's Aid Society playground on the East Side. The children using the pool are in the kindergarten group of the Society's Avenue B center.

Expenditures for Sports—Some interesting figures regarding expenditures for sports have come from Thomas R. Shipp, Inc., Washington, D. C. Quoting figures issued by the United States Census Bureau, Mr. Shipp lists the fishing tackle industry from point of view of production as an annual $15,000,000 enterprise. Golf runs a close second with a total production of $13,797,080. Skating, with a total output of $4,631,851, comes third; tennis, with $4,628,897, fourth; and baseball, with $4,385,358, fifth. Skiing represents an investment of $1,236,585.

When Funds are Low—Paul R. Elliott, Director of Recreation, Kingsport, Tennessee, writes that as awards at the local playgrounds red, white, and blue ribbons have been used. When funds ceased to be available for having the titles printed on the ribbons it was found by using a silk and rayon ribbon about an inch and a quarter wide, bought from local five and ten cent stores at five cents a yard, that it was possible to produce any caption desired with a typewriter. It is necessary, Mr. Elliott points out, in selecting blue ribbons to choose a light shade so that the typewriter will show plainly. Very successul results have been secured, and the children greatly appreciate the attractive ribbon badges.

Recreation Area to be Extended—The new Kiusi Park Bay Shore area in Alameda, California, is to be increased in size from five to twelve acres. It will be fully developed and a community building costing $8,000 is to be erected.

Somerville's Program—The Recreation Commission of Somerville, Massachusetts, is sponsoring 114 organized groups, exclusive of

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the seasonal groups affiliated with summer playgrounds and Saturday morning neighborhood playgrounds. These groups, which are served by leaders or counselors under the Recreation Commission, include men's, women's, boys', girls', and youths' organizations active in dramatics, photography, music, crafts, softball, bowling, baseball, current events, social activities, ping-pong, and a wide variety of activities engaged in by the boys' and girls' clubs and other organizations affiliated with the adult recreation centers. The current season in softball has enlisted seven hundred men on teams in the leagues sponsored by the Commission.

Some Play Centers in Kansas City—On June 19th the Board of Education of Kansas City, Missouri, opened ninety play centers in all parts of the city divided on the following basis: fifty-six playgrounds for white children; fourteen for colored; eight high school athletic fields for boys between sixteen and twenty years of age and four special dancing centers for girls; eight playgrounds for pupils of special schools. Almost four hundred play leaders and supervisors are in charge of the program.

Safety Their Concern — Sixteen Montreal, Canada, children between the ages of eleven and seventeen, chosen by their 5,000 playmates to represent them, last August appeared before the Montreal Police Traffic Bureau to discuss with officials the problem of youth safety on city streets. These young mayors and safety directors from seven playgrounds decided with the police officials that the first step to be taken by the young people on their return to school would be to approach their principals with a request that teachers be asked to conduct courses in safety instruction. They offered it as their opinion that moving pictures were the best media for impressing safety instruction upon young minds. They also proposed such safety campaigns as those conducted in North American cities. The adults at the meeting were surprised to learn the degree to which these young citizens have planned the methods whereby they are en-

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Dorothy Gladys Spicer

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By the author of the BOOK OF FESTIVALS

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forcing safety laws on their own playgrounds.

Garden Seed Made Available—The Recreation Bureau of Clairton, Pennsylvania, distributed garden seeds and fertilizer to 188 families in the city. These seeds were given the Bureau for distribution by the Thrift Garden Division of the Community Fund.

Roller Hockey in St. Louis—W. J. Giesler, Boys' Work Director at the St. Louis, Missouri, Neighborhood Association, reports an adaptation of ice hockey which he and his assistant, Mr. Arthur Newman, have prepared. It differs from the popular ice game chiefly in the fact that the players scoot about on wheels instead of steel blades, and the playing field is a stretch of city pavement instead of a frozen rink. The playing field is 120 feet long and the width of the street between curbs. A wooden puck is used because it slides over the asphalt pavement more easily than does a standard rubber one. The Neighborhood Association has organized a league composed of four teams, and every Saturday from 10:00 A. M. until noon a street block is closed to traffic by the permission of the Police Department and two games are played between league teams.

For Nature Hobbyists—Groups of both boys and girls in Essex County, New Jersey, who are interested in nature lore were taken last summer to the South Mountain Reservation for day camping experiences which involved cooking over outdoor fires. Practice in this art was given at the playgrounds where the children were taught how to cook with fires using the least amount of wood. Instruction was also given in the making of such simple camp gadgets as cup trees, swinging cranes, pot hooks, plate racks, and lifters, as well as the laying and building of the back log and the trapper's fires.

A Community Christmas Party

(Continued from page 492)

men and women alternating. To the tune of "Jingle Bells," "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," or other appropriate melodies, the line proceeds to march around the hall. Voluntarily all will join in the singing. During the march the players should be asked to place one or both hands on the shoulder of the person in front of them. Other march variations could also be added.

On passing St. Nick, who is now standing at one side of the Christmas tree, he or his helpers hand each person one of the gifts which were collected at the door and deposited under the tree earlier in the evening. If gifts are hung on the tree a poster, "Help Yourself to a Gift" is displayed.

The opening of these gift packages is an exciting moment for all. Do emphasize on your invitation the importance of their costing not more than ten cents.

Refreshments

What community holiday party would be complete without the usual distribution of bags filled with apples, oranges, nuts, hard candies, and other holiday goodies. If, however, one wishes to have more elaborate refreshments there could be punch served from a wassail bowl, cookies, stick apples, or popcorn balls, which are all very appropriate.

Let's Sing Again

At the close of the party gather around the piano, tree or fireplace and sing Christmas carols. It will help in making your party a lasting memory.

References

Listed below are a number of publications of the National Recreation Association which may be of additional help to you in making plans for your party.

"Christmas Carols." Includes the words of ten of the more popular carols. 80¢ per hundred copies

"Christmas Music." List of Christmas music prepared in the hope that it will provide helpful source material for communities and groups planning their Christmas celebrations. 5¢

"Christmas Windows." Directions for making window transparencies and silhouettes. Free

"Make Your Own Christmas Tree Ornaments." 10¢
"The Party Book," by Mary J. Breen. A complete book on party planning. Includes a Yuletide Frolic and a Christmas Party. $2.50
"The Party Books," by Ethel Bowers. 50¢ each, or $1.00 for the set of three.
Parties—Plans and Programs
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Parties—Musical Mixers and Simple Square Dances
"Stories of the Christmas Carols." 10¢

A City Celebrates Christmas in Drama

(Continued from page 493)

broadcast of the production over station WAGA.

"The Divine Promise" has been called Atlanta's biggest stage spectacle. It is further significant because there was not the slightest tinge of commercialism in the undertaking. It was sponsored by the City of Atlanta, through a resolution of the council, which appointed a Citizen's Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of one of Atlanta's leading ministers. The WPA Recreation Division provided the technical direction, with the cooperation of the Sewing Rooms and Engineering Division of the WPA. The City Council provided funds for the purchase of costume materials and other items.

After the performances, the man who introduced the original resolution to City Council — Mr. John A. White, Chairman of Atlanta's Auditorium Committee — introduced a second one which would establish "The Divine Promise" as Atlanta's Annual Civic Christmas Pageant. The resolution was passed unanimously.

Modernizing the Christmas Legend

(Continued from page 494)

(Excludes commercial buildings, clubs, etc., with almost unlimited possibilities.)

7. There will be only one classification of homes, regardless of size or value. (Eliminates controversy as to which classification homes should be entered in.)
8. Judges will tour the city between December 26 and December 31. (No definite time given so as to encourage keeping displays lighted through the holidays.)
9. Judges will have individual score sheets and will judge on the following points: General artistic effect, 50 per cent; originality, 25 per cent; conformity to Christmas spirit, 15 per cent; ingenuity in utilizing surroundings, 10 per cent, thus placing all homes on an equal mathematical basis. (Gives the small home an

(Continued on page 528)

Christmas in Hartford

HARTFORD'S NATIVITY SCENE, the life size outdoor tableaux that was viewed by half a million persons in a two weeks period last Christmas, has been remodelled and enlarged for its second season.

WPA and Park Department artisans have been working on it since last spring, and, when it has its unveiling in a few weeks, it will be more elaborate and complete than ever and located in a new setting selected because of greater visibility. It will again be in Bushnell Park in the heart of Hartford's business district and almost in the front yard of the State Capitol. However, instead of nestling into the sloping hillside, the imposing reproduction of the birth of Christ in the Bethlehem stable will be mounted on a special platform that will be built across the face of the city's magnificent Music Shell. There, against a background of stately New England elms, shadowed by towering business buildings and facing a wide expanse of sweeping lawn, it will be on display from December 19 to the night of January 1.

The Nativity Scene was the conception of Director of Recreation James H. Dillon, who coordinated the interests and labors of his and other municipal departments with the Work Projects Administration and private business to create the striking spectacle.

The remodelled scene will be enhanced this year by a specially designed system of illumination that has been devised by the united efforts of Wilfred D. Gorman, lighting engineer of the Hartford Electric Light Company, Professor Stanley McCandless, of the Yale University Department of the Drama, and W. W. Williams, state art director of the Work Projects Administration. The new system will lend a lifelike reality to the plaster figures.

An enlarged stable scene once more will be the central motif with plaster characters, slightly larger than life, representing the Christ Child, the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph as the Holy Family group before whom kneel the Wise Men of the East and the lowly shepherds. Gaily decorated camels and grazing flocks lend a natural atmosphere to the setting, while snow white doves perch overhead and a crowing cock holds a commanding pose near the entrance. A hand painted background provides a panoramic view of the sleeping town of Bethlehem in the distance.

Hartford's scene, which is the center of the municipal observance of the Yuletide, has aroused

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tremendous interest among park and municipal officials, and since its inception a year ago has brought a flood of inquiries to the Hartford department from as far away as the Middle West and Pacific Coast.

Modernizing the Christmas Legend

(Continued from page 527)

equal opportunity with the large home.)

10. Homes entered in previous contests and winning prizes will not be eligible for a prize this year unless the decorations have been changed from previous years. (Tends to rotate the prizes each year.)
11. The decisions of the judges will be final.

The entry blank asked for the name and address of the contestant as well as whether they had entered in previous years and won a prize.

No, we were not swamped with entries (from thirty to fifty for our city of 65,000 seems a good average), and after discovering the reason we were not disappointed. Some people decorate but do not care for the publicity; others had a tree or wreath in the window and did not feel it worthy of entering. Many had interior decorations that were not prominent from the street, but all were encouraged whether they entered or not to show some greeting in light: a colored light in the porch fixture, an electric candle in the window, a tree outside the house outlined with strings of light, window transparencies or silhouettes. Well over fifty per cent of the homes in the city cooperated, and with the merchants festooning the business district the Christmas season took on a beautiful and deeper meaning.

The Progress of Dearborn

(Continued from page 497)

that much of the public attitude and participation depends on the publicity.

One of the biggest single jobs was the creating of the stage and its coordination with lighting and sound. We knew what we wanted and finally hired a professional stage man and a professional artist to take charge with our stage director. Amateur contributors also helped here, but our main force of workmen was contributed by city departments.

Parallel to the growth of the pageant was the development of a project undertaken by the children at the city playgrounds. They combined play with their measure of participation in the celebration and produced, in wood, cardboard, copper, and clay, the scenes from the pageant. Each playground took an episode and produced figures and scenes of early Dearborn. The entire group of models was placed on display the week of the celebration.

On the day before the pageant, when all the scenery had been set up, there was a torrential downpour. It did not seem possible that the stage and the water-soaked, washed out scenery, the broken framework, and stage equipment could be restored in twenty-four hours so that the pageant could be presented the following night. The Commissioner of Public Works surveyed the wreckage and eventually promised that it would be ready for the production. He sent for four carpenters who were engaged in building his new home to augment the city force, and then he called the Ford Motor Company for more carpenters. They set to work immediately, tearing apart the broken sections of the scenery. New lumber arrived in a truck, new bunting and canvas for scenery came with a rush.

Within four hours the wreckage had been cleared away and the framework for a new set was in place. Into the night, the scenery builders

tacked on new cloth and rebuilt scenery. Under floodlights painters redecorated the washed-out properties. Meanwhile, Mr. Ford had appeared, and he promised to send an air-brush outfit the next morning to repaint the rest of the scenery.

Before noon of the day of the pageant, the entire 185 foot stretch of the border had been repainted. Other painters had gone over damaged back drops and sets. By late afternoon only a few finishing touches remained. When the first of the audience arrived at 6:30 that evening, no trace of the terrific damage of the storm remained.

Every available inch of space on the banks surrounding Ford Field, where the pageant was given, was filled, the level ground was jammed with eager celebrants. Thousands had been turned away. The crowd had come prepared to see something interesting. They saw a colorful, massive spectacle of the growth and progress of a city; of the changes in its aspect of one hundred years of history, and inseparably mingled with it, and to a great extent determining the history of that city, the life of Henry Ford.

It was a birthday party and community celebration long to be remembered, both by the record crowd which attended and the cast, technicians, and directors who worked so hard to make it a success.

Recreation for Public School Teachers

(Continued from page 498)

movies. travel, driving, book reviews, clubs, camps, theaters, and art galleries.

Answering "I would enjoy additional recreation activities but do not, because I am handicapped by": the teachers listed lack of funds (placed first by two-thirds of the group), lack of transportation, extracurricular activities, home duties, lack of time, and health.

Few teachers, according to the previous inquiries, had engaged in athletics to any extent, but replying to the call for a suggested recreation program, the majority wanted sports—swimming, golf, tennis, bowling, and skating. The rest of the list was varied, including social dancing, gymnasium work, book reviewing, arts and crafts, parliamentary law, nature study, and casting.

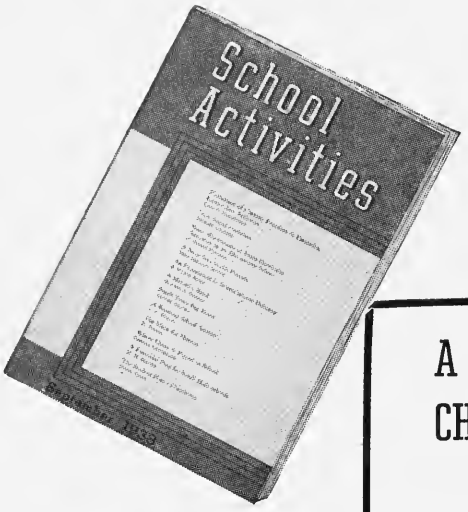
The final inquiry dealt with the courses which the teachers wished to institute in the curriculum of Kansas City Teachers College. Much interest was shown in an individual sports class in which instruction would be offered in various sports having a definite carry-over value. Social recreation was their second choice; folk dancing and clogging, third; dramatics, fourth; playground planning and administration, fifth; games of high and low organization, sixth; and handicraft, seventh.

A Citizens' Committee Reports

THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE appointed by the Mayor to investigate the operations and expenditures of the Chicago Park District has made its report which is now available in printed form. Its findings and recommendations point out numerous desirable improvements. It is satisfied, however, that "under park consolidation Chicago is receiving more and better returns from expenditures for park purposes than under the old system of separate park districts and that the present standard of park operations, in general, meets with the approval of the citizens of Chicago."

The five Commissioners of the Chicago Park District, according to the report, have replaced with one authority the former divided authority of 110 park commissioners, and in the short space of less than four years they have succeeded in coordinating the activities of the superseded parks into a single, efficient operating unit. When park consolidation became effective May 1, 1934, the twenty-two superseded districts had $127,138,306.93 outstanding in fixed and current liabilities. Eighteen of the districts were in default as to bonded indebtedness, and nine were in arrears in employes' wages. Three years and eight months later the Chicago Park District had effected a net reduction of $23,692,594.63 in total debts. Under present plans these liabilities will be reduced at the rate of $5,000,000 a year, unless there is a serious reduction in tax collections. The funding and refunding program under which these striking results have been obtained was well planned.

The boundaries of the Chicago Park District coincide with the boundaries of the City of Chicago. It has superseded twenty-two separate park districts which, prior to May 1, 1934, covered all but twelve of the 212.8 square miles of the city. In 1937 the total park, playground and boulevard acreage in the city totalled 7,107.36 acres, of which 6,818.84 acres are properties of the Chicago Park District. The City Bureau of Parks has control of 206.5 acres in its seventy-seven parks, parkways and squares, and the sixty playgrounds of the Board of Education cover 82.02 acres. Only the Park District's properties of 6,818.84 acres are studied in this report. Exclusive of boulevards, the actual park areas total 5,473.6 acres.



School Activities

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Courses Planned

With this information at hand we felt that we had much better knowledge of what was needed in recreation for teachers. After tabulating the results, we initiated a course in individual sports, their first choice, at Teachers College. On a selection made by the students instruction was given in golf, archery, bowling, table tennis, dart baseball, paddle tennis, deck tennis, shuffleboard, tether ball, and aerial darts. Trips were made to the driving tee for golf and to the bowling alley for bowling instruction. Lectures and demonstrations were given during the course by various city champions. Other activities included in the course were hand tennis, handball, casting, riding, skating, fencing, swimming, tennis, and lawn bowling.

The course proved so successful that the teachers asked that it be continued for another semester, suggesting that it be enlarged this fall. If possible the extension of the course will include the other interests indicated by the teachers, so that in the end each one can formulate a well-rounded program of personal recreation of his own choosing, and composed of activities he enjoys.

January First—Hospitality Day!

(Continued from page 500)

The program is really a favor, because the guests will take it home as a memento of the occasion. Don't worry for fear your guests won't have any supper because they can't finish the "test." A little friendly cooperation, and the New Year's sentiments or scrambled menu are soon deciphered.

When they reach the dining room, after passing the "entrance exams," the guests find a table spread with a buffet supper. The centerpiece is a square mirror upon which has been placed a half dozen red balls tied together with wire (attached to the metal rings used to hang them from the Christmas tree). The mirror reflects the balls, and the bright, sprightly effect is all you could desire of a Christmas centerpiece. Or you could purchase a small artificial white Christmas tree which stands about twelve inches high and hang tiny red balls upon it. A still simpler but effective centerpiece is a bowl of evergreens and bittersweet.

After the buffet supper your guests will be

willing to be entertained. Get out your table games which can be placed on the bridge tables after the dishes and luncheon covers have been whisked away, and spend the evening at games such as parchesi, checkers, roulette and Chinese checkers. If you rotate the games, every person will have a chance to play each. Paper games such as Consequences, Guggenheim, compiling as many words as possible from a long word or phrase, listing the names of cities or rivers which begin with a specified letter of the alphabet, are the old tried and true games which your guests, even the children, will enjoy.

Then, in keeping with the holiday season, they must sing carols to bring your open house to a happy conclusion. Some one might have to play on the piano for a stanza of the first carol, but after that your guests will all join in. After they have started singing—and they won't need carol books because they will select the old ones which everyone knows—turn down the lights. Over on the mantel your decorations will spring into life. In each house has been concealed a light connected to a master switch. The blue paper sky has been punched with a small nail and the outline of a moon cut out over in one corner. Now the reason why the "sky" had to be three inches away from the wall is apparent—there must be room to put blue Christmas tree lights along the ledge at the bottom in back of the paper. When these lights are turned on, with the Christmas tree lights, the rest of the room can remain in darkness. As the guests sing their favorite carols, they seem to be gazing at a real miniature village spread before their eyes, the sky dotted with twinkling stars and the moon looking down on little cottages, the windows illumined with lights which will have the singers half believing that their owners are comfortably ensconced behind them!

Athletics for Industrial Workers

(Continued from page 501)

Committees

The president appoints all committees necessary to direct the functions of each activity of the Association. Members are selected from the various companies and the large staff of the Recreation Department according to their interest and ability. At present we have committees on Basketball, Softball, Swimming, Bocci, Horseshoes, Baseball, Table Tennis, Lawn Tennis, Badminton,

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

The Research Quarterly of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, October 1939

"The Development of Public Recreation in Metropolitan Chicago" by Elizabeth Halsey. A historical statement.

"A Survey of Recreational Interests and Pursuits of College Women" by Ruth Toogood

Parks and Recreation, October 1939

"The Problems of the Park Executive" by Allyn R. Jennings

"Use of Trailers in Recreation Areas" by Frank T. Gartside

Public Management, September 1939

"How the New WPA Act Affects Cities" by Earl D. Mallery, Executive Director, American Municipal Association, Chicago. Reports from ten cities indicate how the recent changes in WPA legislation will increase the local relief burden.

School and Society, October 21, 1939

"Social Competence" by A. R. Brubacher

The Nation's Schools, September 1939

"When Park and School Systems Work Together" by Robert F. Everly and John McFadzean

"Planning the Play Areas" by Thomas Lyon White, Syracuse, N. Y.

"Surfacing the Playground" by C. L. Crawford, Business Department Public Schools, Muskegon, Michigan

"How Much Light?"

"Public Relations Tasks for Teacher Organizations" by Lyle W. Ashby, Assistant Director, Division of Publications, National Education Association

The Camping Magazine, October 1939

"Group Work in Camping" by Henry M. Busch

"Camp Safety" by Wilbur S. Russell

"Workmen's Compensation Insurance"—A Comparison of State Rates for hotel employees, private camp employees, organizational camp employees, and professional and other employees in educational institutions.

"What Parents Expect of Camp Counselors" by Christina E. Pennington

PAMPHLETS

Specifications for the Annual Municipal Report, by Clarence E. Ridley and Herbert A. Simon—Suggestions for the content, preparation, design, publication, and distribution of the annual municipal report. There is a brief outline of a report on Recreation. Other phases of the publication should be helpful to recreation executives.

Published by the International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois, 1939. Price $1.50

25 Years of 4-H Club Work—Analysis of Statistical Trends with Special Reference to 1938 by Barnard Joy, Agriculturist, Extension Surveys and Reports. Contains interesting information for those who are working in relation to the Boys' Club.

Write for Extension Service Circular 312, 1939, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Extension Service, Washington, D. C.

Annual Reports
Playground Report 1939, Steubenville, Ohio
Playground and Recreation Department, 1938-1939, San Diego, California
Berkeley Recreation Department, 1938-1939, Berkeley, California
Recreation Commission, Highland Park, Michigan, May 1938-May 1939

Fortieth Report of the Park Commission of Essex County, New Jersey, 1938
Newark, New Jersey

Seventy-Eighth Annual Report, The Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, 1938-1939
Buffalo, New York

Announcement of Activities, Season 1939-1940
Jewish People's Institute, 3500 Douglas Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois

Report of the Committee on Recreational Activities of the Commissioners of Fairmount Park for the Year 1938
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Handball, Track and Field, Soccer and miscellaneous activities.

Committees are also selected for finance, constitution, and publicity. The latter committee did a fine piece of work in keeping all the local papers informed as to the daily activities and results and standings of the various teams during the past winter.

The annual dues are $1.00 per year for each organization. The entry fee for each activity is determined by the Board of Education.

League Play

Our basketball league was a tremendous success. Twenty-five teams, grouped according to their relative playing ability in four divisions, played for four months, play-off games being necessary to determine the winner in each group. Thousands of spectators paid a fifteen cent admission fee to see four games each night in the two West Side High School gymnasiums. Members of the National Board of Approved Basketball Officials officiated at all games with two men on each contest.

A softball and baseball league were initiated with our first industrial track meet held in June in the Newark Schools' Stadium. In the past we have held sectional track meets, and they have been of interest to the concerns and their employees. Along with this we also supply athletic service kits with advice as to the organization of plant play programs on hikes and picnics. Several concerns have taken advantage of this arrangement.

NOTE: By the end of October there were forty organizations represented in the membership of the Industrial League.

Volleyball—Popular American Game

(Continued from page 502)

mixer. It is one of the most popular of co-educational and co-recreational sports.

When one considers the hundreds of leagues, the thousands of tournaments, and the many organizations and groups interested, the many indoor and outdoor places and occasions where volleyball is played, one feels confident in saying that with bowling, tennis, golf, softball, basketball, and baseball, volleyball ranks in the ten great American games that people play for recreation and enjoyment.

Milk Shake Night Club

(Continued from page 505)

ester young people. Attractive indeed is the admission price of twenty-five cents per person, with no "stags" allowed, and all young men required to wear suit coats. Popular orchestras are engaged and volunteer entertainment is welcomed. Anyone attending the Youth Garden may provide entertainment, novelty or otherwise. Many an enterprising vocalist has made a first public appearance in this manner. Rochester radio stations have made numerous spot announcements, and WHEC broadcasts regularly direct from the Youth Garden.

"Sit and sip—self-service" is the refreshment theme. Tables are appropriately arranged, each with popular candlelight for atmosphere. The soda bar and milk bar are prominent, with a wide variety of soft drinks and ice cream for those who wish refreshments. A recent estimate revealed that the average couple spends seventy-five cents an evening—fifty cents for admission and twenty-five cents over the counter for refreshments. And attendance has averaged two hundred young people on Wednesday evenings, and four hundred on Saturdays. Though primarily by and for youth, the Garden is open to all and operates under the philosophy that attitude, not age, is the determining factor: "If you like to dance, you're young."

A staff of unemployed young people receives modest remuneration for their assistance to members of the Council in manning the ticket window, entrance, soda and milk bars, and check room. Each of the member organizations of the Youth Council in turn assumes sponsorship of a particular night, when that group takes over responsibility.

Live wire young people have thus produced tangible proof that they can, and will do something

for themselves. The Youth Garden has served a multiple purpose: it has tested youthful ambition and initiative; it has proved that liquor is not essential in youthful co-recreation; and it has offered the kind of recreation many young people want at a price they can pay. As a going concern it is demonstrating that worthwhile objectives can be obtained through hard work and resourcefulness. Originally designed as a summer project, the Garden is now planned as a full time venture on Saturday nights throughout the year.

"We sipped chocolate milk, shagged to swing music, gossiped over a candle-lit table, and had a wonderful time." That's the story of a young couple's night at the Youth Garden, and the answer of young people who have made their own wholesome fun in the face of continually faltering economics.

The Harmonica in the Recreation Program

(Continued from page 507)

outlets. In about one hundred and fifty of the three hundred schools, interested teachers assist the children by practicing with them.

Many opportunities are provided for these groups to appear in public through the medium of Parent-Teacher Association meetings, school assemblies, and community meetings. The big thrill comes, however, through the courtesy of radio station KECA. Time is provided every Saturday morning in which the various harmonica groups present a program over the air. This is proving an educational opportunity not to be overlooked.

To satisfy the query "How do we sound?" experiments have been made in recordings. Several groups have made records of their playing at various stages, and by comparison they are able to note their progress and correct their mistakes. This, however, is going beyond the original purpose of the harmonica band, for it is not of primary importance that the child becomes an outstanding player or that the group becomes professional in its accomplishment; but to those who wish to become expert the recordings have been found to be of considerable help.

As has been said before, the intention and purpose of harmonica bands is to provide the child with an entering wedge to music. How far he goes in the musical field depends upon the cultivation of an interest. All too often this interest has died when approached from the painstaking

Is Ski Jumping Dangerous?

"To the majority of the thousands who witness major jumping competitions each year throughout the country, this phase of the sport is probably the most hazardous. It would seem to these people that the jumpers who in everyday life will be found in all walks of life, from plumbers to business executives, must be lacking in gray matter. These men and boys who constitute the nucleus of the jumping fraternity in this country do not seem to look upon their pastime with any feelings of imminent danger. They sometimes spend hours preparing their skis so as to get every last bit of speed from them, before taking their turn on the hill. Before leaving the take-off they summon all their strength in driving their bodies far out into space as they soar over the crowds below. Snow conditions are often far from desirable and rather than disappoint the spectators who have gathered for the meet, they often go on with the show when the track more closely resembles a skating rink than a ski jump. There must be some reason for sane people to do these things and there is only one answer. They jump because they love to jump. More than one would prefer to risk his neck on a 60-meter jump than go veering down through a tree-bordered down-mountain run. If one will dig into the statistics on jumping accidents, it will be discovered that the number of accidents is surprisingly small, in fact so small that by comparison with downhill running, it would appear that one is just as safe, if not safer, pursuing this pastime as is one who confines his skiing to the fast-dropping trails. One of the highest jumps in this country is Intervales at Lake Placid. It has a rating of 60 meters and was the scene of the world championships during the 1932 Olympics. Also located near it is a 30-meter jump. Both of these have been in use for several years and records have been maintained for all competitions held on them. These records show that in the course of more than 5,000 descents, only three accidents involving bone fractures occurred.

"This may help to show why the jumpers love their sport and that it is not as dangerous as many believe. As soon as the fear of ski jumping is dispelled, more American youths will take up the sport and America will turn out a better crop of jumpers."—From "Winter Sports Bulletin Service," Massachusetts State College.

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WHAT better gift for a man or woman upon whose shoulders rest the responsibility for training the citizen of tomorrow? What parent, recreation director, Y leader, church worker, Boy and Girl Scout leader and teacher would not be pleased to receive a gift such as the magazine CHARACTER and CITIZENSHIP — a gift that will serve as a genuine aid to them in their work of developing healthy young minds and bodies?

CHARACTER and CITIZENSHIP is unique in its field, serving as a clearing house of education for character and citizenship. The magazine brings to its readers each month vital articles by authorities in the field of character development and citizenship training and induction, and four feature sections—"Keeping Up with the Magazines," "News From the Field," "Books — Good and Not So Good," and "Through the Ages."

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and necessarily long periods of instruction on instruments more intricate and difficult to master.

May we present harmonica playing from a recreational standpoint and trust that those who otherwise would be dependent upon others for musical pleasures will find a pleasant form of mental and physical relaxation of their own making through this medium.

Austin's Symphony Orchestra

(Continued from page 509)

tunity to enjoy their musical training after they have completed their courses in public schools, colleges, and music schools.

Conductor Buytendorp refrains from any individual or private instruction. If a person is not quite qualified for the symphony, he must secure his necessary training and then he may again try out for the orchestra.

There are men and women of wealth, business men and women, music teachers, laborers, college students, and high school students playing in the orchestra. The orchestra is made up of Austin itself, and it is the entire municipality that is supporting it. Shouldn't Austin be proud of it?

The Society of Recreation Workers of America

(Continued from page 510)

cently elected to the office of president of the Institute of Park Executives.

All recreation workers interested in becoming members of the Society of Recreation Workers of America are urged to communicate with Arthur T. Noren, Secretary, City Hall, Elizabeth, New Jersey.

A Message to Recreation Workers

(Continued from page 511)

plished largely through geographical organizations, through which an opportunity for individual participation in professional activities is afforded. This means of membership promotion may be supplemented by individual effort on the part of each member.

As the member whom you have honored by election to the office of President for the current year, I extend to the entire membership my sincere greeting, and express my desire to fulfill the obligations of the office to the best of my ability. With the collaboration of the able officers who have been elected to serve with me and with the assistance of the entire membership, I look forward to a year of noteworthy achievement for the benefit of our profession.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

The Party Book

Prepared for National Recreation Association by Mary J. Breen, author of *Partners in Play*. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $2.50.

"MISS BREEN'S new book makes any party lively," says the *New York World-Telegram* in its enthusiastic review of *The Party Book*. You, too, will feel that the informality and spontaneity of the programs offered will insure gaiety and success for any party programs you may select from Miss Breen's book. There is a wide range of choice for there are party programs for young and old, for special occasions and holidays, for novelty dances with costumes, for banquets, picnics and outdoor parties, and games and stunts for large or small informal gatherings. There are parties, too, for men, parties for women, for boys and girls, and for mixed groups. Not the least important feature are the suggestions for unusual and delectable refreshments. Delightful illustrations by Hamilton Greene form a gay setting to the party programs.

3000 Books of Leisure

Book Department of *Leisure,* 683 Atlantic Avenue, Boston. $.10.

IN THE SECOND EDITION of this valuable bibliography on leisure a number of classifications have been added and new titles of recently published books incorporated. An additional feature is a listing of magazines on recreation and hobbies. Recreation workers will find this comprehensive bibliography of great practical value.

Sports Education

By Seward C. Staley. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $2.50.

BASED ON THE THESIS that there is no such thing as physical education, since the physical, mental and social aspects of life can not be separated, *Sports Education* deals with physical education curriculums, discussing objects, outcomes and future changes, principles of evaluation and methods of teaching. Dr. Staley, Professor of Physical Education in the University of Illinois, maintains that a sound program can be formulated only by coordinating theory and practice, as he has attempted to do in this book. It is designed for professional students, teachers, principals and superintendents.

The Book of Indoor Hobbies

By Emanuele Stieri. Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York. $3.00.

THERE ARE MANY highly desirable hobbies which require more space, more leisure, and more extensive facilities than the average hobbyist, especially the apartment dweller, can afford. Mr. Stieri has brought together in this volume a number of hobbies which can be enjoyed in a minimum of space and at small expense. The first part of the book describes hobbies with a special appeal to nature lovers. These include window and roof gardening, terrariums, aquariums, and the care of birds. The second part contains suggestions for creative hobbies such as pottery, tile work, metal craft, and carving. With each hobby Mr. Stieri discusses in detail the materials and equipment required, and the procedure to be followed. There are more than a hundred halftones and many line drawings which illustrate the directions given in the text.

Tennis Type Games

National Section on Women's Athletics. American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. $.25.

BECAUSE TENNIS and related games contribute to social contacts and are important in the development of skills and have a part to play in the intellectual and emotional development of individual students, it is desirable that all of us should be intelligent concerning the games and sports in which others engage and have a repertoire of sports and games. This booklet, with suggestions for activities and references, should be exceedingly helpful to recreation workers.

How to Play Six-Man Football

By Ralph Henry Barbour and La Mar Sarra. D. Appleton-Century Company, New York. $1.50.

THE RAPIDLY GROWING interest in six-man football, which the authors refer to as a "tabloid edition" of the standard interscholastic game, has resulted in a number of books on the subject of which this is the latest. The claims made by the authors are that the game in its modified form retains all the essentials of the parent game—running, passing, kicking, blocking, and tackling —and affords similar possibilities for generalship and strategy. It is far less grueling and exacts a much smaller toll of injuries. For the spectator it presents a more open picture and one more easily comprehended. *How to Play Six-Man-Football* is not only a rules book with all necessary information on plays of various kinds, equipment, and information for officials and referees, but it is written in an interesting, popular style. There are many diagrams showing formations and plays.

Woodcraft

By Bernard S. Mason. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $2.75.

DR. MASON, editor of *The Camping Magazine* and author of *Primitive and Pioneer Sports* and other publications, has given us in this volume a comprehensive book on woodcraft which will be useful to any individual of any age interested in camping, woodcraft, and crafts based on forest materials. The newest approved camp equipment is described along with the ancient skill of the Indian in woodcraft. An interesting section of the book deals with bark-craft. Club leaders, camp counselors, and recreation workers who are conducting craft programs will find this book exceedingly valuable.

American Folk Plays.

Edited with an introduction by Frederick H. Koch. D. Appleton-Century Co., New York. $4.00.

A collection of twenty one-act plays selected from many scripts written in playwriting courses conducted by Prof. Koch at the University of North Carolina and in summer sessions of various other universities. Included are plays of historical background, folk legends, and contemporary life. Eighteen are of the American scene, one each from Canada and Mexico. Characters and scenes of each are authentic, having been written by a playwright native to the region of which he writes. All of the plays have been successfully produced. This is a book that students and all interested in folk drama and folklore will want to add to their library shelves.

Modern Furniture Making and Design.

By Rodney Hooper. The Manual Arts Press, Peoria, Illinois. $4.00.

This book is designed to show a variety of treatments for the design and construction of domestic furniture and woodwork. It seeks to indicate the main points of the construction of various types of furniture as fully as it is possible in the limited space available, and with each example it has given in graphic form sufficient information for the understanding of its design and construction. It is hoped that the book will be of value to architects, designers and draughtsmen, and to students in technical schools and training clubs, but most of all to amateurs who find joy and recreation in working in wood. There are many illustrations in the book.

American Folk Dances.

Kit 49. Cooperative Recreation Service, Delaware, Ohio. $.25.

This collection of more than thirty circle and line dances from the Midwest, South, and New England is a useful sample of the fascinating variety of native American folk dancing. The booklet includes the calls and descriptions of the various figures and the music for the square dances as well.

Soilless Growth of Plants.

By Carleton Ellis and Miller W. Swaney. Reinhold Publishing Corporation, 330 West 42nd Street, New York. $2.75.

Soilless growth, the authors point out, is a game at which anyone may play. The interesting experiments which the authors have conducted are presented here concisely and clearly. The individual whose hobby is gardening will find this book fascinating.

Plays for High Holidays, with Incidental Music and Dancing.

By Janet E. Tobitt and Alice M. G. White. E. P. Dutton and Co., Inc., New York. $1.50.

A collection of four delightful full-length one-act plays for young people. The first, "Star Over Bethlehem," is a French Nativity play which can be performed in pantomime with offstage singing, or as an operetta. The second is a tenth century Christmas play based on the well-known folk carol, "Good King Wencelas." A third play, "Saint Patrick for Ireland" is particularly good for boys. The final play, "The Donkey That Carried a King," is based on the New Testament accounts of the procuring by two disciples of a young donkey on which Jesus rode into Jerusalem. Complete production notes are included for each play. A folk dance and several songs with melody are given with each play.

This book of new plays which lend themselves to simple or elaborate productions will be welcomed by leaders of drama groups. It should prove just as popular as the first book by these authors, "Dramatized Ballads."

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933 of RECREATION published monthly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1939.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } *ss.*

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Howard Braucher, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of RECREATION, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher: National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Editor: Howard Braucher, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Managing Editor: Abbie Condit, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Business Manager: R. J. Schwartz, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

F. W. H. Adams, New York, N. Y.; F. Gregg Bemis, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, Carlisle, Pa.; Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. William Butterworth, Moline, Ill.; Henry L. Corbett, Portland, Ore.; Mrs. Arthur G. Cummer, Jacksonville, Fla.; F. Trubee Davison, Locust Valley, L. I., N. Y.; Harry P. Davison, New York, N. Y.; John H. Finley, New York, N. Y.; Robert Garrett, Baltimore, Md.; Austin E. Griffiths, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. Norman Harrower, Fitchburg, Mass.; Mrs. Melville H. Haskell, Tucson, Ariz.; Mrs. Charles V. Hickox, Michigan City, Ind.; Mrs. Mina M. Edison Hughes, West Orange, N. J.; Mrs. John D. Jameson, Sugar Hill, N. H.; Gustavus T. Kirby, New York, N. Y.; H. McK. Landon, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Charles D. Lanier, Greenwich, Conn.; Robert Lassiter, Charlotte, N. C.; Susan M. Lee, Boston, Mass.; J. H. McCurdy, Springfield, Mass.; Otto T. Mallery, Philadelphia, Pa.; Walter A. May, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Carl E. Milliken, Augusta, Me.; Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, Woodbury, N. Y.; T. Suffern Tailer, Locust Valley, L. I., N. Y.; Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Washington, D. C.; J. C. Walsh, New York, N. Y.; Frederick M. Warburg, New York, N. Y.; John G. Winant, Concord, N. H.; Stanley Woodward, Washington, D. C.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only.)

HOWARD BRAUCHER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of September, 1939.

[SEAL] MIRIAM DOCHTERMANN,
Notary Public, Nassau County.

Nassau County Clerk's No. 286. Certificate Filed in New York County. Clerk's No. 10. Register's No. 0-D-5. My Commission expires March 30, 1940.

No Ivory Tower

ONE refuge in times of trouble and anxiety is to turn back to the good and simple things which lie at the heart of normal human life. In any society these will be the things that make life worth living. Indeed, they are the things that account for the persistence of our species under the old terrors of the jungle, of darkness, of starvation. They are individual things, individually experienced, and in that way an answer to the mass manias around us.

We ought to feel a strengthening of the ties of affection for our families and our friends—for they make a charmed circle within which the hearth fire glows and into which neither fear nor hate can penetrate.

We ought to see with clearer eyes the beauty and meaning of human faces, the wonder of the pageantry of the daily work and play, the majestic pattern of the coming and going of the seasons, the glory of sunlight over a city or a meadow or a forest or a coast, of the roar of a city, of the humming of insects in the sleepy twilight in the country.

We may well shrink from what we read in print, see in the news reels, hear over the radio. But shrinking is a negative response. We need a positive reaffirmation of what life is and can be. We need a new, bright sense of its glory and significance, and of the preciousness of the least of the human vessels into which it has been poured.

The spirit of freedom is not in laws and institutions alone—nor even chiefly. It is expressed in the expansion of the personal experience, in an individual's rather than a nation's room to grow, in the unlocking of human powers and human opportunities. No disaster can black out a nation which lives in that spirit.

We cannot climb an ivory tower and cultivate our souls in indifference to the dark tumult which rises on every side. But we can build in a democracy, in liberty, in peace, a kind of life that shall seem to all men desirable, and which, whatever the fate of liberty and men's hopes elsewhere, shall not be forgotten.

A factory humming with productive activity, a tired father going home to a family which welcomes him, a mother singing her baby to sleep, two lovers walking into the sunset, the smoke of a wood fire, the smell of ripening apples, the odor of good cooking, the tranquility after storm in a Beethoven symphony, a policeman diving into the river to rescue a drowning man, a fireman entering a tottering burning building, a craftsman doing his work in love of his materials and his tools, the friendly face swimming out of the crowd, the light falling slantwise past the glowing cornices of great buildings, love and work and sacrifice and play—of these are the things that matter.

Sometimes in history they have had to be fought for. But first they have to be lived for.

From *The New York Times*, September 24, 1939. Used by permission.

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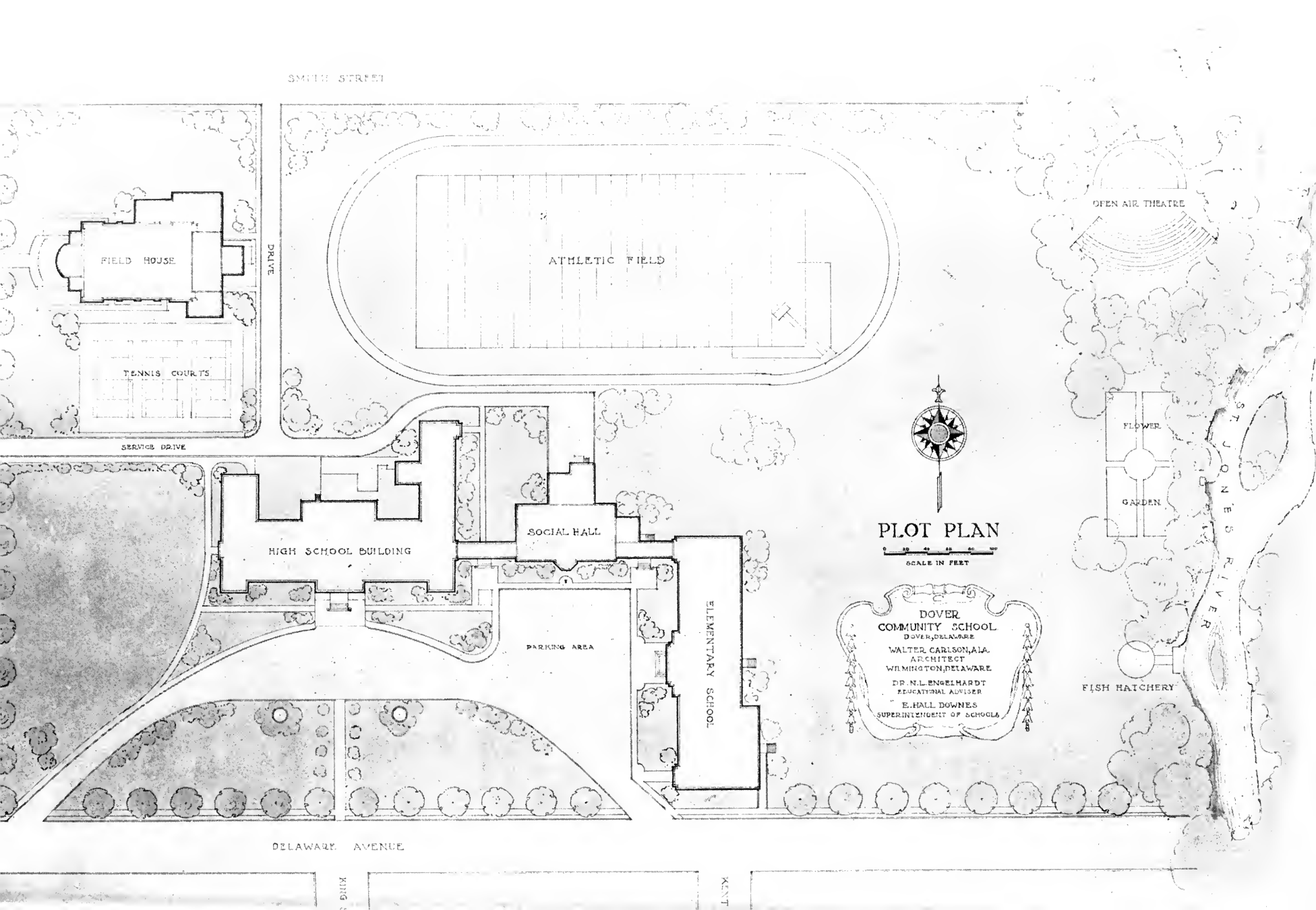

SMITH STREET
FIELD HOUSE
TENNIS COURTS
DRIVE
ATHLETIC FIELD
OPEN AIR THEATRE
SERVICE DRIVE
HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING
SOCIAL HALL
PARKING AREA
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
FLOWER
GARDEN
ST. JONES RIVER
FISH HATCHERY
PLOT PLAN
SCALE IN FEET
DOVER
COMMUNITY SCHOOL
DOVER, DELAWARE
WALTER CARLSON, A.I.A.
ARCHITECT
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE
DR. N.L. ENGELHARDT
EDUCATIONAL ADVISER
E. HALL DOWNES
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
DELAWARE AVENUE

The Dover Community School

By N. L. ENGELHARDT
Professor of Education
Teachers College, Columbia University

IN 1937 the citizens of Dover, Delaware, recognized that the three-story school building which housed their elementary and high school pupils was no longer adequate to meet the increasing enrollments. The Board of Education and Superintendent E. Hall Downes applied themselves to the problem of planning the extension of this school plant. Approximately twelve acres were available as a school site, but very limited provision had been made to prepare the site for general outdoor recreation purposes.

In the planning certain assumptions prevailed. A community school serving the needs of adults as well as children was recognized as desirable. Adult formal education, as well as provision for their recreation and leisure, were considered equally fundamental programs to be involved in the planning. The curriculum of the school should follow the immediate needs of children and not prepare remotely only for college entrance. The use of school facilities during the daytime by adults as well as children should be made possible. The school should be a living, throbbing center of human activity meeting community needs as they arose and serving all group as well as individual social needs.

The Dover community school is now a reality. It consists of four building units, as indicated in the diagram (see opposite page), and has a planned utilization for all parts of the school site. The four building units are the high school building, the social hall, the elementary school, and the field house, all integrated under the one plan.

The Field House

The field house shown in Diagram 2 (see page 540) was designed as a structure apart from the school buildings proper. Here can be held community fairs or state exhibits. Here may be assembled conventions concerned with any of the major problems of community and state life. School exhibits or school exhibitions can easily be put on here. A stage of ample dimensions with the needed ancillary spaces affords opportunity for the drama, musical performances, or even pageants. The field house, which will be open to adults, has provision for many kinds of games including handball, volleyball, basketball, and badminton. A ping-pong room adjoins the main play area. During the school day the gymnasium will be used by the boys. Portable folding bleachers have been provided so that they may be used at the side walls in case of games, or may be arranged at the rear of the auditorium when the stage is being used. This building can be used for convention or assembly purposes during the school day. It is sufficiently remote from the main buildings so that its use will not interfere with the regular school program. Separate heating has been planned. Locker and shower spaces for men and women have been arranged so that they serve the dual purpose of dressing rooms for the stage as well as after-recreation service rooms.

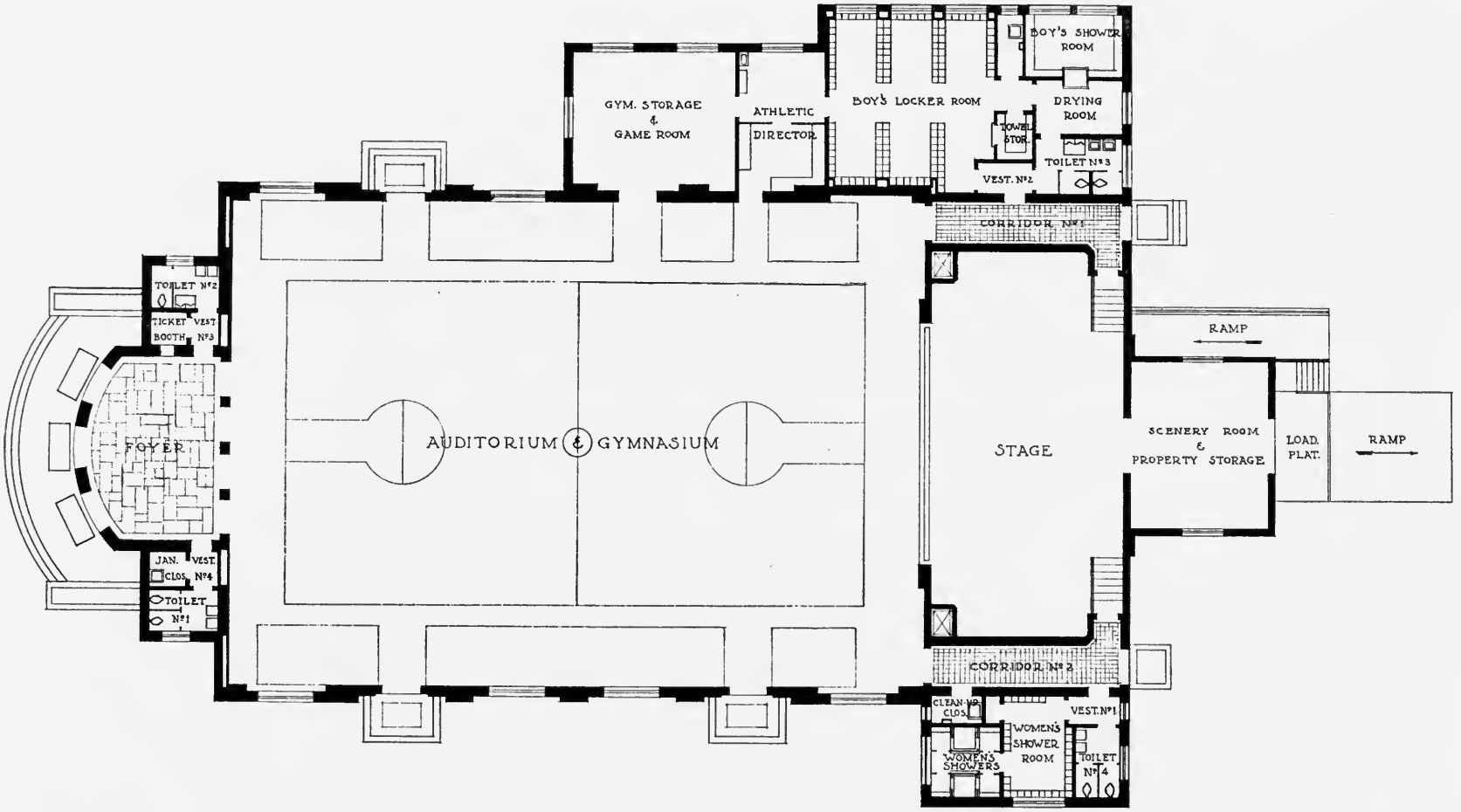
The educational and recreational facilities which have been planned for the Dover, Delaware, Community School should offer the inspiration to many communities of this size to plan for school and community integration and for a wide use of school facilities. The use of the plans shown has been made possible through the courtesy of Walter Carlson, A.I.A., Wilmington, Delaware, architect for the project. Dr. Engelhardt served as education adviser in the planning. E. Hall Downes is Superintendent of Schools.

The Community Social Hall

Diagram 3 on page 541 gives the outlines of the community social hall, with its connecting passages to the high school as well as to the elementary school building, and its entrances from the out-of-doors for general community use. Here may be held the meetings of the civic luncheon clubs, the afternoon meetings and teas of other community organizations, the evening gatherings of a choral society, a literary organization, or any other small community group. This room also serves as the school cafeteria but is designed so that the school lunch hour may be meaningfully associated with music, talks, or student group presentations. The kitchen is of ample size to serve both community as well as school gatherings. It is cut off by soundproof walls so that noise from the kitchen need not interfere

(Continued on page 582)

DIAGRAM 2



·FIELD·HOUSE·

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SCALE IN FEET

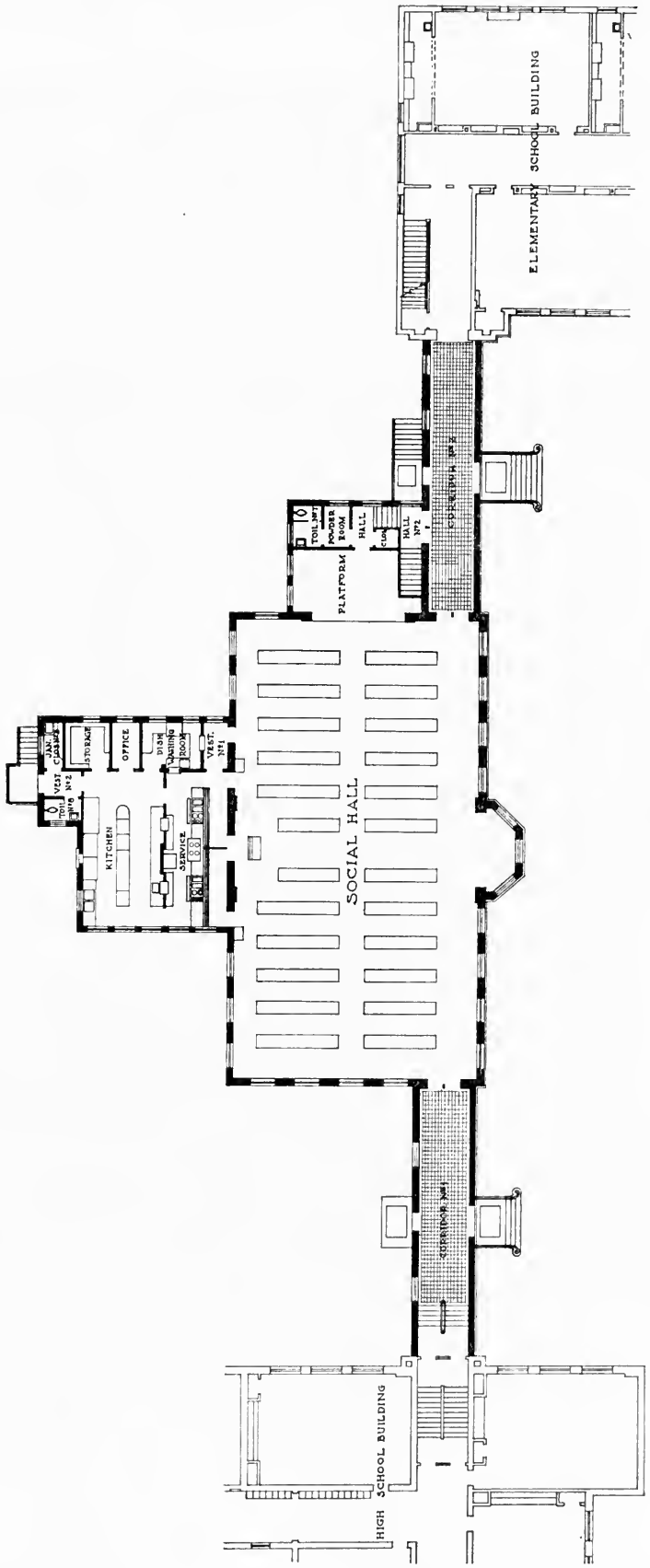
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL BUILDING
CORRIDOR No 2
TOIL No 1
POWDER ROOM
HALL
CLOS
HALL No 2
PLATFORM
SOCIAL HALL
JAN. CLOSETS
STORAGE
OFFICE
DISH WASHING ROOM
VEST. No 1
VEST No 2
TOIL No 3
KITCHEN
SERVICE
CORRIDOR No 1
HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING

DIAGRAM 3

What They Say About Recreation

"RECREATION is a leisure-time activity, purposeful yet unrewarded except in the individual satisfactions achieved. It includes many varied types of pursuits engaged in by individuals both as individuals and as members of a group; it may be active or passive, organized or unorganized, commercial, endowed, or publicly financed. What may be work to some people may be recreation to others. All experience is educational in the broadest sense of the term. Recreation comprises those experiences which are enjoyed, for the most part, during leisure hours. Education and recreation both claim similar objectives. All recreation has educational values; likewise, to some people, educational activities have recreational values."—From *Social Services and the Schools,* Educational Policies Commission.

"To put off until tomorrow what one should enjoy today is a wasteful act. Today's joy may be stale tomorrow, stale as last week's daffodils. A person who has not learned 'to pluck the hour and the day virtuously and well' must adjust to daffodils long gone by."—*Abbie Graham* in *Time Off and On.*

"For the adult who was robbed of the pleasure of making things when he was young, there is still time. The greatest pleasure will come if he will develop a creative attitude. This means an attitude of experimenting, exploring, investigating, inventing. While there are many materials like clay, wood, leather, paper, and others which are as old as civilization, no one yet has exhausted the possibilities of any of these. No one has exhausted the ways of drawing with pencil, or the ways of painting, or the ways of arranging lettering in pleasing spaces. There is an infinitely wide field ahead for anyone who wishes to adventure in creating."—From *Create Something,* in *Design.*

"Since early primitive days festivals have been a folkway. They have made use of all the arts—song, dance, drama and all the crafts—and have integrated them into an art form that is meaningful to the participants because it utilizes their various proficiencies. The folkway is the child's way, and his early singing games typify this same fusion of the arts."—*Percival Chubb* in *Childhood Education,* September 1939.

"There is no greater pleasure in life than creating things. It is part of everyone's inheritance, for before the days of machinery our ancestors had to make everything they needed, either by hand or with simple tools. Nothing compares with the feeling of having made something that functions, having contributed something to the enrichment of life, having produced something for the community in which one lives."—From *Design,* October 1939.

"We tend to assume that competition and cooperation are contrary methods. In fact, however, cooperation nearly always originates as a means for making competition and survival more effective. Most cooperative undertakings rely on competition in many respects, while most competitive projects require cooperation in internal relations. Cooperation and competition should be complementary. Both are imperative in any extensive venture. The problem is not how to eliminate competition but how to control it."—*Dr. Arthur E. Morgan.*

"Because recreation will be continually expanding, and because many of its finest aspects can be realized only in connection with the land on which farmers live, it is important that organized farmers recognize the significance of recreation, not only as a source of demand for farm products, but also as something which they themselves can increasingly enjoy."—*Secretary of Agriculture Wallace.*

"What we are aiming to do with our recreation program is to emphasize the fact that the human spirit is as much in need of exercise as the human body. Therefore we are encouraging the development of natural aptitudes for the arts, crafts, music, dramatics, without neglecting the needs of the physical man. People are living outwardly and not inwardly today. They have too little to distract them from the confusion of the times. They are too dependent on the gadgets that consume their time and leave their hearts and minds empty. Never has there been a time when it is more important for us to reach every citizen with a broad program of recreation."—*Mrs. Eugene Meyer,* Chairman, Westchester County Recreation Commission.

Recreation and the National Morale

Some of the reasons why recreation is not only one of the good things, but one of the important things, of life

By HON. PAUL V. McNUTT
Federal Security Administrator

WE LIVE IN the storm and stress of immense and incalculable events. As I consider the import and the impact of such events upon us, I am more and more concerned with the importance in this country of the creative use of our leisure time and of strengthening our national morale.

There has been over a month of war in Europe. Radio and press are full of reports on the effects of war on the civilian population. School houses and universities closed; children separated from parents; urban children transferred to unfamiliar rural sections without friends, books or playthings; theaters silent; blackout nights; money and energy for bombs, destruction and conquest.

We believe these things are not the American Way. We believe our task is to hold, to maintain, and to increase the opportunity for all people for jobs, a decent income for the family, security, and the good things of life. One of the good things of life, one of the important things, is recreation.

Recreation is peace insurance. Many ex-service men who were in Europe during the last war say that one reason they were anxious to get into war the last time was because of the monotony, the dullness, the sameness of life at home. In other words, war represented something new, something different and exciting, something they looked on as more of a fresh experience. I have a letter in my scrap book from one of the members of my outfit during the World War. He expressed this in the single sentence which his letter contained: "Dear Sir: I find that I like Army life better than I do home life. Yours very truly, Sam Catanzariti." If the people of every community are confronted with virile, challenging, interesting recreational opportunities *now*, civilian interest in the life of the community will be increased. Such a program of *broad* recreation *is* peace insurance.

Recreation is a term that is now quite widely understood. We must agree though, that recreation is an attitude of mind rather than a form of activity. What is fun for one person may be labor and even drudgery to another. Practically speaking, however, "recreation is leisure activity engaged in for its own sake." It includes outdoor and indoor games and sports, swimming, camping, hiking, nature games, dancing, picnics, drama, singing, playing instruments, parties, arts and crafts, travel, discussions and many other activities. The dictionary defines recreation as refreshment. However, it is extremely important also as a medium of personality expression and development. Recreation may be a personal hobby or some experience shared with a small or large group. It may be organized or unorganized, under private auspices or governmental, commercial or non-commercial. It is the principal opportunity of many people for expressive, joyous living.

By helping the individual to develop inner resources it enables him not only to live in a satisfying way under the normal responsibilities and stresses of existence, but also the better to meet unusual or peak demands on his physique and on his mental, moral and nervous reserves. Through habitual experience in leisure time activities that involve personal achievement, men and women develop high standards of what constitutes satisfaction and happiness in life. They tend to find enduring satisfaction in simple and usually inexpensive pleasures.

Increased leisure time can be either an asset or a liability, depending upon how it is used. The function of a recreation program is to lay out the opportunities so that community members can, in a democratic fashion, select the type of recreation they wish by free choice. The program must be broad and planned for all age groups.

The essence of true recreation is that it involves personal effort on the part of the individual and is not dependent on what is done *for* the individual but *by* him. We are here drawing a distinction between recreation and amusement. The latter is frequently passive and while temporarily it may serve an important function, it is not as substan-

Recreation out of doors, with all it has to offer both in summer and winter, is of the utmost importance to young and old

Photo by William Newkirk, Cambridge, Mass.

tial as true recreation, which often involves personal skill. Amusement which carries the individual into highly exciting vicarious experience is often followed by an emotional letdown which makes the morning after seem stale and flat. Genuine recreation, on the other hand, tends to refresh and stimulate and leave the individual better prepared than before for the normal duties of existence.

The outdoor recreation with which we are familiar in the United States — sports and games, swimming, skating, coasting, tramping, mountain climbing, camping, hunting and fishing, are necessary outlets for men and women required to live in our cities. Such recreation has important biological effects upon the system. It makes for the "primal sanities" of which Walt Whitman so eloquently writes. Direct benefits to the body of abundant exercise in the open air in contact with the ultra-violet rays of the sun are too widely acknowledged to need arguing here.

But if recreation has come of age it must be considered as something in addition to a teeter-totter, a swing, and a playground in a park for children or even a lake in the mountains or a baseball game. It must include opportunities for art and craft work; community dramatics; recreational music; choral work; dancing, forum and discussion work; quiet activities such as reading, the organization of clubs, groups in creative writing; the aquatic and winter sports programs. The American recreation program must not be a purely regimented physical program as is true in some foreign countries. Out of leisure time will grow the new culture for America. It must be a culture which provides for the intelligent use of the arts, which provides for socializing experiences in addition to physical development.

One result of the strain of modern life is the disposition of the individual to live in the past or future, to day-dream and evade present issues and responsibilities. Many forms of recreation, physical and otherwise, tend to relieve this condition by compelling the individual's attention to the present situation. For example, if a ball is thrown to him, he must catch it or he is likely to be struck and injured by it. If he is taking part in a play, the success of the drama depends upon his meeting his cues promptly.

For both individuals and masses of men, the drawing off of pent-up energy through witnessing pageants, spectacles, boxing matches and parades and from listening to concerts has value. It has particular value if the entertainment is the result of the community of action of himself and his fellows.

In order to be successful, recreation programs must have good public relations. Activities offered must be those which the people have demonstrated that they want. This is one contribution a recreation program can make to the democratic way of life. This element of free choice may be recreation's main contribution to democracy.

The provision of well-balanced recreation for every individual has become a social question of the first magnitude. The growth of leisure and the realization that the purchasing power of millions of Americans contains little margin for recreational services and equipment, coupled with the recognition of the necessity of recreation in the life of the individual has led to the enormous expansion of interest in the subject on the part of governmental and private agencies. Recreation has become one of the great "musts" in community and national life. Our community parks and playgrounds, national and state parks and forests, camps, golf courses, beaches, social centers, museums and libraries, not to mention the vast network of commercially fostered amusements, are the expression of the Nation's appetite for recreation.

Recreational planning in the United States is beginning to take on some of the large magnificent dimensions characteristic of our great industrial developments and such government projects as the Panama Canal, Tennessee Valley Authority, and Boulder Dam. Witness, for example, our national state parks and forests, Jones Beach, and the statesmanlike development of recreation properties in New York City, Chicago and other large communities. It is of immense importance to our country's future that at a time of great basic changes in American life the work of some of the best brains in the United States are going into recreation.

We know that basic social and economic changes have taken place in our country with the disappearance of the frontier. The term "frontier" carries a meaning that is of the essence of the American spirit and has always been closely associated with the promise of American life. The existence of the frontier spelled opportunity for livelihood, pioneering and adventure. Some of the very means of livelihood on the frontier were the exciting occupations of hunting, fishing, trapping. It is fundamentally important that now that the frontier itself is gone we shall retain the frontier spirit—the admittedly restless American spirit which is always seeking new experience and new adventure.

Herein lies one of the great roles of organized recreation in relation to national morale. Recreation offers the prospect to all American citizens of avenues for the constructive employment of the pioneering spirit. In this sense we want the people of the United States always to remain young. We want them to apply their restless urges to mountain climbing, camping, swimming, sailing, sports, arts and crafts, music, nature study, drama, travel, and the many other forms of interesting leisure experience.

Those who are professionally engaged in planning and organizing recreation need no reminder that such activities as they have developed in the United States includes opportunity both for the

Recreation, if it has come of age, must include opportunities for arts and crafts and for many other creative activities

Courtesy Oglebay Institute

expression of the individual's personal desires for achievement and recognition and for social experience of the highest educational quality.

It is obvious that the great recreation areas and facilities of the United States, and especially organized programs provided by recreation leaders, are unifying influences among the people. They draw citizens together in enjoyment of national and state, county, urban and neighborhood recreational facilities and activities. One needs only to visit the national parks and the community facilities to see how this operates. On the highways, at points of scenic or historic interest, at picnic grounds and at camp sites in a national park, he will find the Texan rubbing elbows with the Vermonter and the man from Puget Sound exchanging experiences and ideas with the man from Miami. One sees the unifying influence at work in the neighborhood centers, carnivals of sport, music festivals, playground programs, picnics, athletic meets, and discussion groups which are common elements of municipal recreation service. The diverse national groups who make up the population of our cities are brought together in friendly, harmonizing activities. Recreation is the great democratizer and unifier.

This music shell in Reading, Pa., is representative of the types of facilities that are aiding in the development of the "new culture which provides for the intelligent use of the arts"

In recent years the Federal Government has attempted to provide in positive terms a free and public program of recreation for all our people—regardless of age, creed, race or economic status.

The depression was a challenge to national morale and called forth a great extension of recreational service. The closing of banks, swift rise of unemployment, and the enormous reduction in national income threatened the confidence and spirit of the nation. Besides the economic measures taken by the Government to meet this challenge was the expansion of recreation facilities and services by all governmental units. Many of the jobless themselves were put to work providing recreation and entertainment for the public.

Almost every agency of the Federal Government created to combat the economic and devitalizing effects of the depression has had a positive effect on the leisure and culture on the people of this Nation. Established agencies of the Federal Government expanded their programs to meet pressing needs and new agencies were created dealing specifically with the problem of recreation.

The full effect of these efforts has not been recorded and we are perhaps still too close to the emergency to have the proper historical perspective on them. Yet we know that the American people with few exceptions did gain much from these emergency programs, not only in physical equipment but in the recognition of existing needs and possibilities for meeting them. It is impressive to think of the 17,000 new facilities built under the sponsorship of local recreation, school and public works authorities, and of the 40,000 workers per month which WPA has supplied to recreation leadership projects in over 7,000 communities during the past fifteen months. It is particularly significant to know that more than half of these communities had a population of less than 2,500 — for it is in our small towns and rural communities that future planning in recreational activities offers the greatest challenge.

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A "Tonic" for the Craft Shop

By ROBERT L. HORNEY
Director of Recreation
Park Board
Davenport, Iowa

Is your community craft shop likely to be the victim of a post-Christmas lethargy? Does it enjoy the rush accompanying Christmas gift making, only to suffer from neglect after the new year? The pre-holiday season usually inspires everyone to a frenzy of ambition and activity. The November and December bustle around a craft shop is largely a problem of how to take care of everyone, but January may bring a slump in attendance unless a special effort is made to keep interest at its height. After the let-up of the holidays, it is a clever leader who can keep activity at a peak! There are ways, however, of maintaining interest.

WHILE MANY of the craft activities which were so popular at the craft shop before Christmas will be continued after the holidays, it is a wise idea to offer a whole new set of suggestions, or at least the old ideas in a new dress to tempt lagging interests. Just as soon as Christmas is over pack away all the evidences of the holiday gift idea. Rejuvenate the bulletin boards and bring out new displays. A hint of what the post-Christmas season will offer should be forecast before the first of the year. Along with this should come new publicity. Let the newspapers know your new activity plans and get a new craft bulletin for your permanent mailing list. New bulletins and posters posted in the schools will keep the youngsters interested. Extend special invitations to Scout, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. and other youth agency executives to attend the craft classes for new suggestions for their own groups.

The Place

Another thing to consider is the location of your Community Craft Shop. Is it in an unattractive, dark, out-of-the-way place? If it is, why not try to do something about it?

The Davenport Community Craft Shop is located in the Public Library. Situated in the center of business activity, it has proved both popular and convenient. The Library Board graciously accepted our request for craft shop space and turned over two large, light rooms on the second floor. Aside from the benefits already mentioned in using the public library for your shop, you will find the cooperation of the librarians very valuable in making special craft book displays for you and in ferreting out all sorts of interesting source materials for any number of crafts such as weaving, puppetry, modeling, wood carving and the like. If you haven't thought about approaching your library board for craft shop space, why not try? It's easy to attract people to your shop, because the library gets hundreds of them every day anyway, and they'll look in out of curiosity first, then come back regularly if your displays and suggestions are varied and attractive.

January is no time to allow any deficiencies in ingenuity to occur. Rather it should be the time of the year when your craft projects look so tempting that even the most apathetic is lured to a new hobby. The phlegmatic soul will be so attracted by the activities you offer that she will brave the slush and sleet in exchange for the pair of plaster plaques she's creating for the guest room!

What to Make

Of the crafts which were so in favor as gifts, the following may continue to be popular at any season:

Photo-Snap Books are always in demand, especially with amateur photographers and candid camera fans increasing at such a rapid rate. The book covers, measuring about 8½" by 14", are made of ply wood. When the wood is sanded to perfect smoothness it is ready to decorate with wood burning. We tried Mexican designs and found them very effective.

While not a new craft, hand-carved jewel and glove boxes never seem to wane in popularity. Boxes made from bass wood best lend themselves to carving. They may be had from a number of commercial craft companies at reasonable cost. The craft is to be highly commended, as it affords one of the best opportunities for original design, and the art of wood carving is one of the oldest and most fascinating of all crafts.

Two other craft ideas which are popular most any month of the year are indoor flower boxes and hanging flower pots made from gourds. The indoor flower boxes are made of ply wood

to fit any sized window desired. When painted in bright colors they add a touch of spring to any room, and may launch you on a new hobby—indoor gardening—which is quite another thing and worthy of more discussion than this article can give.

The gourd flower pots are simple and easy to make. Scoop out the seeds and let the gourds dry. After this you'll find it fun to paint them in clear primary colors. Hang in the sun room this winter and forget the blizzard outside.

Dress ornaments such as clips, pins, buttons, belts and jewelry are always in demand. In our shop we use two materials for this craft—wood or pewter. Wooden bracelets, buttons and the like are much in vogue and command good prices in the shops; but they can be made for little money and can be individually different when created by you.

Pewter is a highly malleable metal and lends itself readily to most methods known of beating down, raising and casting. It is an admirable metal for the beginner in metal work because it is a soft metal, and scratches, dents and irregularities are easily removed. Unlike copper and brass, bowls and plates can readily be pounded into wooden forms, assuring the beginner in metal craft good results from the start. If you haven't tried this metal in your craft shop you're sure to find it interesting to work with. Right now the young set are fond of large pewter monogrammed pins.

We also use the tooling or modeling of thin soft metal as an introduction to more skilled metal crafts. Requiring only a few tools, modeling metal has practically no limits. The metal is easily cut with an old pair of scissors and only inexpensive wooden modeling tools are needed to place the lines of the design onto the metal. In this way the classes have created interesting metal plaques, name plates, greeting cards, award shields and similar articles. The modeling metal comes in discs of copper, pewter or aluminum.

Christmas is the big season for making table decorations, party favors and ornaments, but this craft need not be limited to the Yule season. We have found that hostesses are just as anxious for new party ideas other seasons of the year. If you keep seasonal suggestions on display you'll find there's always a demand. Unusual and interesting mantel arrangements may be included in this service too.

Weaving is another year-round craft which never lags in popularity. Woolen scarfs, mittens, ear muffs and rugs are favorite winter projects.

Some of the crafts new to our shop, which we are introducing now or after the holidays, include new block printing ideas, cork craft, suede craft and shaggy rugs.

With Christmas cards out of the running for another year, block printing can now lend itself to valentines, mottoes or book plates. The book lover will cherish a book plate which will designate his books and bring them back to the fold when they show a tendency to stray. Block printing is also highly effective when used on linens and silks for a whole variety of interesting articles. Block printing has unlimited possibilities for design for costumes stressing the peasant or dirndl influence.

The preserving of baby shoes by mounting them on book ends is one of the most popular of craft ideas. The baby shoe is mounted on a wooden base, the base carved to represent a book. Then the shoe is filled with white modeling plaster and allowed to "set." Even the wrinkles and the bent over shapes of the tiny shoes may be preserved this way. When the plaster is dry the book ends may be antiqued white or painted with silver, gold or bronze and preserved indefinitely.

Cork is an inexpensive and practical material from which book marks, luncheon place mats, hot pads, coasters, bracelets and many other small projects may be made. Cork may be easily cut out with a sharp knife or scissors and can be decorated with water colors, oil paints, or drawing ink.

Leathercraft has always been, and undoubtedly will continue to be, one of the popular crafts of the shop. The first of the year, however, we are introducing suede for jackets, hats, gloves, belts and other costume accessories. This leather which is high style now is a soft pliable and durable leather, and may be obtained in a wide variety of attractive colors. Remember that after you cut the main article the suede scraps may be used for coin purses, coat flowers, or applique designs.

Shaggy rugs are popular with matrons. Yards of canvas and a heavy wrapping cord very much like chenille provide the materials. The canvas is the base for the rug and may be cut any desired size or shape. The chenille is wound ten times around a heavy cardboard, 3½″ by 3½″. Then the chenille is clipped at each end of the cardboard and the center sewed to the canvas with

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A Different Kind of Little Theater

An interesting community project in Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, is a Children's Theater Guild in which a group of non-professional adults is presenting plays exclusively for children

By
ETHYL PINE VAN HERCKE

Milwaukee Journal Photo

The Wauwatosa Children's Theater Guild in a presentation of "Hans Brinker"

BECAUSE the women of a community in Wisconsin determined that their children should not grow up without creative as well as recreational advantages, a different kind of little theater has come into being in Wauwatosa. It is not the kind that keeps children from doing their homework for there is ample time for reading, writing, and arithmetic; and there are glorious hours left for skating and swimming. Children are not the performers in the Children's Theater Guild of Wauwatosa. They are the audience that shrieks with delight at the antics of Billy Graybeard or Jack-in-the-Box. Mothers, teachers, and fathers with such professional letters as M.D. and D.D.S. tacked onto their names do all the acting, for Miss Marjorie Colton, a teacher in the public schools who directs the stage plays, believes that parents and teachers have a better understanding of child psychology and can portray characters from the world of fantasy more successfully than can professionals.

A Wauwatosa mother, Mrs. Clarence Muth, originated the idea and interested the Parent-Teacher Association and Superintendent of Schools, Professor William Darling, in the project. And then the entire community became interested. High school students set to work making posters; scenery was painted, and scenery shifters were engaged. Boy Scouts were trained to act as ushers and received credit from their units for their services in the project. With the whole community designing stage settings and costumes and with mothers and WPA workers making the costumes, the village has been very happy about its community project.

Funds are raised for materials, costumes, and for equipment by the sale of tickets through the schools, and the plays are held in the high school auditorium. Because of the large attendance it has been necessary to limit the sale of tickets, and at a number of performances many children had to be turned away. A partial remedy for this has been found in the sale of season tickets and in repeat performances. However, a new high school will soon be completed, and the new auditorium, it is believed, will accommodate all the children who want to come.

At the close of every performance the children are loathe to leave, and they are invited to come

across the stage and talk with the actors. Moreover they are urged to express their likes and dislikes, and notes are made of their opinions. In this way a record is secured of the children's reactions to the plays.

Original Plays Used

Although many plays requiring the payment of royalties have been presented, the Guild fosters creative ability by putting on original plays written by mothers in the community. Mrs. Harriett Lightfoot has written a play, "Dottie Calico and Her Mischievous Rags," which has attracted state-wide attention. The play, rewritten for broadcasting, was included in a series of five plays presented over WTMJ, *Milwaukee Journal* Station, by the fourth and fifth districts of the Parent-Teacher Associations during 1938 and 1939. It has been the dream of the Guild that it might bring these adult performances for children into the smaller towns and outlying districts so that children throughout Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois might enjoy this entertainment. Through these broadcasts this dream is being partially realized.

The performers are chosen from groups who come for tryouts, and every effort is made to select players whose voices carry well rather than those who have had long dramatic training. From one unit of twenty players the cast has grown to three units with a total of approximately sixty players.

The Plays They Enjoy

Mrs. Muth, who serves as executive director, is able to determine the types of plays the children most enjoy from the information she has received from questionnaires sent hundreds of school children. They are, she finds, especially fond of fairy tales, but the trend seems to be toward stories from real life. On the questionnaires, which are signed by the parents, the children state the order of their preference for plays produced and make suggestions for future performances.

Many requests for performances have come to the Guild from Parent-Teacher organizations throughout the state, but because the performers are engaged in professions in Milwaukee and Wauwatosa it is not possible to make engagements at long distances.

Objectives

From the beginning the Guild has had definite aims:

To set a high standard of entertainment for children
To develop cultural interest in the theater
To stimulate creative imagination
To set standards of good speech, diction, and dramatics
To create interest in customs of other lands
To increase knowledge of good literature
To influence behavior patterns by setting accepted standards of courage, honor, industry, unselfishness
To bring beauty, laughter, entertainment to those who cannot afford expensive theater tickets
To foster creative ability in the community
To cooperate in making Wauwatosa "recreation conscious"

Community Cooperation

Strictly a community project, noncommercial and experimental, the people of Wauwatosa have joined hands in preparing and presenting the fall and spring series, which is usually climaxed by a circus or marionette show.

The interchanging of plays with other communities, such as West Allis and Shorewood, insures wholesome entertainment throughout the year. It brings the children a greater variety of plays and, according to Mr. Thomas Greenwill, Wauwatosa Director of Recreation, it is the ideal recreation for stormy Saturdays.

Like Milwaukee, Wautwatosa is proud of its low delinquency record, its freedom from gang hangouts, and its conspicuously low crime record. The entire citizenry has become education conscious. In almost every family one or more members are engaged in studying speech, English, photography, painting, stenography, knitting, leather tooling, or short story writing.

Various women's organizations urge the introduction of new and interesting adult courses which are taught by those successful in their various fields in the community. These civic-minded women have a way of getting what they want because they go and get it! They have faith in the ability of Wauwatosa citizens and give them every opportunity to develop creative ability.

If any of our readers have information regarding projects similar to the interesting project which the Wauwatosa Children's Theater Guild is conducting, we shall be glad to receive accounts of what is being done so that we may publish additional information in RECREATION.

By

WILLIAM P. WITT

Former Superintendent of Recreation
Seguin, Texas

Ultra Modern Recreation in a Small Community

IN 1938 SEGUIN, TEXAS, a community of 7,500 people, celebrated its centennial, marking a hundred years of steady growth and development. Seguin is a city in its own rights, owning its power plant, and distributing water and lights to its citizens at a nominal fee. The town not only has been able to stay free of debt, but has stored up a substantial reserve fund while steadily building and making improvements for the past thirty-two years.

Among the first things the casual visitor will notice on entering Seguin are such structures as the new municipal building built of Texas limestone and outfitted with all the modern equipment such as tile floors, Venetian blinds, air conditioning, and indirect lighting. On reaching the square, the visitor sees the massive new courthouse also of limestone and modern in every respect.

In Max Starcke Park

One mile south of Seguin, along one of the seven paved highways leading through the town, is beautiful Max Starcke Park. This modern recreation plant, which occupies seventy-five acres on the north bank of the Guadalupe River, is one of the most complete of its kind in the South. Here all recreation activities are planned in one unit.

The Playground

The visitor enters through a wide gate to see just ahead of him a white concrete bathhouse and recreation building. On the right is the playground built not only for children but for adults and furnished with permanent equipment such as swings, slides, a jungle gym, and a concrete sand box with its sand filter to purify the sand. On the northwest end of the playground are located two asphalt tennis courts well lighted for night play. In the center of the playground an area 150′ by 200′ has been set aside for such games as shuffleboard, badminton, volleyball, horseshoes, croquet, and teniquoits. This area has a concrete curbing around it, and each playing court is provided with a guard rail to protect the players. There are four concrete shuffleboard courts, two croquet courts, and one each of the other game courts. The entire area is well lighted for night play, as is all of the park.

In the northeast corner a lighted stage has been constructed for community night programs. Last, but not least, running parallel with the south fence is an archery range. On the left is a well kept softball diamond lighted for night play and equipped with bleachers for spectators. All the equipment for these activities are obtainable from a modern storehouse located in the center of the playground.

The Bathhouse

The bathhouse has a unique feature in a 40′ by 90′ dance pavilion on the roof with various colored lights encased all around the wall and with floodlights for special occasions. Overshadowing the bathhouse is a massive pecan tree, one of the several hundred pecan trees scattered over the

A city of 7500 people makes a convincing answer to the argument that a small community does not need and cannot support a year-round recreation program

park and along the bank of the river. The bathhouse contains dressing rooms, a large ticket booth, storage rooms, and a manager's office. The bathhouse is also equipped with a public address system so that music is broadcast over the playgrounds, swimming pool, and golf course for the added enjoyment of the people at play. Often the public address system is used to call doctors and business men off the golf course when they are needed.

Just west of the recreation building stands the club house, similar in structure to that of the recreation building. Separating the two buildings is the swimming pool 100′ by 60′, enclosed by a cyclone fence. The pool is modern in every respect and has been given a fine rating by the Texas State Health Department in Austin.

Golf Course. A paved road runs through the park and along the banks of the river to the west end of the golf course. This road provides a wonderful drive and affords a fine view of the entire park. The golf course is one of the best nine hole courses in the state, and not only has fine Bermuda grass, but in addition has nine bent grass greens. These bent grass greens draw golfers from all parts of Texas as they afford an unusually fine putting surface. On the north bank of the river a concrete boat landing has been constructed, and boating is enjoyed by many of the Seguin citizens and visitors.

The Program

The Recreation Department has been organized on a year-round basis and promotes winter activities as well as a more expansive summer program. During the winter months such activities as dance clubs, City League basketball, boys' clubs, classes for preschool age children, volleyball leagues, dramatic clubs, and handcraft classes are conducted to care for the leisure time of all ages and types of people in the community. By working hand in hand with the schools, the Recreation Department has the privilege of using the school gymnasium facilities in the carrying out of its winter program. These facilities include the grammar school and college gymnasiums for organized sports and two of the school auditoriums for plays. The playgrounds of one of the local schools is used on Saturdays and after school hours to promote supervised play for the adolescent boys and girls.

The summer staff of the Recreation Department is composed of the superintendent of recreation, office girl, two bathhouse attendants, three lifeguards, two playground leaders, and a golf professional. There is also a maintenance crew hired on a year-round basis. During the winter months the staff is cut to the superintendent and two assistants. During the summer months NYA girls have been used as extra help when needed; however, all the regular staff is paid by the city.

Statistics for the period from May 19, 1938 to September 19, 1938 tell an interesting story. The picnic units were used by 25,098 people; 26,431 people used the swimming pool; 5,992 people played golf; 3,101 people played shuffleboard; 5,116 enjoyed ping-pong; 1,821 played tennis; softball had a total of 14,000 players and spectators; 1,193 people held private dances on the roof; community night programs drew 1,400; and the Fourth of July water pageant attracted 5,000, making an attendance of 89,152 people for this period. The financial report for the same period showed the following receipts: boat concession, $55.59; golf course, $2,687.92; swimming pool, $4,538.99; rental from roof, $72.00 — making a total of $7,354.50 in receipts for the four months' period.

This successful year-round recreation program in Seguin proves what a group of civic-minded people working together toward a set goal *can* and *did* do for a community. Seguin, with its beautiful buildings, paved highways, and its ultramodern recreation center, has not only proved an attraction for the "home folks," but has drawn people to this modern little city from all parts of the state.

Leadership

Of course, in any progressive community there must be a leader, and Seguin had an outstanding one in its former mayor, the Honorable Max Starcke, who is now operations manager for the Lower Colorado River Authority. This man, for ten years mayor of Seguin, had a vision of progress for the town he loved and, being a man of action, he has lived to see his dream come true, supervising the actual work being done.

All the improvements Seguin has made would not have been possible without the aid of WPA which has furnished labor for nearly all the projects sponsored by the city in the last seven years. Following in the footsteps of Mr. Starcke, the newly elected mayor, the Honorable Roger W. Moore, is continuing to lead the way in the progressive movement already started in Seguin.

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Recreation for Children in a Democracy

By IRMA RINGE

IS THERE a difference in the play and recreation available to Pat, age eleven, living in Burnett County, Wisconsin, and Henry, the same age, living in Milwaukee? Why doesn't Jane's mother understand why a girl of twelve should be allowed to go with other boys and girls to the church social? What can parents do about Johnny—ever since he had that cold last winter, he doesn't seem to have any appetite or energy enough to play? And how can a mother attend the class on "Child Behavior Problems" when her own child, age six, has to be taken care of all day?

If we want all our children, thirty-six million of them, to grow into the democratic way of life with healthy minds and bodies, what do we need to do? This question comes before the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy which meets in Washington this January. Six hundred members will discuss recommendations for improved recreation along with problems of family income, economic aid, health and medical care, social services, housing, schooling, religion and family life. As a setting for the Conference a brief resume is given here of the present situation in the light of the last ten years of progress.*

Our organized recreation resources are a part of industry, government, private organizations and associations. These organized resources reflect the natural advantages of the land and the capacity of the people who live on it. These resources are inter-dependent; none of them affects the problems of leisure independently. This resume does not deal with natural resources and the capacities of our people. They are, however, no less important. Our organized forms of recreation are but the signposts which indicate the needs and desires of people and the way in which we have set about to meet them.

What Money Can Buy

Some of our biggest national industries cater primarily to the leisure interests of people. Our radio resources have quadrupled during the last ten years. Out of a total of 32,500,000 homes in this country, 27,500,000 had radios on January 1, 1939. These radios are used on the average of four and a half hours daily — rural families using the radio more each day than urban families. The most popular radio programs for young people are variety and comedy features like Fred Allen and Major Bowes.

Movie going has not quite recovered from the effects of the depression. In 1938, the average weekly attendance was eighty-five million; in 1930, one hundred and ten million. About one-third of all persons attending are below the age of sixteen. The favorite movies of young people are closely related to their radio interests, running to musical spectacles, adventure and comedy.

With the possible exception of theaters in a few of our largest metropolitan centers and the program of the former Federal Project of the WPA, the legitimate theater has no large effect on the leisure of our population. Some are asking the question whether recreation agencies have capitalized much more on youthful knowledge and enthusiasm for music as developed through the radio than they have an interest in acting and plays.

Reading is often voted the most popular pastime of young people. However, estimates show that not more than one-fourth of the reading population reads books. Bookstores, like libraries, are still urban institutions; approximately 51% of our population, especially in rural areas, live in communities without bookstores. Magazine readers outnumber book readers six to one. During the last ten years picture magazines such as *Life, Look, Pic* came into being and have gained large circulation. Most popular of all are our daily newspapers, roughly two thousand of them, reaching a total circulation of forty million daily. The features best liked by the younger members of the family are the life and fortunes of "Orphan Annie" and other comic strip characters, puzzles, contests and continued adventure stories.

Traveling, especially by the automobile, to visit friends, parks and resorts is also a great favorite. During the depression travel suffered comparatively less than other forms of commercial recreation. This was largely due to increased domestic travel by car.

In addition to these larger groupings, there are many types of recreation which money buys as sporting goods, athletic equipment, games, and all the paraphernalia and accessories that go with hobbies. Expenditures for these types

* The reader is urged to refer to the current series of articles in *Harpers Magazine* called "Since Yesterday" as they give us a graphic picture of the whole "social climate" of the nineteen-thirties, and remind us that it has been ten years of "portentious change: ten years of Depression and New Deal, against a disturbingly altered background of international dissension and totalitarian advance, leading to war."

Miss Ringe was a member of the research staff of the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy. This article reviews the progress of recreation over the past ten years.

of items were estimated as being between fifty to two hundred million dollars in 1935.

Who Buys Recreation?

The ability of families to buy these items of recreation varies directly with the amount of income which the family receives. What is our family income? In 1935, 42 per cent of our families had incomes less than $1,000 a year; 65 per cent received less than $1,500 a year; 87 per cent less than $2,500 a year. Above this level there were about 10 per cent with incomes up to $5,000; about 2 per cent receiving between $5-$10,000 and 1 per cent with incomes of $10,000 or more. The rural farm family, the low income wage earner and the unemployed, and people in the south and other depressed areas, have disproportionately low incomes. These facts are important to all members of the Conference on Children in a Democracy. They are of special concern to those interested in recreation because these groups are the least able to purchase recreational goods and services.

Even within the same income groups, that is, for two families each having four children and each an income of $1,200, there exists a wide variation in the kind of recreation which can be bought, depending on where the family lives. The same items of newspapers, movies, organization fees, toys and tobacco may cost one family $87 a year in Binghamton, New York, and the other family $62 a year because they live in Kansas City. A wide variation like this makes a big difference to a family which must pinch the pennies in order to provide the necessities of life.

Community Recreation Agencies, Public and Private

Community recreation programs carried out by recreation commissions, park departments, school boards and other local government agencies are reported each year in the June issue of this magazine. We should take great encouragement in the fact that by 1938, local public recreation bodies had recuped all of the losses sustained in the depression and in many respects reached new levels of accomplishment. The number of cities reporting new recreation bodies, the number of new playgrounds, the number of playgrounds open all year, the number of people employed full time (47 per cent more than in 1932), the number of facilities used, the number of participants, all show large and important gains. All such facts show that we have made excellent progress. We still have a large job ahead in holding gains such as these and in eliminating the inequalities which exist among cities, states and regions. We have states of large population with but one city having a public recreation agency; we have public recreation bodies able to employ only part-time workers; we have many programs operating only during the summer months; we have too few activities especially designed for the physically handicapped child; we have paid less attention than we ought to the child with personality difficulties. All this we know means a long and hard job ahead with splendid rewards for all citizens who share in the shaping and making of the programs as well as for those who enjoy the fun!

Studies made in 1925, 1930 and 1935 show that during these ten years total park acreage increased 49 per cent. In the years 1930-35, facilities for active recreation such as athletic fields, swimming pools, golf courses, and play shelters made important relative gains and show a grow-

ing popular demand for this type of recreation. These gains reflect the use of federal funds in recreation construction. The progress recorded in many park statistics is heartening. We have our eyes, however, on the many cities (three fourths of those reporting) that are far below standards established for park acreage; on the cities, especially those in the five to ten thousand population group that have no parks at all; and on all those active recreation facilities that have no leaders or supervisors to teach Johnny to swim and help Mary to know more about flowers than just "Don't Pick!"

Our school buildings are being increasingly used for community recreation. As a result, new construction includes such features as nursery schools, auditoriums, social rooms, shops and outside play spaces. The multiple use of school buildings has been excellently illustrated through articles appearing in the *Architectural Forum, Architectural Record and Progressive Education.* Those phases of the school curriculum concerned with health and physical education are coming to be closely identified with recreation. We have also many examples of ways in which school administrators are conferring with parents and recreation directors to plan children's play centers, nursery schools, camps and social-recreational activities for young people out of school. Of special concern to us is the fact that schools themselves often lack funds to keep the doors open from nine to five for 190 days in the year for their own educational program. Knowing as we do that the outcomes of education and recreation are so closely related, persons desiring to see further use of the school as a community center (especially in rural areas) will have to face squarely, with educators, the issues involved. The results of several outstanding educational studies, such as those made by the President's Advisory Committee on Education, by the Educational Policies Commission, by the American Youth Commission and also the report of the New York State Regent's Inquiry should be familiar to recreation directors. The January meeting of the Conference will give special consideration to the problem of an adequate schooling for all children.

The chance of having a good book to read on a rainy afternoon is rather slim for many children. Seventy-four per cent of our rural population are without public library service. To get books to children and to make it possible for them to pursue hobby interests on their own, we must have additional public libraries.

Before ending our list of public agencies, we must also count in the local museum and art gallery, the health agency, the housing authority, police department and welfare department. All of these help out in locating neglected groups, in working out programs for these groups and in strengthening and diversifying the activities which the community provides for its children as well as adults.

National private organizations like the Boy and Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Boys Clubs of America are often represented in the community. The combined membership of these organizations is two million boys and girls. In the larger cities, other national agencies such as the Y.W. and Y.M.C.A.'s, the Y.M. and Y.M.H.A.'s have local units. Sometimes communities have settlements,

Courtesy U. S. Housing Authority—Photo by Sekaer

educational alliances and welfare associations which have no direct affiliation to a similar national body. These agencies often receive their funds, along with other private welfare organizations, from Community Chests. Approximately one fourth of all Community Chest Funds are appropriated for leisure services, many of which are designed especially for children. In some 306 cities the financial consolidation has brought about community coordination and planning through Councils of Social Agencies. Within the last several years, some of the larger cities have created in these Councils a special division on recreation or group work in order to give membership organizations continuous planning and advisory assistance. Membership in Councils of Social agencies includes both members and non-members of the Chest.

The whole field of recreation has advanced through the special emphasis which private agencies have given, and are giving, to the problems of leisure. Their best examples are the utilization of volunteer leaders, the participation of citizens in planning and advisory committees, provision of programs for special groups, and the making of community studies and surveys. All these are of great importance and point to the fact the private agencies have vital functions. Special studies indicate that the participation of children from low income groups is disproportionately small in some organizations, that many centers are in need of improvement and repair, that more funds are spent for boys than for girls, and that the smaller towns and rural areas are often not reached at all by units of many of the national private organizations.

Your state has no distinct permanent organization for recreation, either public or private. There may be recreational functions carried out in connection with public education, state parks and forests, conservation, works, health, and welfare, and planning agencies, but these are usually all carried out by a department which subordinates the recreational phases to the major responsibilities of the particular office. With few exceptions, most of these functions are carried out in each office as though no one outside the jurisdiction of that office, were performing related or similar functions. The 1938 Yearbook of the National Park Service, *Park and Recreation Progress,* discusses the problem of state recreation organization in connection with an article on "Federal Grants-in-Aid for Recreation." The question is fairly new to us and it probably will be of increasing importance as we attempt to develop inter-community cooperation within the state and coordinative relationship with the types of assistance available from different federal bureaus and departments.

State Park and Forest acreage on January 1, 1939 totaled over six million acres for our nation. One half of this acreage lies in two states—New York and Michigan. The addition of four more states—California, Massachusetts, Montana, and Texas—accounts for over 70 per cent of this total. Reports show that state parks devoted to active recreation and providing day-use facilities within reasonable distance of metropolitan centers are inadequate. Virtually no state park facilities for Negroes exist; this is a particularly serious matter in our southern states.

Some state planning agencies have given special emphasis to recreation. Although surveys and reports are often confined to tourist vacationing and land planning, they show a growing appreciation of the broader aspects of state planning for the leisure of all the people.

Your national government during the past ten years has done more in the field of recreation than in any other decade. Much of this came about through programs to give employment to the unemployed and to speed the return of purchasing power. As a result, public recreation made rapid advances and has given us an indication of popular response to opportunities for play and recreation. The last decade has seen tremendous interest and participation in informal games and less pretentious sports as camping, softball, tennis, swimming, archery, handball and the like. Much of this was made possible through the aid and assistance of federal funds.

The record of the achievements of the federal agencies justifies more elaborate treatment than can be given here. We must keep in mind that many programs and new social legislation directly affects the leisure of our population through regulating hours of work, extending economic aid, electrifying rural homes, giving employment, making possible continuing education, clearing slums, and extending of health services. Affecting recreation more directly are the programs of the National Park Service, Forest Service, Extension Division of the Department of Agriculture, Work Projects Administration, National Youth Administration, Civilian Conservation

(Continued on page 585)

Bicycling—the Sport That Came Back!

With bicycle sales mounting into astonishingly high figures; with cities setting aside bicycle trails in their parks and passing ordinances controlling the licensing of bicycles and their use; with the formation of bicycle clubs everywhere and the growing concern on the part of municipalities for making the sport as safe as possible, there can be no question of the popularity of bicycling!

Biking Makes the Headlines

By LORNE C. RICKERT
Director of Recreation
Ocean City, New Jersey

IN THIS DAY and age when thousands of people are lulled into passivity by "easy" recreation, biking strikes an interestingly new note. There are many reasons why this old sport has been revived and is again coming into its own. Foremost, perhaps, is the economic one. Children are no longer taught that there will be two cars in every garage. Although many have still to make the discovery, the bicycle is one of the best ways of getting there at low cost. Still others look at pedaling purely from the health angle. Groups of middle-aged men and women cyclists are not an uncommon sight on the boardwalks of many of our beach cities and on trails throughout the country.

Biking is becoming more and more a social activity. In its reincarnation it has blossomed forth as a group activity. As a means of getting there in a hurry the bicycle still leaves much to be desired; as a way of really seeing the countryside it has few rivals. It will take you along smooth highways, over gravel roads, through thickets, and when finally a path is no longer available it can be pushed with little effort. By virtue of these characteristics, the bicycle can take you to places inaccessible by automobile. Since the greatest speed you can attain is merely "loafing," by modern standards, you can linger long enough really to enjoy your surroundings. We are prone nowadays to appraise scenery by the extensive amount rather than to value it for its intensive worth.

Outside of these arguments, biking gives one a feeling of achievement and mastery. Recreation lead-

Milwaukee boys go adventuring in Michigan under the sponsorship of the Optimist Club

Courtesy Cycle Trades, Inc.

Courtesy Cycle Trades, Inc.

ers are becoming more and more convinced, in a world with so much of it vicariously and synthetically enjoyed, that recreation involving activity and exertion of some kind, whether mental or physical, as biking does, has an exhilarative and a strengthening effect.

Blazing the Trail

Last June the author was one of a party of eight pioneers who circled the city of Milwaukee on a trail-blazing bike trip in which a route, mostly over secondary roads and by-paths, was charted. Among the cyclists were Sam Snead, Boy Scout Commissioner, who had visualized such a trail for the scouts, Harold S. (Zip) Morgan, Milwaukee's Director of Municipal Athletics, and Louis Pierron, grand old man of bicycling, who has reached the age of 69 on a steady diet of bike trips.* It was felt by the sponsors that this expedition would do much to eliminate the danger of pedaling through heavily-traveled thoroughfares and traffic hazards. The end product of the trip was a map showing biking enthusiasts how to circle Milwaukee through beautiful surroundings without becoming involved in traffic snarls. Added to the map was a prospectus showing the outing and camping facilities of the various county parks through which the expedition had passed.

Organizing the Trip

Encouraged by their leaders, Milwaukee recreation workers have organized bike hikes with great success. To promote these, much persuasive effort was necessary, since group bike trips are still something comparatively new. But club leaders had sufficient faith in the worth of biking as a co-recreational group activity to see it through its darkest hours. Much advertising was done through posters, bulletin board notices, and personal solicitation.

The first trip undertaken from the Auer Avenue Social Center on a gray, threatening, fall day interested only nine participants. The following spring a brief notice resulted in a turnout of over twenty. There is every indication that subsequent outings of this nature will bring even wider participation with less effort, so thoroughly has biking sold itself. A promotional short cut can be made by having some club or gang already in existence sponsor the trip and invite friends. For reasons of safety, and because leadership will suffer if too many make the trip, twenty or so is a desirable number.

"Zip" Morgan, who has done a great deal of hosteling here and abroad, suggests that each one of the party on a bike trip be given some responsibility. One of his Milwaukee expeditions included a mechanic, a navigator, and a photographer, and the boys who were given these assignments actually studied and practiced their prospective duties! The recreation leader is interested largely in short excursions which can be organized readily at a recreation center, which are not too strenuous for girls and boys and require no previous training. Assignments in the way of program planning should, however, be made. If

* Mr. Pierron has, for the last ten or twelve years, been taking birthday trips with mileages equivalent to his age. Plans are already being made for a special seventy mile trip on his next birthday. In 1929 he pedaled from Milwaukee to the Pacific coast and last summer to the New York World's Fair, covering a hundred miles per day. He is also a collector of old bicycles, of which he has accumulated a rare display, including many "jallopies" of ancient vintage.

a club is sponsoring the trip, interest can be increased by selecting, by democratic methods, such officials as mess masters, navigators, chief repairmen. Recreation leaders should never forget to make promotional partners out of boys and girls by giving them certain responsibilities on the trip. A round trip of from twelve to thirty miles is suggested. If a greater distance is chosen there will be stragglers. Furthermore, much of the attraction of the bike hike will be the program at the destination, so be sure to leave plenty of time and energy for that.

A Co-Recreational Trip

A co-ed bike trip was undertaken with unusual success at Ocean City, New Jersey, on November 10th. High school students, when queried, showed great interest in mixed biking. The Teachers' Convention provided the day off necessary for the occasion. The local newspaper assisted greatly in publicizing the event. Sixteen boys and girls participated. At the destination, seven miles from their starting point, the group, divided into teams of boys and girls, were soon busy carrying stones from a nearby rock pile to the fireplaces they were constructing. In a short time they were happily roasting hot-dogs, apples, and marshmallows on a mound overlooking the nearby lake. A treasure hunt over the surrounding countryside followed, with the losers required to remain behind the winners all the way back. And, to the prospective promoter of bike trips—by all means take along a camera! Good times recorded on film always whet the appetite for more such fun and will do much to encourage others to try it.

Touring on a Bike

There is no doubt but that the American Youth Hostels have added impetus to the biking movement. This organization has made bike outings possible at a dollar a day, including food and lodgings. In making the Milwaukee loop the cyclists stopped at the Wauwatosa Hostel, where the congenial house parents gave them a friendly greeting. These hostels have been set up to serve those traveling under their own power and extend, chain-like, across various sections of the country. Two days of pedaling was recommended in making the sixty-eight-mile loop, with an overnight stop at the Wauwatosa Hostel. The hostels provide, for more sanguine bike enthusiasts, an opportunity really to "go places" at a trivial cost which can be met by anyone.

There are quicker ways of getting about when one is pressed for time, but pedaling is providing a new source of pleasure for lovers of the outdoors. There is little likelihood that the bicycle will again be used to any great extent by men and women going to work; the renaissance has brought the bicycle back for other uses. If you have plenty of time, the bike will get you there reasonably soon—and with a great deal more pleasure. People are again beginning to appreciate their scenery intensively, where the rule has been to scan it extensively. More and more couples are spending bicycle vacations. The little black patches that whiz by automobile windows have become a revelation to them. Groups are issuing from meeting places throughout the country for social recreation, the occasion being a renaissance of the versatile little black steed. Theirs is the delight of mastery, the opportunity to ride side by side and really to see what lies behind those grotesque images many of the American public are letting slip by.

Safety for Cyclers

By JESSIE SCHOFIELD
Superintendent of Public Recreation
Salt Lake City, Utah

IN RECENT YEARS, the revival of interest in bicycling by young and old alike has opened a new problem for park and recreation departments. What used to be a means of locomotion, as well as sport, for people during the gay nineties is now a leading pastime. Its value as a mode of exercise as well as enjoyment is unsurpassed.

Bicycle clubs have had a mushroom growth. Bicycle shops have included rental of machines by the hour and new shops have been opened to meet the needs of the revival. Not only is the small boy riding more but his older sisters and brothers, and mother and father as well, are finding the joy and activity that comes from balancing down the road on two wheels.

This development in bicycling presents problems to a modern city. Gone are the lanes winding around the countryside. Gone are the dirt roads with slow moving horse and buggies. In their places are paved streets with fast moving traffic.

Bicycling is easier on a hard-surfaced road, but safety comes before pleasure. Sidewalks are safer than the street for a small boy on a bicycle, but when riding there he is a hazard to the pedestrian for whom sidewalks were built.

Last year, the Police Department in Salt Lake City was asked by the Parent-Teacher Association to provide a safe place for boys and girls to ride their bicycles. The matter was referred to the Park Department.

For the last few years the park roads have been closed to automobiles in the early morning hours and reserved for bicycle riding. It is great fun, in the cool, crisp hours of the morning, to cycle around the park, but when the day's traffic starts to roll, when the park drives are filled with an ever-streaming maze of cars, bicycle riders are in jeopardy.

A year ago, under the supervision of P. H. Goggin, Commissioner of Parks and Public Property for Salt Lake City, a forward step was made to provide a safe, yet enjoyable place in which to cycle.

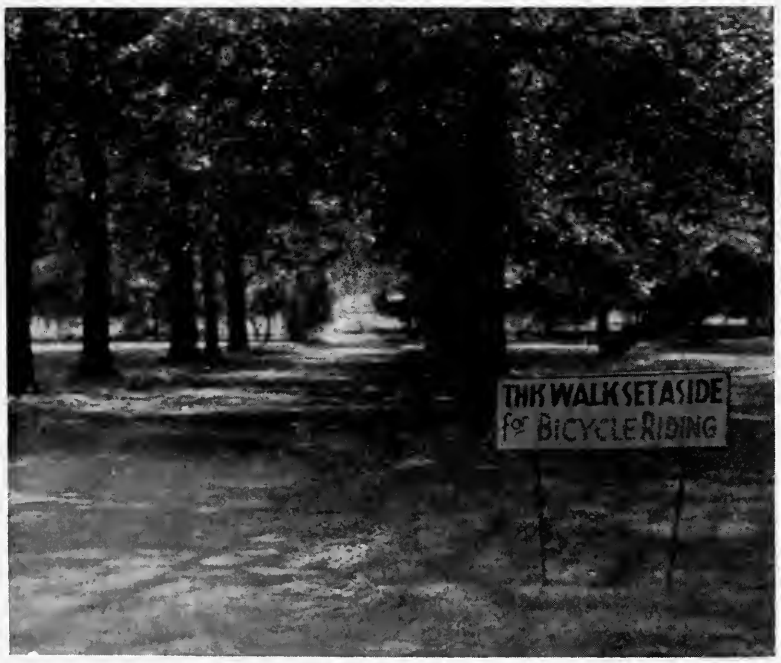
When Liberty Park, the largest park in Salt Lake City, was built, a bridle path was constructed. With the growth of the city, horseback riding and riding academies moved nearer the canyons. The bridle paths, idle for many years, were converted into lanes for bicycle riding only. Signs were made of galvanized iron and painted with "This Walk for Bicycles Only" or "This Walk Set Aside for Bicycle Riding," and others, "End of Lane." A sign of some sort was placed at strategic parts to designate the lanes.

Pedestrians are asked to use regular walks. The lanes do do not cross any traffic drives, though some are parallel to them. The lanes traverse some of the lovely beauty spots in the park. They are lined with trees and consequently are lovely and cool. They have solved the problem of bicycling there.

A rack is provided at one of the entrances to the bicycle trail where bicycles may be locked while the owners participate in other activities the park affords. Bicycle shops cooperate by telling new patrons of the bicycle lanes.

The project has been so well received that tracks or lanes are being built in other parks. Salt Lake City is hoping to increase the interest in cycling, yet decrease its traffic hazards.

The bridle path in one of Salt Lake City's parks has become a bicycle lane, and there are signs to direct the cycler on his way



In Other Cities

Manhattan, Kansas. The Manhattan Bicycle Club was organized by the students of the Junior High School in 1937. Committees drew up a code, a set of rules, a membership card, and a license card. The Safety Council of the Chamber of Commerce and the City Commissioners approved and endorsed the club.

Boston, Mass. The Boston Bicycle Club is a famous old organization which celebrated its 60th anniversary in 1938.

Reading, Pa. The Junior and Senior Bicycling Clubs for girls were organized in 1935. The program includes breakfast rides, all day rides, scavenger hunts, picnic rides, splash rides, and overnight camping trips.

New York City. The College Cycle Club has "no dues, no fees, no charges, no mailing list." All expenses are shared. Last July and August the Club made a tour of Mexico, traveling about fifty miles a day.

The Twenty-Fourth Recreation Congress

One who stood in the "marketplace of Play" gives her impression of the wares offered!

By JOSEPHINE BLACKSTOCK
Director of Playgrounds
Oak Park, Illinois

We stood in the marketplace of Play and listened to the merchants calling their wares.

They were selling us a merchandise that had strange weave and lustre. For one booth hung out a baseball bat and a deep knee bend; one a square dance and a woven basket; one the grave cloth of citizenship; and still another the hunger of the spirit. But they were all play; they were the wares these merchants were selling.

The men from the hills and valleys and the seacoasts who came with the pennies of their understanding to buy merchandise might well have felt intent, confused. They walked in the bazaar of Bagdad, with many a bright and glittering ware hung out for their gaze. There were many voices among the merchants. There was the salty, balanced voice of Boston Town; the schooled and adult tone of New York State; the young and lusty and adventurous voice of the Middle West; the gentle plea of the South; the bland, alert accent of the West Coast. The music of the drum and bugle playing in the square was a fine companionship, and the Inn at the corner gave for food the strong dish of opinion.

The travelers threw down their pennies and bought lavishly. They carried home hope in their knapsacks, and memories in a silver wrapping, and the new dependable tools of their business. One traveler told his fellow that his merchandise was a fruit that the more he pared, the more skins appeared, urgent and unfamiliar. And the scribes of Boston Town listened and wrote, so that the fame of the marketplace spread very widely.

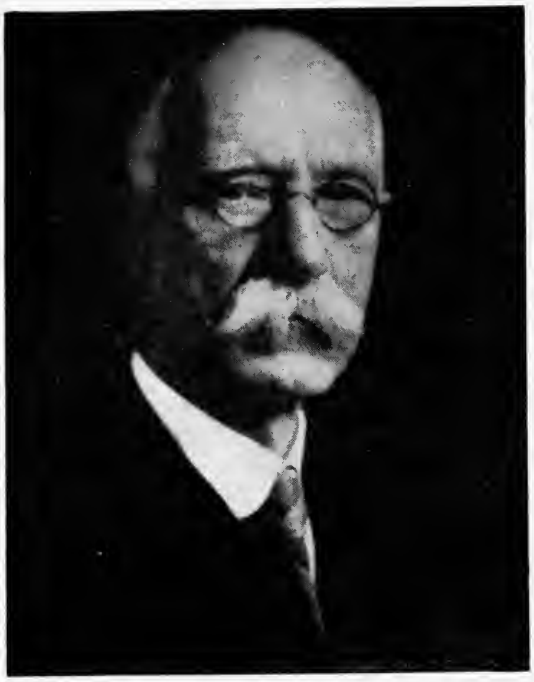
The host at the Inn that fed the travelers was not a man, but a spirit. He was the spirit of a man who held that education could get more from one wide-eyed rebel than from a regiment of conformists. A first-hand man, acquainted with laughter; a man who thought that playgrounds were a right thing for children, so spent his life working to provide them — a man called Joseph Lee. His spirit was omnipresent. You could feel his fingers closing about the gavel that—made from a tree on the host's own grounds by Ernst Hermann, a great player in his own right — presided over the proceedings when the merchantmen and travelers met to share their notions of an evening.

But the host had left his mantle to another man who carried on in his stead and assigned the guests to the rooms of thought in the Inn. He was John H. Finley, a man with a heart that the years could not touch, and a mind that knew both old and new wisdoms.

And what of the wares? There was the distaff and shuttle of Abba Hillel Silver, who contended that men supplemented the deficiencies of human life with the arts, with sports, with play, holding that the creative use of free time was one of the great pillars that upheld the nation's temple of Government. There was the man who set up the scaffolding of the marketplace, Thomas E. Rivers.

There was the purple and fine linen trappings of the booth of six great teachers, Ernest M. Best, Daniel L. March, Leonard Carmichael, William Mather Lewis, Paul D. Moody and Hugh P. Baker, who thought that leisure was the time men had to serve the community, that play was the revitalizing thing that gave men strength, ability and faith, that extracted a new alchemy from friendship. There was the solidly decked counter of Paul V. McNutt with its wares of recreation come-of-age. There was play and happiness, the branch of aloe that Frank Kingdon made to blossom. There was Ralph L. Lee selling the convincing theme that in the freedom of compulsion and the liberty to indulge natural desires, lay the backbone of recreation, while Henry W. Holmes leant across the years and evoked the flavor, the thrill, the humor and the glory of play in tribute to the spirit of Joseph Lee.

The warp and woof of every ware in the marketplace was a national way of life, and the discussion leaders laid out a many-sided fabric for the buyers. There was Tam Deering's stress on



JOSEPH LEE

He was host, in spirit, at the Inn which fed the travelers

the qualities that go to make up leaders; V. K. Brown, pioneering man, who contended that recreation must be experienced in order to savor its reality; Otto T. Mallery, who has tasted play and known its bounty; Charles English, who believed that men should build abilities to discriminate, judge and set standards both for themselves and their community; William G. Vinal, knowing some wise things about natural laws and forces; A. D. Zanzig, who had caught some native rhythm, some beat of men's hearts; George Hjelte, giving sound counsel in the protection of a national way of living; Harry Overstreet setting new bounds and horizons; Ethel Bowers, wise and tried in her skills; Eva W. White, who offered sage counsel in the training of leaders; and there were the tempered and witty adages of Franklin Dunham.

And lastly there was a man who stood back while others took the kudos and hurrahs, one Howard Braucher, who thought that buildings might crumble and disappear, but Socrates, Aristotle, Plato, the words of the Sermon on the Mount and the Man who wrote the Sermon, would never be forgotten; Howard Braucher, who would rather have helped free a person like Joseph Lee to live and work and play as he did than to have built all the buildings of the world.

The sun set and the shadows gathered, and the bright wares were folded and put away, and the banners struck. The travelers journeyed home with full hearts. Many of them felt the assurance that there was growing up a new social consciousness in their country, a new knowledge and pride in its native crafts and music, its legends and dances; a new belief in the right of every man to dignity of living; a new responsibility for a form of Government that lays down the pursuit of happiness as one of its planks. One traveler had the feeling that in that overflowing marketplace, perhaps only one kind of merchandise had failed to be laid openly enough on the counter, the primary and major motive of play — joy, that essence golden and unassailable, of the wares called Play.

JOHN H. FINLEY

He "assigned the guests to the rooms of thought at the Inn"

"One cannot catch in cold type the real meaning or even the essence of the Boston Recreation Congress. . . . One must actually attend a Congress to feel the power of the recreation movement. This was true of the Twenty-Fourth National Recreation Congress in Boston. This meeting in the home of Joseph Lee was especially blessed. His memory and his spirit seemed to hover about us throughout the week."—*T. E. Rivers,* Secretary, Recreation Congress Committee.

Education Moves Out—

Abandoned school buildings may be valuable recreational assets

Recreation Moves In

By THOMAS W. LANTZ
Superintendent of Public Recreation
Reading, Pennsylvania

THE LITTLE red school house will soon be a thing of the past. School enrollments are on the decrease, but the urban school built in the late nineties and now abandoned by school districts, still has possibilities. The heating plant might be inadequate, the building an architectural monstrosity, nevertheless, eight rooms in an outmoded school building can be made useful for recreation purposes.

This has been successfully demonstrated in Reading, Pennsylvania, where a tremendous building program on the part of the Reading School District over the past ten years, aided by the allocation of PWA funds, has resulted in the abandonment of several grade school buildings for the large consolidated unit.

An Interracial Committee of the Council of Social Agencies, of which the superintendent of recreation is a member, was the instrument for acquiring the use of the first abandoned school building. For a period of one year the Interracial Committee gathered facts from the Bureau of Census on the number of Negroes in each ward of the city, studied the needs and objectives of an Interracial Center, and figured costs to submit later on when the Board of Education, Board of Recreation and City Council were approached.

Finally, the Interracial Committee appealed to the Board of Education for the use of an unused grade school building with the understanding that the building would be turned over to the Board of Recreation to administer and finance. The committee, composed of Negroes and white citizens, was immediately granted the use of the old building.

The Interracial Committee had already secured the cooperation of the Board of Recreation in the financing of the new project, and the Board had included an item in the recreation budget. Both the Board of Recreation and the Interracial Committee appeared before City Council at budget meetings and the request for money to finance the leadership, supplies, coal and light, was granted without question.

Today, a nineteenth century grade school is being used for a twentieth century recreation program. Eight spacious rooms formerly used for readin', writin' and 'rithmetic are the recreation rooms of the children and adults. The first floor of the old school lends itself admirably for a combination library and office, a table tennis room, a fully equipped boxing room and a quiet game room. On the second floor there are an arts and craft room, a space for sewing and home economics, a combination room used for music, dramatics, clubs, and an active game room. Shower baths have been installed in the basement.

A Craft Shop in One School

Now that the precedent has been set by the Board of Education, and because of the successful operation of the Interracial Center, other

(Continued on page 587)

Robert Marshall

Robert Marshall, Chief of the Division of Recreation and Lands, United States Forest Service, died suddenly on Saturday, November 11, 1939, while traveling from Washington to New York City.

"Bob" Marshall, as he was known to everyone, was born on January 2, 1901. He was graduated from the College of Forestry, Syracuse University, in 1924, took graduate work at Harvard Forest School, and received a Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University in 1930 in the study of plant physiology.

Bob entered the Forest Service on June 19, 1925, as Junior Forester at the Northern Rocky Mountain Experiment Station, and was promoted to Assistant Silviculturist in August 1927. In 1928, after a leave of absence on other scientific work, he resigned from the Forest Service to become Director of Forestry, United States Indian Service, Washington, D. C., a position which he held until May 1937, when he returned to the Forest Service as Chief of the Division of Recreation and Lands. He was a Senior Member of the Society of American Foresters, Explorers Club and Wilderness Society.

While in the Indian Service, he was instrumental in obtaining a higher degree of participation by the Indians, in the management of their forest and range resources. He was a leading factor in the establishment of approximately 4,829,000 acres of Indian reservation land as roadless and wild areas.

As Chief of the Division of Recreation and Lands, his leadership was particularly effective in crystallizing the Forest Service's recreation policies as a whole, and in emphasizing the development of facilities for those in the lower-income groups and the preservation of wilderness areas. He was thoroughly convinced that for many people the forests constitute the most precious environment for recreation. During the last two years, largely through his influence, twelve organization camps were constructed, to be operated in cooperation with civic and other organizations which often defray part or all of the vacation expenses of groups that otherwise could not afford such camping experiences.

Bob Marshall's favorite recreation was to walk and camp in the wilderness areas and in remote places. He spent over a year north of the Arctic Circle in Wiseman, Alaska, and then wrote "Arctic Village," a description of the life there which received national attention. In 1938 and 1939 he returned to Alaska for his vacations, spending his time exploring the wilderness and making notable contributions to the maps of that area. His adventures on these trips are recorded in two pamphlets, "Doonerak or Bust," 1938, and "North Doonerak, Aimawk and Apoon," 1939. He was a walker of renown and considered a forty-mile hike over rough mountain trails as a day's pleasure. He once walked seventy miles in twenty-four hours in order to make suitable connections for a trip.

Bob Marshall's death is an irreparable loss to the cause of conservation and forest recreation since it cuts short his invaluable service in the interest of the contribution of the forests to the welfare of the people as a whole, rather than of their exploitation and enjoyment by a few. His life was largely devoted to the enthusiastic and fearless furtherance of those interests, and the results of his thought and action will have a lasting effect.

(Continued on page 588)

Recreational Music

By SIGMUND SPAETH

Through the courtesy of Dr. Spaeth, famous "Tune Detective," it has been made possible for us to reprint this chapter from his new book, *Music for Fun,* published by Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., New York.

I AM STRONGLY in favor of musical toys, particularly when they contain some of the fundamentals of actual instruments. A toy drum easily leads to a real one. A small xylophone or set of bells is the logical forerunner of a piano, and a toy trumpet, even when limited in range and a bit uncertain of pitch, can act as a stimulus to more significant wind exercises of the future.

Is it a sign of the times that our toyshops are filled with imitations of the whole machinery of death by violence—rifles, machine guns, cannon, bombs, torpedoes, pistols, helmets, uniforms, and toy soldiers? The gangster and the murderer, legal or illegal, seem to be brought consistently to the attention of the young generation through their playthings. Outside the toy arsenal that forms so large a percentage of the current nursery equipment there is a Valhalla containing four deities—Charlie McCarthy, Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck, and Snow White—a wooden dummy and three series of drawings.

Musical toys can be found if you look for them, but it is not easy to find them. There are two kinds—those that require no skill whatever, beyond perhaps the turning of a crank, and those that encourage whatever musical gift a child may have and at least some slight initiative and control for performance. The market is sadly lacking in toys that produce really musical effects, playing in tune and with a pleasing quality of tone, perhaps even with some degree of permanent stability. There should be miniature pianos, trumpets, saxophones, organs, and other instruments that would create enough interest and permit a good enough performance to lead directly to the real thing.

To a certain extent this is being accomplished by the manufacturers of musical instruments. There is a small reed organ of decidedly musical quality, already very popular with children. The tiny "butterfly" piano, with its double wings and short keyboard, goes far beyond the tinkling toy pianos of the past.

Adults and children alike should enjoy playing a "recorder," similar to the ancient instrument of the same name. It is made of wood, with holes pierced like those of a flute, but played from the end, and its tone is excellent, with an accurately pitched scale of two octaves.

Primitive Wind Instruments

The ordinary tin flutes and pipes will always be popular, regardless of their musical effect, and a good deal can actually be accomplished even with these primitive instruments. There is much to be said also for the ocarina, or "sweet potato," which now comes in four sizes, making a complete quartet possible. (It was used in that way by four cowboys interpreting the song, *I'm bidin' my time,* in Gershwin's operetta, *Girl Crazy.*) The ocarina can be played quite musically, and is a popular member of the hillbilly orchestra, but it is primarily a most practical and nondisturbing toy.

Also heard in professional groups of the hillbilly type is the trombone flute, which consists of a double sliding tube and raises or lowers its pitch by simply extending or contracting the total length. Accuracy is difficult, and the quality is much the same as a rather hollow whistle, but it is lots of fun for young and old. The Hoosier Hot Shots, popular dispensers of rural music on programs of Uncle Ezra's National Barn Dance, make good use of the trombone flute, as well as of a washboard for rhythm (produced by thimbles on the fingers), a cowbell and several different auto horns.

The principle of guessing at pitch and sliding to and from a tone (employed by a number of singers, both amateur and professional) is illustrated by some percussion instruments, as well as such primitive pipes as the trombone flute. Chief among them is the Flexotone, a piece of flexible steel fastened to a handle and set in vibration by hammers attached to both sides. The player shakes the Flexotone to produce a musical sound, raising the pitch by pressing on the steel with his thumb and lowering it by relieving the pressure. Small Flexotones are used chiefly as rattles, but the larger ones produce a really lovely, ethereal tone, and used to be common in dance bands.

Reviving Old Saws

Closely related to the Flexotone is the musical saw, which likewise has its pitch varied by the bending of the steel. It is usually held by crossing the knees over the handle, with one hand guiding the small end while the other starts the tone with a bow or a hammer. The beauty of the saw-music is in the changes of pitch after vibration has begun, giving the effect of pure air waves in musical motion. An ordinary crosscut saw can be used, although it is now possible to buy saws specially made for music. It takes a professional to perform on them really well, but the adult amateur can get plenty of fun in trying.

Music in the Air

A quality of tone somewhat similar to that of the musical saw and the Flexotone is produced by the Theremin, named for its inventor and still something of a mystery to the American public. Theremin, a Russian who came to this country some years ago, simply harnessed the squeal of radio and made it possible for people to draw tunes out of the air by shaking their hands close to an upright antenna. The closer the fingers, the higher was the resulting tone. Volume was controlled by passing the left hand over a coiled antenna below. It is, of course, impossible to play more than a single line of melody on the Theremin, and accuracy of pitch and rapidity of execution still present problems for all but the leading experts.

No Talent Required

The most encouraging thing about actual toys of a musical nature is that so many of them are made for children too young to do any real playing but unquestionably sensitive to rhythm, melody, and harmony. There is a great variety of music boxes today, requiring nothing more than the turning of a handle or even rolling along the floor, but producing something that has a definite musical appeal. In most cases the response of the ear is encouraged by some colorful decoration, often enlisting the cooperation of the familiar characters of the nursery, right down to Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck, and Snow White.

Why should not musical instruments appeal to the eye as well as the ear? Part of the fascination of a trap drummer unquestionably lies in the variety and color of his gorgeous equipment, and bagpipers have a big advantage over ordinary piccolo-players. The instruments used by Shan-kar and other Oriental dancers always create a pictorial effect which the Occidental symphony orchestra completely lacks. Our toymakers are wise in their combinations of music and color and human interest.

Thus even the smallest toddler can pull or push a roller along the floor, listening to the musical pattern that emerges from it and at the same time watching a kaleidoscope of Disney characters or other colorful decorations. There are several varieties of musical tops which hum a pleasing harmony as they spin. There is a splendid replica of a pipe organ, producing five different chords of fairly good quality at the mere turn of a handle.

A doll can be rocked in a cradle that plays *Rock-a-bye, Baby* automatically, and a rocking-chair produces similar music when either a child or a doll sits in it. Musical vehicles for pulling along the floor include a trailer that plays *Jack and Jill,* and a Donald Duck, perched over a seven-keyed xylophone, which he plays mechanically from the ends to the middle and back again as he merrily rolls along.

Music Through Perforations

Perhaps the most elaborate of the music boxes is the Melody Player, whose crank handle causes perforated rolls to revolve, producing reedy but charming pieces, of considerable variety. A roll of *The Star-Spangled Banner* comes with each instrument, and extra rolls can be purchased at very reasonable prices, the repertoire including such favorites as *America, Dixie, Yankee Doodle, Home, Sweet Home, Auld Lang Syne, Silent Night,* and *Carry Me Back to Old Virginny.* Here, by the way,

"Some years ago that distinguished educator, Peter Dykema, head of the music department of Columbia University's Teachers College, appeared at a luncheon of the New York Kiwanis Club. He came armed with a great variety of musical toys — drums, rattles, horns, cuckoos — and he distributed them among the Kiwanians before beginning his talk. No sooner did the dignified businessmen have the toys in their hands than they one and all set up a terrific din. Dr. Dykema watched them blandly as he let the noise go on for a few minutes. Then he raised his hand for silence. 'The next time your youngsters make a noise like that,' he said quietly, 'remember how you reacted to the same temptation.' In a short time he had organized the meeting into an excellent rhythm band, and with one good musician at the piano they were able to play their new game as creditably as their own children might have done."

is the substitute for the phonograph or personal performance by parents in their children's earliest days, with twenty-four world-famous melodies quite adequately played with no effort at all, beyond the turning of a crank.

Music boxes and toys that wind up and go through motions, besides producing music, are also varied and practical. There is a mechanical drummer who should be an inspiration to any rhythm-minded child. There is an Aero Swing that plays the bugle notes, and a merry-go-round with a distinct pattern of primitive melody.

Christmas trees can be had that revolve and play *Silent Night* simultaneously. A musical lamp performs similarly to the tune of *Rock-a-bye, Baby*. Swiss music boxes are hidden in miniature pianos which need only to be wound up. There is a gaily decorated hurdy-gurdy topped by a dancing monkey; a village with moving windmill and animals, playing *Lightly Row;* and a "television set" which turns out to be a series of *Jack and Jill* pictures accompanied by their own traditional music.

One type of toy piano controls moving figures (*Little Bo-peep* and *Mickey Mouse*) above the keyboard, which covers an octave and is played by hand. A set of musical blocks produces a variety of tones when individually squeezed. But my own favorite remains a kazoo running into a board on which the loose-jointed figure of a tap dancer can be made to move rhythmically while one hums any good, lively tune.

When it comes to musical toys that can really be played, percussion leads the way and proves most satisfactory in the long run. Toy drums are almost as good as the real thing, and, if they break more easily, that may turn out to be no great hardship. They have their pictorial side, too, which compensates for any possible lack of aesthetic tone quality. A drum or a rattle is the quickest and easiest reminder of our savage background, and the appeal of rhythmic noise is by no means limited to the very young. I have seen, at night clubs, otherwise dignified men whose greatest treat was to be allowed to play the drums with the orchestra. Incidentally, youthful drummers can develop their skill and a large repertoire by simply drumming with phonograph records or the radio. It is an absorbing game, though not exactly a quiet one.

"In developing the Art, man first handled the materials of natural things about him, experimented with the nature of sound, made his own instruments and improved them, and through these experiences grew in musical power and appreciation. The child too will grow musically if he is given the opportunity to experiment with elemental things — to explore, investigate, build, discard, and build again; to use the product of his handiwork, to sing and dance, make poetry, make instruments and improve upon them; to wield materials that are within his own ken."—*Satis N. Coleman* in *Creative Music in the Home.*

Bells, Bells, Bells

All the variations of bells and the xylophone appear in toyland, as well as in professional and amateur music. Generally they are dressed up to look impressive, sometimes with imitation amplifiers of the marimba and vibraphone type, but they generally play in tune and the quality of tone is not bad at all.

The Japanese manufacture a very cheap set of bells for children, but the American sets are worth the difference in price because they are supplied with little music books containing several tunes that can be played by the numbers corresponding to the bar bells. These bells have a definite educational significance, in addition to their practical value as toys. Arthur S. Garbett, who directs and prepares the splendid Standard School Broadcasts in California, under sponsorship of the Rockefeller Foundation, has experimented successfully with simple sets of bells in the classroom and in the nursery, and believes they are the logical foundation of creative as well as interpretive work in music.

Toy pianos in general are not very satisfactory, and the various string and wind instruments have not as yet lent themselves to successful imitation. There are tin trumpets, saxophones, and trombones which look interesting and produce a number of tones with fair accuracy of pitch; but the quality of tone is not particularly musical and their life is likely to be limited, as the reeds give out and the tubes become bent.

Homemade Musical Toys

If a household cannot afford the better type of musical toys, it is perhaps wiser to attempt home manufacture, and this in itself makes a wonderful game. In place of bells, one can always use glasses of water, partly filled, playing upon them with teaspoons, knives, or forks, or, perhaps more safely, with a lightly tapping pencil. The pitch of each glass varies even when it is empty, and the one with the lowest tone should be selected for

the bottom of the scale. The higher notes are achieved by simply pouring in enough water for each desired pitch. This may be considerable trouble, but it is worth it. With any luck, you should get at least an octave, perhaps with the half-tone steps of the chromatic scale, and this is about as much of a setup as can conveniently be handled by one person with two sticks.

Wine glasses generally give better tones than tumblers, but be careful not to hit them too hard. A thin glass will give out a lovely, light tone when the rim is rubbed with wet fingers. This was the principle of the old-fashioned "musical glasses" mentioned by Oliver Goldsmith, for which Handel once composed some special music.

How many people know that the common or laundry pin is musical? If you hammer a row of pins into a board, with most of their length protruding, each one will give out a different musical tone when touched by the point of another pin. The shortest pins will sound the highest notes, and the longer ones will be lower in pitch. A complete scale can be worked out with a little patience and a good ear, or the series can be made to play a simple tune in the order of the pins, so that you merely run down the line without worrying about the order of the notes.

This, by the way, is the principle of many music boxes, with a central pin merely revolving and striking different metal pieces in turn. A pin-wheel organ can be made by setting pins in a circle on a board, tuned so that one round produces a complete melody. Then a revolving disk is set in the middle, with a pin protruding just far enough to strike each pin in the circle as the disk is whirled around. If you can make the disk revolve by means of a paper pin-wheel above, set in motion by blowing, you have a fine specimen of homemade, mechanical organ.

A drum, of course, can be made of any sort of tin can or wooden box. Down in Trinidad, where the natives make up songs about visitors on the spur of the moment, big oil cans are popular as the basis of the rumba rhythms. Gourds of all kinds make splendid percussion instruments, as is demonstrated in the typical Cuban, Mexican, and Hawaiian music.

Bones, Wood, and Cans

The clappers of minstrelsy's end men were originally actual bones, which explains why the interlocutor invariably called one of his wing comedians "Mr. Bones," while the other was "Mr. Tambo," obviously armed with a tambourine. Sticks of hard wood, rattled together make a good substitute for the Spanish castanets, and there are those who can get complicated rhythmic effects from a pair of tablespoons. Practical clappers, a variation of the Flexotone principle, can be bought cheap or can be made at home by attaching drops of lead to pieces of wood by flexible strips of metal, like the supports of an old-fashioned corset.

Boys of a past generation used to take the round top of a tin can, pierce two holes in it, and run a double string through them. After a good twisting, the tin disk could be made to revolve rapidly in two directions, by simply pulling on the strings with both hands and then relaxing them. A soft hum, like that of a musical top, was the result, kinder to adult ears than the insistent beating that any metal surface seems inevitably to invite.

Children can make their own xylophones out of wooden slabs knocked out of an ordinary soapbox. By whittling the pieces, they will arrive at definite pitch, the smaller and thinner pieces giving out the higher tones. Musical quality is naturally attained only with careful workmanship and specially selected wood, skillfully set over a frame permitting freedom of vibration.

Musical Bottles and Boxes

Another musical-comedy device seen in vaudeville and primitive shows is a "bottle organ," made of glass bottles of various sizes—hence, producing a variety of pitch—perhaps with a metal can or two for the lowest notes. They are strung on a frame, like the chimes of a symphony orchestra, and produce at least an amusing effect of limited melody. The bottle organ is obviously the poor relation or country cousin of the musical glasses.

Homemade banjos and other stringed instruments are good fun and sometimes not at all bad musically. A cigar box fitted with a neck of solid wood has been the traditional basis of such music. The strings can be of wire or gut, and even rubber bands have been known to serve in a modest way. The chief problem is to keep them in tune for an adequate length of time, and this can be accomplished by carefully whittled pegs. Bobby Edwards used to accompany his original songs in Greenwich Village with a homemade, cigar-box ukulele, and it sounded fine.

Wind instruments of a sort also can be made at home. Primitive musicians used conch shells and the horns of cattle for blowing signals, although

they must have been of indefinite pitch. (Siegfried's horn, in the opera, would be rather helpless without the cooperation of the skilled horn player in the orchestra.)

Youngsters living in the country generally know how to secure a piercing blast of sound from blades of grass held between the thumb muscles of the two hands. This trick contains the basic principle of single and double reeds, whose tone is due to the vibration of cane surfaces, either by direct contact with the breath, in a mouthpiece, or clashing together in pairs, as in the oboe.

A more musical tone can be secured by cutting a piece of cane or some other tubular wood, hollowing it out, piercing it with one or more holes, stopping one end, and perhaps inserting a cane mouthpiece at the other. The immediate result is a primitive whistle, but the whistle can be made into an actual flute or basic clarinet by careful workmanship in placing the holes and figuring out the best length of tube.

Many kindergartens, schools, and camps now make a feature of homemade musical instruments, arguing that children will be the more inclined to play upon the pipes, banjos, or percussion devices that they have made themselves.

Finally, there is the Pan-pipe of mythology, which can become a modern reality if one has the patience to cut a series of whistles of different lengths, building a scale from the longest to the shortest, and binding or gluing them together in the order of pitch. (It should be clear by this time that small surfaces and short tubes or strings produce higher tones than do large or long ones. There we have in a nutshell the principles of pitch. The interval of an octave above any given note represents a vibrating surface or column of air exactly half the size of that which produced the original note. Thus a piccolo plays an exact octave above the regular flute, and is exactly half its length. A violin string is stopped exactly halfway to produce the tone an octave above that of the open string.)

The boy who puts together several pipes, in the manner of the great god Pan, is on his way to the building of an actual pipe organ. In fact, he could easily make some actual organ pipes of wood, if he were a good carpenter and had some instruction from an expert. We used to buy at candy stores the graduated series of Pan-pipes, made out of licorice, and sometimes we could play on them before letting them melt in our mouths.

Aside from the fun of making your own musical toys, where the process is really more important than the result, there are only a few points worth considering in the choice of things that play and can be played with. Of all the category of music boxes and mechanical music producers it is necessary only to ask how early they can be introduced into the life of a child. As long as their music is not downright horrible, it will serve. Certainly, it is better at any time than idol worship or war propaganda. For children who have little talent and less power of application, the mechanical music-maker is a godsend and can be used right up to maturity, from a Mickey Mouse roller through all the music boxes that require no more than winding or cranking, to the final ideal of the radio, the phonograph, and the electric player piano, always with the assumption of a gradually developing taste that will eventually select by preference the records and the programs that represent music of a permanent value.

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"The boy who puts together several pipes in the manner of the great god Pan is on his way to the building of an actual pipe organ"

Courtesy Work Projects Administration, New York City

Strengthen Your Financial Base!

By WILLIAM S. PACKER
Winchester, Massachusetts

A member of a park commission maintaining a recreation program points out the fact that there is greater financial security for such a program when tax funds are expended in a way which makes it possible for every family in the community, regardless of social or financial status, to enjoy the benefits of the outlay.

IN A MUNICIPALITY where ninety per cent of the children are enrolled in the public schools it is far easier to run the local educational system than it would be in a city where only fifty per cent of the children attend public schools. The difficulty in the latter situation is that half the people, probably the more acquisitive half, regard public schools as a "hand-out" to the poor. As every educator knows, such a condition is extremely difficult. Nobody is more solicitous concerning public funds than the person who feels that he and his get nothing personally out of the expenditure!

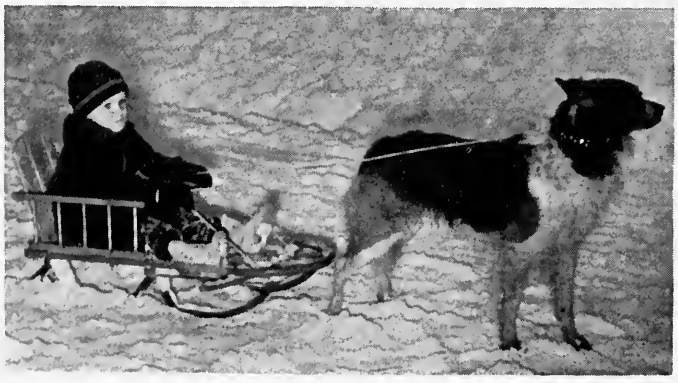
A parallel is found in public recreation. If the program applies only to the underprivileged, the task of obtaining necessary financial support is fraught with difficulties that can be decidedly decreased when it is so planned as to offer opportunities to those in higher income brackets.

A shining example is the outdoor skating program provided in the city of Newton, Massachusetts, under the plan worked out by Dean Ernest Hermann of Sargent College of Physical Education, a department of Boston University. Mr. Hermann, when head of the Newton playgrounds, provided for good skating on forty acres of ice. The three areas are well cared for by clearing away the snow, smoothing the ice with a plane to renew the surface, and mending cracks by filling them with water in freezing weather. At night the areas are lighted. At all times order is maintained by good administration, and a checking system assures skaters of safe keeping for street shoes and wraps.

In a normal winter there is public skating in Newton for from fifty to sixty days. So general is the patronage that thousands of skaters may be counted on the ice in the space of twenty-four hours. Hundreds of well-to-do citizens to whom the playgrounds mean nothing at other seasons of the year look forward eagerly to the winter skating. There is no doubt that the adequate support given to the Newton playgrounds has as one of its strongest bases the enthusiasm of skaters personally grateful for what the frozen surfaces mean to them.

In the town of Winchester, Massachusetts, tennis has been developed on a quality as well as a quantity basis, there being more tennis dubs and more good players in Winchester than anywhere around. During the late winter and early spring, Saturday tennis classes for boys and girls are conducted in the gymnasium under the guidance of one of the playground commissioners. The chief instructor is Miss Helen Boehm, the leading woman tennis professional in the East, who teaches the tennis group at the Lake Placid Club. Year after year, dozens of youngsters with excellent technique are developed in the classes. In the New England ranking for 1938, twenty ratings were given in the older and younger age groups for girls. Nine of these places were filled by Winchester girls from the public schools and the public courts. On the boys' side, three of the six singles players of the Harvard freshman tennis team in 1939 were Winchester boys.

For example, there are winter sports. Some people enjoy skating and skiing but others prefer less active forms!



Courtesy Department of Public Recreation, Reading, Pa.

When the town

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1620 Pilgrim Activities 1939

By WILLIAM G. VINAL
Director
Nature Guide School
Massachusetts State College

The pictures and the descriptions of them which are presented through the courtesy of Dr. Vinal tell their own story and indicate the wealth of material acquired by Girl Scout leaders at the Nature Guide School at Pine Tree Camp by a return to the crafts and the customs of our Pilgrim ancestors.

LAST SUMMER an interesting experiment was tried at the Nature Guide School at Pine Tree Camp, the national Girl Scout training school on Long Pond approximately nine miles from Plymouth Rock. Arrangements were made at the Harlow House in Plymouth for Miss Rose Briggs and other members of her staff to teach ten of the Nature Guiders the complete process of curing and spinning flax, carding wool, dyeing, and cooking in a brick oven after the manner of the Pilgrims. Although each leader will undoubtedly make a different use of what she learned, the group enjoyed the experience immensely. The four meetings demonstrated that the best education is recreation; that the most complete experiences go back to mother earth and the simple products therefrom, and the resulting units of activity which evolve out of them. In other words, the best nature recreation includes many steps of culture.

Our Pilgrim Traditions

Many fine traditions have come down through a long line of ancestry that goes back to the Pilgrims and their qualities of strength and honesty. Reviving Pilgrim activities develops a proud tie between generations. After spinning or weaving one can look another in the eye with pride and satisfaction. The essence of the experiences at the school was to be found in the outgrowths. Because of her enthusiasm, one 1939 Pilgrim maid was bequeathed her grandmother's spinning wheel. Another leader was stimulated to write a Pilgrim play for use in her Sunday school class. A third found satisfaction in preparing an illustrated lecture on the geographical setting of the Pilgrims.

There are still to be found earth, green plants, moisture, sunshine, simple products, friends, and joy in activity.

"All these put their trust in their hands; and each becometh wise in his own work. Without these shall not a city be inhabited and men shall not sojourn nor walk up and down therein."—From *Ecclesiasticus* 38:30-32.

Listening to Pilgrim Stories

Reviving Pilgrim activities is not all doing with the hands. While the brick oven was being heated at "Ye Old Harlow House" for the potful of beans, Pilgrim maidens gained satisfaction in wholesome fireside neighborliness. Perhaps the most popular dish prepared was pears baked in the hot ashes of the fireplace. The pears were washed, pricked, and placed in a creeper. To one cup of sugar were added one cup of water and sprigs of pungent lemon balm from the Harlow House herb garden. For rye and "Injun" bread the ingredients were mixed in a nappy, and the kettle was then lined with red oak leaves, shiny side up. After the mixture was poured it was covered with oak leaves, shiny side down.

The Indians taught the Pilgrims how to make succotash, the Indian name for which was Mishkutotash. According to the recipe of Mrs. Barnabas Churchill given out at the Sparrow House, it included not only beans and corn, but turnips, potatoes, salt pork, corned beef, and chicken. These later ingredients must have been added by the white man. The savory liquors from the meats make the mixture most palatable.

What does being re-created mean? Brick oven skills, social beings, or mental recreation? The principles of self-doing, creative life environment, and esthetic folklore are deeply rooted. The interest in growing flax, the feel of making threads under the guidance of the wheel by mind and hand; the atmosphere of beauty created by weaving — all these experiences represent a new-old adventure.

Curing Flax

"Then after agriculture, the art of kings, take the next head of human arts, weaving, the art of queens."—From *The Mystery of Life,* by Ruskin.

Our experiment in Pilgrim activities was not so much an attempt to turn out skilled craftsmen as it was to provide the beginning of an interest that would widen and grow with experience. Such intangible results are difficult to measure, but they must be in terms of joy, lasting satisfaction, attitudes, and appreciation.

Ollie Takes Her Churn

The assumption that opportunity lies beyond the rainbow is false. This student leader has an awareness of belonging to the group, has the satisfaction of being at home in the universe, and appreciates the opportunity of sharing the simple activities of the Pilgrims. She will return to her Cleveland children with the assurance of a new skill for an enriched curriculum, improved guidance, and renewed faith in the development of initiative and leadership, all looking toward a fuller life.

"Billie" Spins Outside Her Cabin Door

Leisure time or vacation need no longer be a vacancy with this naturalist. Overhead is a blue August sky; in the background are the brilliant hollyhocks. Can you guess what thoughts come to one while spinning? There is a fascination in the rhythm of the spinning wheel, in going back to the simple life and forward to the finer things, as did the Pilgrims, with courage and ability to do good work. This answers a deep need. Without outlets for this courage, ability, and satisfaction we are indeed poor.

How Good Are You at the Old Art of Carding?

Man power is measured in human values. Man is a creator, a social being. Man has personality; he seeks satisfactions in expression, and he lives in unity.

The complete process involved in the carding of wool or spinning of flax and in the making of succotash meets these human values.

We do not want to lose what we have gained since Pilgrim days. Nor do we wish to lose sight of Pilgrim virtues.

Trends in Public Recreation

As they are seen from the viewpoint of the public schools

By HERIOT CLIFTON HUTCHINS

THERE ARE several well-defined trends in recreation to which some consideration might be given. We might discuss the increasing willingness of educational authorities to plan school facilities in terms of leisure time needs, and their growing disposition to permit the use of these facilities for recreation purposes. We might discuss the tendency of art, music, homemaking, vocational and physical education teachers to stress the enduring leisure-time aspects of their respective offerings. We might even discuss the beginning use of camps as an additional facility of the school.

But these movements and others all put together do not constitute the fundamental trend that is slowly making its way into the thinking of educational leadership. These movements within the framework of organized education merely reflect the basic trend. They represent the gropings of the educational profession toward realization of the deep and fundamental needs they are obligated to satisfy. Perhaps we can arrive at an understanding of the message I want to bring to you by reference to certain recent legislation that is of significance both to schoolmen and to recreation leaders.

On September 20, last, the California Community Recreation Enabling Act became effective. This act authorizes any city, county or school district within the state, either singly or jointly, to organize recreation and (I quote) to "acquire, improve, maintain and operate recreation centers within or without the territorial limits of the public authority."

I cite this act because of the tremendous potential implications it carries for the several million adults and children of California. This act illustrates, in perfected form, the type of enabling legislation now on the statute books in a significant number of states. But what does it mean? That question now challenges municipal and school authorities in California and other states. More appropriately perhaps, our question might be stated—What *can* such enabling legislation mean to the growing generation?

It would seem to me that the authorities charged with organizing community recreation would need to find the answers to two fundamental questions if they are to render the type of leisure time service which any community has a right to expect. First — What should recreation do *to* the individual? You will note that I said—What should recreation do *to* the individual? Second — How can we bring about this change within the individual?

Before attempting to answer these questions, let me point out that when we speak of bringing about changes in people or in ways of living we must necessarily think in terms of a generation of time; furthermore we must focus our thinking and action on young children primarily, following them and succeeding generations of young children all the way through their lives.

In response to the first of these questions my answer would be just this: That recreation should enable the individual to get what we now call *leisure-time values* out of whatever he may do. In other words, recreation should engender a philosophy, or a point of view, which is so much a part of a person's habitual ways of thinking and acting that he captures recreative values, in a quiet natural manner, from his work as well as his play.

The best example of this that I know of is the man who "loves" his job—the person who can see a challenge to reach beyond the immediate task and find those values which we call re-creative. It is more than mere variety of assignment or the financial motive that gives such a person this enthusiasm and zest for work. It is the point of view with which he approaches the task set before him.

I maintain that this man gets just as much pure recreation out of the job that he loves to do as he could get

Dr. Hutchins, Assistant Secretary, the Educational Policies Commission, gave this address before the Society of Recreation Workers of America on October the ninth. In his introductory remarks Dr. Hutchins said: "I approach this task as one without actual experience in recreation leadership but as a worker in the field of public education who has a deep and abiding concern for the functional relationships between your field of service and mine."

from any program of leisure time activities that you could map out for him. I maintain further that this point of view—this attitude—this state of mind can be learned and learned by the very same methods that anything else is learned. The person who loves his job because he gets from it certain spiritual as well as material values *need not be the exception.* Any normal child under the right sort of guidance can achieve the recreation point of view to such a degree that it becomes a rule of his life, if he is educated in that direction from early childhood.

Not by any stretch of the imagination would I want you to infer that what I say denies the need for exercise or for diversion. An individual cannot possibly gain all that life can give from work alone, nor from the wages he gets for that work. I do say, however, that the recreation point of view is quite as much needed in order to get the full benefits of exercise or to enjoy a diversion as it is needed in order to get real leisure-time values out of work. We have set up programs of activities designed to give diversion and exercise, but these programs have sometimes failed to take into account the state of mind of the individual in approaching his exercise or amusement.

Unwillingly we have compartmentalized our activities to such a degree that we say this is work, this is learning, this is recreation. All that we mean when we say "this is recreation" is that here is the time when we can enjoy ourselves.

I would ask, then, is there any law of nature or of man that prevents us from enjoying our work and our learning. Isn't learning very often real work? Isn't the difference entirely in the state of mind with which we approach our tasks?

The vital aspect of personality development is what the psychologists like to call "achieving individuality" or "personal integration." This involves learning self-reliance, developing a philosophy of life and the establishment of personal values. Recreation now contributes to these ends. But if we as educational and recreational workers can help the child to gain this recreation point of view, if we can engender within him those habits of thinking which permit him to realize re-creative values from whatever he may be doing—then we will have made a significant contribution to one of the most difficult of educational problems, namely, the fullest development of personality.

And now, my answer to the second question—How can we bring about this change? How can we develop this point of view in the individual—taking him as we find him?

Manifestly this is an educational problem. It is not a school problem alone, but it is one which the school must help to solve and in a manner quite different from that in which public school authorities now approach recreation. It is not a problem for recreation or park people to tackle alone either, but they must play a large part, using again a somewhat different emphasis from that which now characterizes their efforts. Parents too can make a significant contribution to this educational task, and they will need to learn how to help largely through the efforts of the other two agencies.

This educational problem is one upon which the attack must be made at all age levels simultaneously. When we desire to change the habits of a people, the first steps are most logically taken with young children, so that the change comes to affect the whole population as succeeding generations of young children grow up. But an unsupported attack at this level is not enough. Adult conservatism is usually more than strong enough to overcome changes introduced at the childhood level, unless these adults can be educated to the change along with children. We must make our major attack, therefore, at the early childhood level, and follow it up with our approach to youth and adults.

In planning the strategy, the matter of personnel looms up most prominently. Our *first task* is to find leaders for play centers, playgrounds and community centers, and teachers of preschool, elementary school and adult education groups particularly, who themselves have the point of view of which I have been speaking. Some teachers colleges are making a start in this direction by helping prospective teachers round out their personal development through emphasis on personal recreation. The recreation profession is likewise giving greater consideration to leaders who have this recreation point of view, rather than to those who are activity-minded. Some of the more progressive schools are doing an excellent job of educating parents to the important part they play in the pre-school education of the child.

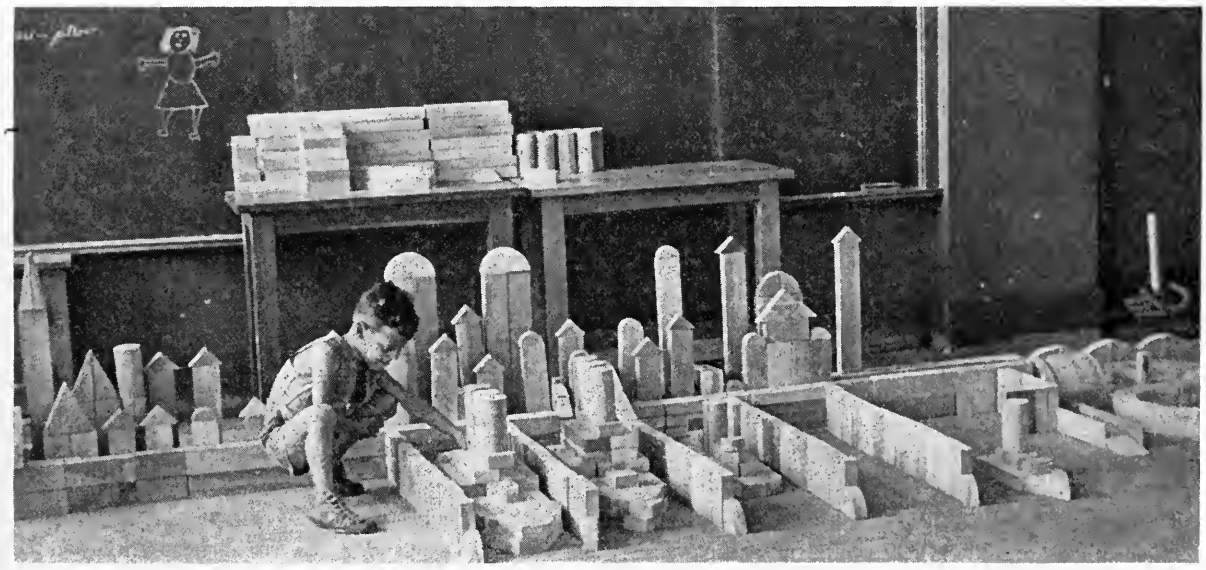
This matter of personnel seems to me to be of primary significance because of the fact that children literally take over, in a ready-made fashion, so many of their attitudes and habits of thinking from the few persons with whom they are inti-

nately in contact. Personnel, then, is our first problem.

The second problem is that of setting up a *program* through which the recreation point of view can be established. In this effort we have an important psychological factor in our favor. By this I mean the urge to creative expression which is present in every child in some degree. This urge to express oneself, to engage in creative activity, seems to be a natural characteristic of the human organism. All we need to do is to provide the opportunity for this factor to operate.

In a few places this opportunity is *now* being provided to children. In some cities there are organized play centers for pre-school children established for the purpose of giving these youngsters a chance to play and to learn how to get along with other children under the most desirable circumstances. A few school systems have established nursery schools for children 2-5 years of age, with much the same purposes in view. The child becomes accustomed to simple habits of work and play, with the play motive dominant. He gets the rough edges of his egotism smoothed down through the discipline imposed by his contemporaries. He learns about growing things—pets, trees, flowers—and the many other facets of his natural environment.

The urge to creative expression is present in every child to some degree



These experiences give the child a sense of values. They permit him to see his own place in the scheme of things. While we cannot perhaps give the child of less than five years of age the recreation point of view, as such, these experiences with nursery schools and play centers have at least shown us that the foundation can be effectively laid by helping the child develop a sense of values.

Another factor worth mentioning in this connection is that nursery schools and play centers devote a lot of emphasis to education of parents. Through repeated consultation and observation parents learn what their children are doing and what results are becoming apparent.

A second type of program identified with schools which tends to nurture the very values that we are seeking is the activity movement, generally identified as "progressive education." If we can discount the extremists in progressive education and look at their concept of learning through experiences, we find a program which resembles very closely what the recreation people have long been doing. I mean simply the informal, guided activities, directed toward well-defined ends, as opposed to the traditional curriculum found in so many public schools. These informal guided activities, whether carried on in progressive schools or in the more forward-looking traditional schools, are helping to give children and youth that realization of the re-creative values in work, play and learning which we so greatly desire.

And again at the adult level, we find the urge

(Continued on page 589)

Cross-Country Running in County Parks

By F. S. MATHEWSON
Superintendent of Recreation
Union County, N. J., Park Commission

THE STAGING of a National Interscholastic Cross Country Meet at Warinanco Park, Roselle and Elizabeth, New Jersey, on Thanksgiving Day morning, November 23, 1939, climaxed the increasing popularity of areas in the Union County Park system for this scholastic sport.

For a number of years the Park Commission has encouraged the use of the park for cross-country running. About four years ago it was decided that the cross-country layout could be greatly improved, and the Commission, in cooperation with local high school track coaches, laid out a course which followed, for two and one-half miles, footpaths, a service road and lawn areas. In the planning, advantage was taken of slopes and straightaways.

The course is marked by a line laid down with a dry lime marker. As further direction for the runners red and white flags are used. Runners keep to the right of the red flags on the way out and to the left of the white flags on the home stretch.

Although the flags are posted only for special cross-country meets, the white line, which is renewed when necessary, permits runners to practice over the actual championship course from the first week in October until the close of the cross-country season.

Two features of the Warinanco Park course have proved especially popular: first, the fact that almost the entire race may be viewed from the top deck of the stadium at the northwest end of the park; the provision made for a system of chutes to handle the finish of each race with no danger of mistakes as to order in which competitors finish, after each runner completes a lap around the quarter-mile running track.

Anyone familiar with the scoring system used in cross-country running realizes how important it is to keep the the runners in line, in the order they finished, until all have been properly listed; and, at the same time, the difficulty of keeping such a record in a meet in which two hundred runners may compete can be readily appreciated.

Besides the National Meet held at Warinanco Park this year with 190 entries, a New Jersey State Interscholastic Meet with close to 250 entries, two Union County events, and nearly twenty dual school meets were held over this course. Runners from two local public and one parochial high school visited the course almost daily for practice running.

In two other county parks cross-country running was also sponsored by cooperating with the local school authorities.

(Continued on page 590)

WORLD AT PLAY

Courses in Puppetry

The Hamburg Puppet Guild, 92 Hawkins Avenue, Hamburg, New York, is conducting a Traveling Puppet Course devised for teachers, social workers, and recreation leaders. The course covers not only workshop technique, the making and operating of marionettes, but the method by which puppetry may be fitted into the recreation leader's field. Practical experience is offered in the rudiments of puppet play production. Among the courses offered the most comprehensive is one lasting a week with from two to three hour periods. Shorter courses, however, are offered. Further information may be secured from Miss Siloma Andrew of the Hamburg Puppet Guild.

Detroit's Winter Activities

With a more convenient spacing of centers and the use of elementary schools as recreation centers, Detroit, Michigan, is inaugurating a broad fall and winter recreation program. The city has been divided into one-mile circles with a center in the middle of each, so that no one will need to travel more than half a mile to a center. Seven department-owned centers will be augmented by sixteen intermediate and thirty-two elementary-school centers; additional classes will be conducted in five libraries, twenty-three church houses, five settlement houses, three orphanages, two hospitals, and three miscellaneous institutions. In these ninety-six centers, emphasis will be placed on cultural craft work and social activities, without curtailing the physical program. There will be music appreciation concerts, dramatic clubs, community singing, glee clubs, modern and old-time dancing, and hobby clubs. Instruction in sewing, handicraft, sketching, woodcraft, metalcraft, model airplane and boat construction, swimming, diving, life saving, and tap dancing will be included as well.

New York's Amateur Photo Contest

Four hundred and seventy-three photographs were submitted in the amateur photo contest sponsored by the Department of Parks of New York City. The entrants were divided into three age groups as follows: (a) children up to fourteen years of age; (b) children between fifteen and eighteen years of age; and (c) those over eighteen years old. Each competitor was permitted to submit as many pictures as he desired provided all the photographs were taken during 1939 and depicted youth or age in the parks, pools,

Courtesy Park Department, New York City

beaches, or playgrounds under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks. All the photographs submitted were on display at the American Museum of Natural History in connection with the department's handcraft exhibit held in November. The photograph shown here under the caption "Time Out for Repairs" won first place in the "c" group.

Model Aircraft Building—Recreation departments are increasingly taking steps not only to promote interest in aviation, but to disseminate scientific knowledge and teach the principles of aeronautics. The Department of Public Instruction at South Bend, Indiana, in its last annual report tells of the organization of an Aero Club which has been building model planes in order to study their performance in flight. Included in the program of the club is a course in flying instruction, and in the theory of flight and engine combustion.

The Playground Commission of Aurora, Illinois, has established a Ground Aviation School which has a plane and six engines and all the necessary equipment. When the course opened, 225 had enrolled, and a great deal of interest is being developed in the school.

The Fifth Annual Camp Pow-Wow—The fifth annual Camp Pow-Wow will be held at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, February 14, 15, and 16, 1940. As in the past, the 1940 Pow-Wow will serve as a means of giving practical information to camp directors and camp leaders. It will have no set formula for method or topic, and the program will be based on the requests and suggestions of the members. Recreation workers are invited to send practical suggestions to Mr. L. Noel Booth, Executive Director, The Camp Pow-Wow, in care of *Camping World,* 11 East 44th Street, New York City.

Ohio P. T. A. Congress—The 34th Annual Ohio Congress of Parent Teachers went into session in October in the city of Columbus, Ohio, with a series of activities, meetings, and discussions. This Congress featured a panel on "Modern Youth versus Old-Fashioned Parents" (participated in by four senior high school girls of the city), displays of P.T.A. scrapbooks, and play sessions, in addition to serious discussions of P.T.A. problems.

Hershey, Pennsylvania, as a Recreation Area—Hershey, Pennsylvania, the home of Hershey chocolate and cocoa products, is now a year-round public resort and recreation center as well as a "chocolate town." Hershey Park of 1,000 acres contains the largest private zoo in the United States, according to the October 20th issue of "Travel and Recreation" issued by the United States Travel Bureau, and includes the Hershey museum, a series of outdoor swimming pools, picnic grounds, and a sports arena seating 7,200 for hockey games, ice carnivals, roller skating, circuses, basketball, and other sports. From November to March hockey games draw an average of 7,000 persons nightly, and many thousands attend the frequent ice carnivals, shows, rodeos, and college football games. Horseback riding is also a favorite sport. Hershey has four excellent golf courses and its rose garden, opened in 1937, has more than 20,000 plants of over 400 varieties.

Juvenile Collectors—An exhibit of scientific collections was arranged by the Recreation Building on Treasure Island at the San Francisco World's Fair so that children who collect specimens might have an opportunity to display them. Small exhibits prepared by boys or girls with genuine interest in the subject were just as acceptable as elaborate ones. The four types exhibited were: miniature gardens; leaf prints and flower collections; rocks, minerals, and shell collections; collections of insects, reptiles, and rodents. From *The Junior Naturalist,* San Francisco Recreation Department.

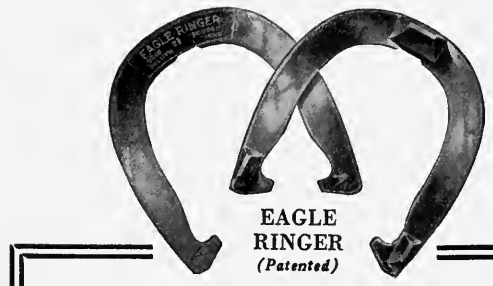
Courses in Dramatics, Music and Folk Dancing Announced—From 7:30 until 9:30 on Monday and Thursday evenings during the month of February, 1940, courses in dramatics, music, and folk dancing will be given at the Manhattan Girl Scouts' headquarters, 670 Lexington Avenue, New York City, under the sponsorship of Girl Scouts, Inc., Region 2, the National Board of the Y.W.C.A., and the Girls' Friendly Society of the U.S.A. Mr. A. D. Zanzig of the National Recreation Association will be associated with the group. Dramatics will include impromptu dramatics, play making, pantomime, dramatized ballads, choral

speech, radio technique, the approach to the formal play, and selection of material. In the music course topics will cover fundamentals of song leading, the learning of a number of songs for various group occasions, the use of source material, the informal approach to part singing, the correlation of music with dramatics, and introduction to music appreciation. The folk dancing course will offer singing and play party games, folk dances from many nations, and practice in their direction. Subjects will be presented informally, and students will have opportunity for practical experience in each field.

Safe Riding—A bicycle safety campaign in Norwich, Connecticut, last summer won the active support of city police, Boy Scout leaders, newspapers, and officials of the Lions Clubs which sponsored the drive. More than 250 applications for registration were received, and inspections were conducted at all city playgrounds. Each boy received printed instructions telling him how to keep his bike in a safe condition by regular attention. Registration included a full description of the bicycle and owner, and a pledge to observe all safety rules. From *The Lion.*

The Fee Question at Public Parks—Should officials charge fees for the use of conveniences furnished to the public in park recreational areas? Some feel that privileges should be partially paid by those using the parks; these funds should then be used for improvements. Others feel that conveniences should be free, that the expense of their administration should be borne by the taxpayers. The National Park Service recently completed a nation-wide survey which reveals that the income from fees and charges represents only nine per cent of the total funds available for park expenditures. In some instances, charges are regarded as a necessary means of control of certain facilities and services. Many park administrators hold that these areas should be without charge with the possible exception of fees for accommodation and facilities such as dressing rooms at bathing beaches.

The Community Players of Houston—A new venture in Houston, Texas, last summer was a series of six plays presented during a six weeks' period by the Community Players in the air-conditioned lounge of the Lamar Hotel. The lounge, the use of which was given by the hotel, can accommodate a hundred spectators. Miss Margo Jones, director of the Community Players for the past few years, was in charge. A large part of the audience was made up of hotel guests who paid an admission charge of one dollar. A similar project will be undertaken during the coming year in addition to the regular performances given by the group at the Recreation Department's playhouse.



A New Periodical—The New York City Civil Service Commission announces the publication of a new periodical, the *Public Personnel Quarterly,* which will contain original articles concerned with practical phases of public personnel administration and will also present digests of significant books, monographs, and journal and magazine articles. Further information may be secured from Norman J. Powell, Civil Service Commission, 299 Broadway, New York City.

Recreational Travel in the United States—Tourist travel to all the units of the Federal park system in the travel year ended September 30, 1939, amounted to fifteen and a half million persons, according to the October 20th issue of "Travel and Recreation," issued by the United States Travel Bureau. Travel to the 25 national parks accounted for 6,804,216 of the traveling total, an increase of nearly a quarter of a million persons, or 3½ per cent over the 1938 figures. Travel to the 63 national monuments of the system which made a report also increased from 2,313,630 in 1938 to 2,566,452 in 1939, while it declined to national historical parks, battlefield sites, national military parks, and miscellaneous areas. Travel to the Boulder Dam national recreational area in Nevada and Arizona increased from 564,800 to 611,895.

The East has only three of the nation's twenty-five great scenic national parks—Acadia in Maine, Shenandoah in Virginia, and the Great Smokies in North Carolina and Tennessee. Nevertheless the East led the West in national park and monument travel in 1939. Travel totals show 8,701,759 visitors to 44 parks, monuments, historic sites and other units in the East, as against 6,752,608 to 75 western areas.

Intramurals—To correlate the work of the Physical Education and the Recreation Departments, and to give an opportunity to many children to enjoy class or team competition in sports and games, an intramural program is planned for thirty-five schools in one city. Mass participation, interesting the timid children and the ones not skillful enough to be selected on the various school, class or neighborhood teams, are some of the main objectives.

Cultural Centers for Rural England—*The School Government Chronicle and Education Review,* London, England, commenting editorially on the development of cultural centers in rural areas, says: "The suggestion that the senior school in rural areas should become a cultural center for the countryside was advanced by Mr. Kenneth Lindsay when he said: 'Today we must begin to think not only

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in terms of the village with its school, church, and "pub," but also in terms of new local areas represented by groups of villages. But there must be living contacts between the countryman and the area school. We must reinterpret local conditions without sacrificing local loyalties. The coming of the senior school in the countryside, with adequate gardens, workshops, and domestic science rooms, is creating a new rural unit. In some counties it has already become the cultural center for a new area of the countryside. Properly conceived and staffed, its effect is to retain the best of the past and help rebuild Merrie England.'"

Michigan's New Recreation Area—Southeastern Michigan, through the development of the Huron-Clinton Parkway Project, will have one of the largest recreation systems in the world when the project becomes a reality, according to the *Ann Arbor News*. Skirted by a scenic parkway, following the Huron and Clinton Rivers for eighty miles, the recreation area will compose approximately 40,000 acres of park land. Bathing beaches and youth hostels, superhighways and bridle paths, public picnic grounds and private cottages, nature museums and wild life sanctuaries will all be included in this recreation system. A number of cities are now beginning to take the necessary steps to prevent pollution in the Huron River, and in addition a number of cities have acquired river front park sites.

Recreation Facilities in Tennessee—In the brief period of five years, thousands of acres of land unsuitable for agriculture have been purchased and developed for recreational use. The mountains, rivers, forests, valleys, climate, and scenery that have been Tennessee's for many years are now appearing in a new light; they are being made to serve better the people of Tennessee. Until recent years little thought had been given to the immense resources that were lying dormant in Tennessee.—From statement by Tennessee State Planning Commission.

Child Labor Day—1940—Child Labor Day will be observed on January 27-29, 1940. The National Child Labor Committee urges that there be no relaxation of effort to rally public sentiment against the exploitation of children.

For Your Arts and Crafts Program

BECAUSE of the keen interest in handcraft as a part of the recreation program we are listing some of the free and inexpensive material now available.

A Guide in Arts and Crafts

An opportunity to secure an exceedingly practical and helpful mimeographed booklet of almost a hundred pages has been made possible through the courtesy of Recreation Project, Work Projects Administration for the City of New York. This booklet, *A Guide in Arts and Crafts,* prepared by Marguerite Ickis, author of *Nature in Recreation,* is profusely illustrated and contains three sections. The first deals with Tools for the Craft Room and here Miss Ickis suggests the absolutely essential tools for groups of sixteen and the crafts which may be undertaken with these tools. In Section II she discusses Introductory Crafts—Low Cost Articles, and in Section III, Advanced Craft Projects. Many diagrams and illustrations are used.

As long as the supply lasts individuals connected with recreational groups may secure a copy free on request by writing the Recreation Project of WPA at 107 Washington Street, New York City. In requesting copies it is important for individuals to specify their connection with recreational agencies.

Inexpensive Bulletins

The following inexpensive bulletins are available from the National Recreation Association:

Arts and Crafts Book List	$.10
Arts and Crafts Material	.15
Clay Modeling	.10
Craft Projects That Can Be Made with Inexpensive and Discarded Materials	.15
Cylinder Weaving	.05
Directions for Making an Etched German Silver Bracelet	.10
A Folding Table for Table Tennis with Directions for Construction	.10
Fun-to-Make Favors	.15
How to Make and Play a Shepherd Pipe	.35
How to Make Marionettes	.20
An Indian Bonnet	.15
Inexpensive Puppets	.10
Make Your Own Christmas Tree Ornaments	.10
Manufacturers and Distributors of Craft Supplies and Equipment (Partial Listing)	.10
An Outline Guide in Arts and Crafts Activities at Different Age Levels	.10
Shadow Puppets — Their Construction, Operation and Stage	.10
Weaving with Simple Equipment	.05

The Committee states that while the child labor provisions of the Federal Wages and Hours Act are excellent, they apply only to industries shipping goods across state lines and they cannot reach more than a small fraction of the children who were at work before the act went into effect. It is estimated that fully 500,000 child workers under sixteen years of age are still at work in intrastate industries and in industrialized agriculture.

Suggested programs for the observance of Child Labor Day may be secured from the National Child Labor Committee, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City. The Committee will be glad to assist any group in planning a Child Labor program.

A Play Center Restored—Through the cooperation of the Hermes Club, which raised the necessary funds by sponsoring a theater attraction last winter, the McLaren Playground in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, was put into operation again last summer. Members of the club and the executive of the Playground and Recreation Commission, J. J. Syme, took part in the ceremonies held at the reopening of the ground.

Nevada City Initiates a Recreation Program—Nevada City, California, is a community of about 3,000 people whose chief occupation is mining. In April of this year a coordinating council was organized to take action regarding the juvenile delinquency problem which was becoming urgent. It was suggested that a recreation program be organized for the summer, and steps were taken immediately to do this. A full-time director was appointed who had at his disposal for the program a swimming pool, a softball diamond, a tennis court, and a community center. Among the program activities which he conducted were a weekly bonfire, a twilight softball league, swimming meets and swimming instruction, tournaments, boys' clubs, handicraft, nature study, social dancing, and dance instruction.

Film Strips Available—The Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., announces the availability of 325 series of film strips on such subjects as soil conservation, farm forestry, home economics, adult and junior extension work, and rural electrification. The prices for these film strips until June 30, 1940 will range from 50 to 70 cents each. Lecture notes are provided for each strip except for those which are self-explanatory. Further information may be secured from the Department of Agriculture.

The Dover Community School

(Continued from page 539)

with the social and recreational activities of the social room.

Other Facilities

In the high school building are provided the shops and laboratories for carpentry, auto-mechanics, agriculture, and home economics. Here adults may expand their hobbies or secure solutions for many of their economic problems. A visual education room makes provision for the movies. A large library has been planned for community as well as pupil use. The broadcasting of school and community affairs to any of the networks has been planned, and this community school feels that it will serve an additional function as it broadcasts the public relations' work of the various departments of the state government. The girls' gymnasium included in this building has already been used for exhibits and is available for the use of women as well as the girls of the school.

In the elementary school building classrooms have been arranged with library alcoves and activity spaces. A large game and special activities room, with a platform, has also been included in this building.

The site lies adjacent to St. Jones' River. Down among the trees along the river an open-air theater has been planned. Flower gardens and a fish hatchery will offer enrichment to the curriculum as well as opportunity for hobbies. Tennis courts and an athletic field provide for organized play and a large area to the east of the elementary school has been especially reserved for play purposes for the elementary school.

Dover's investment in this community school was approximately $250,000. A PWA grant of $200,000 supplemented this amount. Under the leadership of Superintendent E. Hall Downes,

President Howard E. Lynch, Jr., and the other members of the Board of Education, Dover's community school may be expected to contribute significantly to fine democratic living.

Recreation and the National Morale

(Continued from page 546)

Recreational facilities and opportunities for social recreation are the outstanding need of rural America. Good roads, the automobile, rural electrification and the radio have done much to break down the physical isolation of rural populations. Social isolation is still the normal rather than the exceptional situation for most communities.

Development of programs for the use of the rural and consolidated schools as community centers are therefore of prime importance, and should be in a prominent place on any Federal or State program.

Although the Federal Security Agency itself does not have primary responsibility for recreation activities in the Federal Government, all of the units of the Agency have a real stake in the pattern of a national recreation program, both historically in terms of work done and in the future in terms of interest and possibilities for help. The NYA and the CCC have already played a large part in improving and extending our national parks and forests. The office of Education and the Public Health Service have helped in furnishing educational material to leisure time classes. The program administered by the Social Security Board gives increasing testimony for the need for more constructive attention to recreation programs for those groups of our population which it serves, especially the old people and the handicapped. Cooperation between welfare agencies and recreational agencies on the State and local levels offers a fine field for joint planning.

The provision of opportunity for the creative use of leisure time is certainly a matter of public interest and concern. The Federal, State and local administrations have rightfully assumed some responsibility for the provision of recreational opportunities. Recreation is of as much public concern as education. The Federal Government has its sphere of responsibility. In providing assistance for equalizing opportunity in setting aside park areas, it performs functions which cannot be borne by other levels of government. The problem created by the increase of leisure time, however, is great enough so that the Government should not attempt to solve the problem alone.

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There is enough work for everyone to do and no reason why Government agencies, semi-public agencies, and private agencies cannot cooperate through sensible community organization methods to meet the problem.

The morale, spirit and happiness of all people is a matter of great moment to our Nation. Public federal administrators believe and work with local officials in keeping the play of children and the leisure of our people in harmony with the democratic ideal. We also believe that adequate programs of play and recreation can do much in themselves to strengthen and to advance the American Nation. We need to handle all our problems with courageous wisdom to the end that Democracy will survive, and it will, if the people of our country can participate in and enjoy the fruits of a democratic way of life. Recreation can do its share in making this possible.

A "Tonic" for the Craft Shop

(Continued from page 548)

heavy carpet warp. This makes a shaggy tuft, and when the tufts are sewed onto the canvas one inch apart, the final effect produces an attractive "furry" rug. The chenille may be purchased in a variety of colors.

A new phase of woodcraft just being introduced is the designing on wooden plates, trays, cups and saucers and the like by wood burning. Then the lines of the design are painted and the article finally shellaced. This craft is much in favor and makes it possible to own dishes distinctly your own.

With the advent of spring, children's crafts will turn again to kites and bird houses. Just now puppets and marionettes made of papier-mache are the main attraction. Every other Saturday the youngsters enrolled in these classes entertain with a free puppet show at the public library. Other favorite children's crafts are dog baskets, doll beds and fruit baskets made from raffia and reed; finger painting; and original poster designs.

Metal tapping, too, is a craft that fills many requirements for children. The projects are practical and economical and the process so simple that it can be mastered by any boy or girl. The youngsters enrolled in our craft classes have made plaques, book ends, shields, letter holders, broom holders, tie racks, door stops, wall shelves, magazine stands and hostess trays.

Another project which we introduced for chil-

dren but which adults have found contagious is the making of wooden soled shoes. The soles are cut from white bass wood sawed out the shape of your foot. The tops are made of two strips of 2½" webbing with rust proof fasteners. The soles are carved or painted, or both, and the strap decorated with modern or Mexican designs. Others are made with calf skin uppers which are tooled, painted or decorated with cutout work.

New ideas to tone up your craft shop are unlimited. These are but a few suggestions which may be old to you. But we believe that most of the honorable and ancient old crafts, which are lately experiencing a renascence in interest, are here to stay, if we but offer them to the community in interesting and attractive ways.

Ultra Modern Recreation in a Small Community

(Continued from page 552)

Swimming Pools

Two new swimming pools have just been completed. These two pools, one for the Mexicans and one for the Negroes, have been constructed exactly alike and placed in appropriate locations to serve their respective purposes. The pools, 40′ by 60′ and sloping to a 9 foot depth, are lighted for night use, and each is surrounded by a cyclone fence. Each pool has a bathhouse with open air dressing rooms. In the bathhouse proper there is ample storage space besides the ticket office and basket room. Each dressing room is equipped with dressing booths, showers, and a rest room. Negro and Mexican employees will be used at the respective pools which will be under the supervision of the Recreation Department.

Seguin moves forward in her conviction that year-round recreation in the small town is not only practicable, but is fast becoming a necessary part of any progressive community.

Recreation for Children in a Democracy

(Continued from page 556)

Corps, Public Works Administration, the Farm Security Administration, and the United States Housing Authority.

Few people really comprehend the full effect of these programs on the leisure and recreation of the population. Even the one fact that children under the age of 16 participated in 9,263,506 hours of play and recreational activities supervised by WPA leaders during one week in February 1939 fails to register all of its ramifications.

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

Character and Citizenship, October 1939
"A Guide to Vocational Reading" edited by Tracy W. Redding. A list of books covering important occupations, their background, techniques and leaders.

Child Study, Fall 1939
"Books of the Year for Children"
A list selected by the Children's Book Committee of the Child Study Association and arranged on an age grouping.

Health and Physical Education, October 1939
"Physical Education in Poland" by Howard W. Stepp
"Dance as a Coeducational Activity" by Anne Schley Duggan, Ph.D.
"Educational Dancing" by Louis H. Chalif
"Progressive Games of Soccer Variety" by Helen Manley

Journal of Adult Education, October 1939
"A Discussion Group—Average Age 75" by George Lawton

Scholastic Coach, October 1939
"Sound Equipment for Field and Gym" by O. V. Swisher
"Seven-Team League Master Schedule" by W. B. Marquard. Factual outline of the construction of a round-robin schedule for a seven-team league to assure maximum participation.

National Municipal Review, September 1939
"Low-Rent Housing Builds on Sound Money" by Leon H. Keyserling

Beach and Pool, September 1939
"How to Prepare a Pool Appraisal" by C. M. Roos, Engineer, Supt. of the Cairo (Illinois) Water Company

PAMPHLETS

Through the Arnold Arboretum
Published by the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University

Hikes in Berks—American Guide Series
Compiled by the Berks County Unit, Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

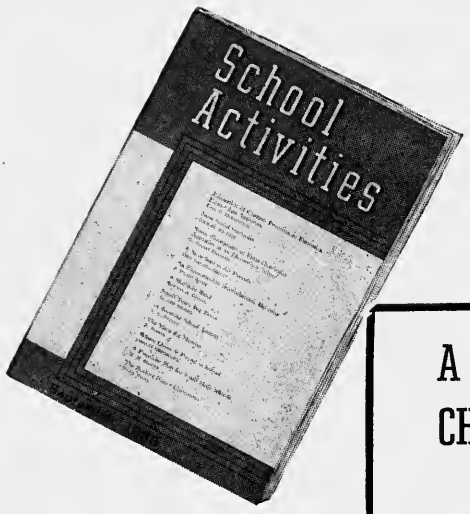
1938 Yearbook, Park and Recreation Progress, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service
Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., price $.35

1939 Playground Manual
City of Toledo, Department of Public Welfare, Division of Recreation

Recreation Round Table, June 1939
Division of Recreation, WPA, Los Angeles, California

Educational Policies for Rural America, July 1939
Educational Policies Commission, 1201 Sixteenth Street N.W., Washington, D. C.

Legislation Affecting Community Recreation in California
Compiled by Works Progress Administration Northern California, October 1, 1938



School Activities

HARRY C. McKOWN, Editor
C. R. VAN NICE, Managing Editor

Subscription Price

$2.00

A Journal of Ideas and Projects for the School as a CHARACTER AND CITIZENSHIP LABORATORY

in which

Student Council, Clubs, Home Rooms, Athletics, Music, Debate, Publications, Trips, Dramatics, Assembly, Financing Activities, and Social Functions make democratic settings and life situations typical of the American way of living and working together.

SCHOOL ACTIVITIES PUBLISHING CO.
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Two general questions seem to puzzle many people. The first is one of great uncertainty about the future—How can we do the job we are supposed to do without some federal assistance? The other feeling is one of great perplexity—Why must we local residents be subject to the ups and downs and arounds of "Washington?" Of one thing we can be sure. Uncertain and perplexed feelings must be faced and dealt with squarely and realistically. The answers cannot come from optimism or pessimism or by a simple yes or no. Part of our difficulty lies in the fact that but a handful of people have given much detailed thought to exactly what a national recreation program for children in a democracy involves.

Questions Before the Conference

The questions which will confront members of the Conference on Children in a Democracy arise from facts such as these, from the interpretation of these facts, and from the desire on the part of our nation to develop a play and recreation program as an integral part of the democratic way of life. Stated as simply as possible, the questions are somewhat as follows:

1. What do we need to do to make play and recreation opportunities available to all children and their families? This includes Pat who lives in Burnett County, Wisconsin, Jerry who lives in Americus, Georgia, and Mike who shells pecans in Texas.

2. What responsibility does our local government, our state government and our national government have in this field? Are the County Commissioners right when they say that play is fine for city children, but rural children don't need it? Can the Mayor close the schools and the playgrounds just by declaring that there are no funds for them?

3. What can the private agencies do and how can everyone help them do it?

4. What can be done to help children develop discrimination in their choice of movies, books, magazines and radio programs. Are Orphan Annie and Fred Allen the only alternatives?

5. What needs to be done to improve the quality of recreation and play leaders? Should we be content with the fact that because Mr. Bond is a fine healthy chap and knows how to play football

he is just the man to be playground director? Can we expect to employ leaders with college education and experience in recreation and group work for fifty or seventy-five dollars a month? It is questions such as these that come before the Conference on Children in a Democracy.

Education Moves Out—Recreation Moves In

(Continued from page 563)

abandoned grade school buildings are being used to advantage. The National Youth Administration was urged by the Board of Recreation to open a craft shop in an unused school building for the purpose of making recreation equipment to be used by the Board. In this case the National Youth Administration appealed directly to the Board of Education for permission to use the building, and the appeal was granted on the basis that the National Youth Administration would pay an annual rental fee of one dollar and the necessary coal and light bills.

This outmoded school plant is now the scene of buzzing machinery with unemployed youth making handicraft and table tennis tables, game tables and stools, bicycle racks, bulletin boards and box hockey boxes, paddle and table tennis paddles and many other utilitarian articles. Lumber and hardware is supplied by the Board of Recreation, and the articles are used on the playgrounds and in the recreation centers.

Sharing Facilities

In another grade school building where only five rooms are used for school purposes, the remaining three rooms are open five nights a week for recreational activities. In this particular neighborhood school building there has been a decrease in the school enrollment, consequently, not all rooms are in use during the day. The neighborhood Parents' Playground Association visualized the need for a center useful at night, and urged the Board of Education to open the place. The Board of Education supplies the light, heat and janitor service, while the Board of Recreation provides the supplies and the WPA Recreation Project sends their workers. The center is under the direct supervision of the Board of Recreation.

These abandoned school buildings are not, of course, the only centers in Reading. Many years ago, the Board of Recreation and the Board of Education worked cooperatively for the wider use of new school buildings. The old type school

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An Annual Winter Frolic

St. Louis County, Minnesota, is a winter sports empire with all its implications. Citizens of this winter country gather each year to enjoy the county-wide celebration where they meet all friends and enjoy winter activities to their fullest as well as coming into contact with their city's winter sports friends. The activities in connection with this frolic in the beginning centered around broomball games, speed skating, hockey games, and the queen coronation pageant. Later outdoor activities, competitive events and novelty features were worked into the schedule for the frolic. In 1937 an important innovation was made. A county-wide winter sports convention was held. A year later, 1938, the second annual convention was attended by 150 delegates representing twenty regions of St. Louis County. This convention was formed into a Greater Rural St. Louis County Winter Sports Association which now sponsors local, regional and county-wide winter sports programs.

One hundred and fourteen rural communities, each with a winter sports committee, selects three delegates (one man, one woman, and one school worker) who are members of the regional board and delegates to the annual convention. Twenty regional winter sports planning boards each appoint two delegates to the county-wide planning board. The emphasis at the local, regional, and county-wide frolic especially is on mass activity and participation by all, as contrasted to limited participation by a highly specialized few. Spontaneous activity is encouraged and much to be desired. New novelty events and informal activity are introduced each year. Wood chopping contest, wood sawing contest, wooden horse competition, German band contest, parades, queen coronation pageant, and the rural community stunt program on the ice are a few of the many introduced.

To give color to the frolic a parade with torch lights and banners, as well as frolic caps, kerchiefs, arm bands and other insignia, was held preceding the coronation pageant ceremonies.

As an important part of the development of the rural frolic program, the series of numerous meetings held in the many communities of the county plays a vital part. In keeping with the plan that recreational activity must be educational to be of lasting value, the holding of these meetings is encouraged. From *Winter Sports Yearbook,* Leisure Education Department, St. Louis County Rural Schools.

In Defense of Courting!

CONSIDER the right of young people for a place to court. Where homes are large there is no problem, but where homes or apartments are small and crowded and lacking in facilities for the entertainment of friends, there must be other provision for a place to court.

The young lovers of Union County, New Jersey, have a friend in Chief Lyman L. Parks of the Union County Park Police, who has announced that parking at night in the County park system is permitted and protected. "It seems," says Chief Parks, "that the only place left for courting is in a car, and, since courting is a natural prelude to marriage, night parking is permitted in the Union County park system."

Three police cars patrol the parks and officers see to it that couples who park are protected. Chief Parks insists that two rules be observed. One is that car lights must be left on. The other is that cars can be parked only where parking is permitted in the daytime. The curfew hour is 11:00 P. M.

In "Wither Honolulu?" Lewis Mumford has expressed some of his opinions along this line. "The courtship of boys and girls in the city's streets, or in drab places on the outskirts where they may take refuge for greater privacy, is one of the most pitiable spectacles that the modern city furnishes. . . . One of the best uses to which any park may be put is obviously to serve as a harmonious meeting place for young lovers. . . . (What are needed are) public gardens and promenades that lovers will take to naturally, in preference to the sordid quarters that dishonor their every emotion. Without any ostentatious declaration of purpose, the placing and planting of neighborhood promenades may well make a positive contribution to the biological wellbeing of the community, through their direct effect upon the moods and feelings of the young."

Education Moves Out—Recreation Moves In

(Continued from page 587)

building fills a need in sections of the city where new school buildings do not exist. In fact, many of the newer school buildings are planned for after school and evening recreation activities. This was done in consultation with the Superintendent of Public Recreation.

Education has moved out and recreation has moved in because the people want to take advantage of every facility owned by them.

Robert Marshall

(Continued from page 564)

Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, has announced that his department plans to name a forest recreation area for Bob Marshall in commemoration of his contribution to the maintenance of forest recreation values in our national life.

Recreational Music

(Continued from page 569)

Toys Test Musical Talent

Musical ability and initiative can be discovered very early in the life of a child by exposing it to a few toys that permit a certain amount of personal performance and at least a choice between related notes and mere noise. If the child likes to pick out a tune or a harmony on bells or a primitive xylophone or piano, or if it begins to take an interest in the effects of closing certain holes in a pipe, there is immediate evidence of talent, and this can be encouraged and developed as far as the parents desire, long before a music teacher is even faintly considered and without any suggestion of turning a pleasant game into an exacting task.

Somewhere in the life of every child there is a danger point which must be successfully passed by tactful parents and teachers. Why do so many things that are the games of childhood become the drudgeries of adult life? Why does the little girl who loved to play at cooking and washing dishes and mending dresses so often grow into a woman who hates all those duties in her home? How can a boy who was once a good amateur carpenter resent the thought of doing the same sort of manual work for a living, or at least contributing such odd jobs to the upkeep of his own house? Why, above all else, do so many people who played with music in their childhood lose their zest amid the formulas of "practice" and "lessons" and "exercises," and end by being bored by all except the most brilliant performances, or possibly regretful that they themselves could not stand the drudgery that was demanded of them? Perhaps our adults, as well as our children, are badly in need of a trip to Musical Toyland.

Strengthen Your Financial Base!

(Continued from page 570)

tournments are held, all the best players in the municipality enter. Social distinctions and bank accounts are forgotten for a time, and everybody has fun.

Of course all park and recreation bodies would like to have larger appropriations, but the Board in Winchester is inclined to believe that the town provides decently, all things considered. The Board is also of the opinion that if tennis did not make so general an appeal all up and down the economic scale, it would be much more difficult to obtain the money required for some other activities important for those in straightened circumstances. Because of the high grade of the tennis the entire public recreation system finds favor in the eyes of the rich, which means that many disagreeable financial battles need not be fought.

Recently softball teams of men who look prosperous have begun to appear. The playground commissioners are glad to welcome them. This sport is becoming classless as sport should be, and the budget foundation is further strengthened. There is nothing like spreading tax money about so that the benefit from the outlay is felt by every family in the community. Public recreation is more secure when it is broad.

Last spring, another extension was made with twilight field hockey for women and girls. This excellent team game is taught and played in the high school both interscholastically and intramurally. The limitation is the lack of carry-over. In after years few women about Boston play it except physical education teachers and society girls. The season is in the fall.

Young business women and matrons have found small opportunity for keeping up the game. The remedy is spring field hockey after daylight saving begins, the season running from the first of May to the middle of June. Here again the playground commissioners find an opportunity to extend benefits to groups who have been rather left out. The financial base of recreation is made stronger.

These illustrations may be helpful to board members in other communities where there is apprehension that a wave of parsimony may wreck the system of public recreation. Every citizen who receives a personal dividend in fun looks with greater favor on good times to be had by all.

Trends in Public Recreation

(Continued from page 575)

to creative expression still active. Interestingly enough one of the most effective ways of satisfying this urge in adults is through activities which involve giving service to others. Here, then, is another tool that lies ready to our hand. Giving

(Continued on page 590)

You Asked for It!

Question. What can be done to help mothers provide play activities which will aid in keeping children from playing in the streets?

Answer. In Baltimore an attempt has been made through the setting up of the Mothers' Institute to meet the urgent need to keep little children safe and happy on the sidewalks and lawns near their homes. More and more, through the playground extension work of the traveling gypsy storyteller, it has been found that children of eight and younger are not permitted by parents to cross streets or go beyond certain designated corners or alleys near their homes. The playing areas left to these children are, therefore, either the sidewalk or the street. Through this restriction, danger is reduced but it is by no means eliminated. The hazard of running into the street to retrieve balls still remains and it was thought that new street play habits and interests could eliminate this ever present danger.

The Playground Athletic League visualized groups of interested mothers all over the city, armed with a practical kit of songs, stories and games, together with the will to carry through a safe play program for the children in their neighborhoods. Invitations were sent to the Child Study Association, Federation of Women's Clubs, the Girl Scouts, the Baltimore Safety Council, Women's Civic League, Parent-Teacher groups and through the press. The Institute was launched under the slogan, "Safe on Sidewalk," an S.O.S. for children's safe sidewalk games.

Stunts, relays, races, singing games, finger plays, stories and story-plays, kindergarten games, folk dances, and suggestions for dramatic play were included in the course. One "property," however, was missing from the kit; this was the *ball.* Activities woven about the rope, the hopscotch heel, bean-bag or jackstones were numerous, but the ball was taboo.

The informality of the Institute encouraged free discussion of some very real play problems. For instance, during the period given to Dramatic Play, one grandmother aroused keen interest when she told how her grandson, aged five, liked to play "school" with the neighborhood children, always giving himself the role of "teacher." The children, however, invariably ran home crying because of the severe corporal punishment meted out for some trivial or imagined offense. Following a general discussion of some possible under-

lying reasons for such behavior, the class suggested that the cure be a set of tricks to be pulled from the grandmother's "play kit" at the propitious moment. Her tricks might be: "that the clock on the kitchen wall said, 'Recess Time' or 'Time for Rehearsal of the School Play'" and "that the bean-bag was ready for a game of 'Number Toss,'" or "that 'The Three Billy Goats Gruff' would make a fine story to play."

The Mothers' Institute has been conducted in the spring for the past two years and the response has been city-wide, with parents coming from practically every section. *Marguerite S. Burdick,* District Supervisor, Playground Athletic League, Baltimore, Maryland.

Trends in Public Recreation

(Continued from page 589)

service to others through committee work, through making things for other people and through a myriad of activities motivated by altruism, offers a guide to program planners in recreation and adult education. Again we find re-creative values fostered both by work experiences and by learning experiences.

Perhaps these verbal sketches will help you to see what is meant when I say that the task of building this recreation point of view in people of all ages is an educational task. You can see as well that it is not a task for recreation leaders to carry alone nor for school authorities to carry alone, nor for parents to carry alone. It is a task in which all must cooperate, each giving the highest type of service possible—each institution even changing the direction of its traditional approach in the interest of attaining an even more fundamental objective than the one which has long been dominant.

With the objective before us and some possible approaches to that objective briefly outlined, the most important remaining problem is that of administrative coordination of all agencies concerned. No matter how many agencies are trying to give a person the recreation point of view, their approach, to be effective, must be a unified approach. The fundamental change that we want to bring about in each individual is but a single unitary goal. *We want to develop an attitude,* and fix that attitude so strongly that it will affect his whole life.

This is an educational task. And no matter by what agency of government the task is undertaken, the approach must be made through the use of the best educational techniques that can be devised. This requires, in my opinion, the closest possible type of coordination between educational and recreational authorities.

As a specific proposal to this end—and one with which I am in complete accord — permit me to quote a paragraph from a recent publication of the Educational Policies Commission entitled *Social Services and the Schools.* I quote:

"The Educational Policies Commission foresees the ultimate unification of all public educational activities in communities or areas of appropriate size under the leadership of a *public education authority.* Patterned after the best recreation boards and boards of education which it supersedes, this authority will be charged with the administration of a community educational program. Its powers will be derived from the state by virtue of existing state responsibility for public education. Its functions will include the provision of a broad educational and leisure-time program for persons of all ages."

The important factors in that recommendation are, first, that education and recreation would be coordinate services rendered by a single authority, and, second, that this is a step for the future—for us to work toward over a period of a generation. At no point does it suggest that boards of education, as constituted today, should "take over" public recreation. Indeed, as public recreation attains its full stature in the years to come, any loss of identity of one within the other will become literally impossible.

This proposal represents to me the logical conclusion to current trends in the relationships of recreation and the public schools.

Cross-Country Running in County Parks

(Continued from page 576)

The Physical Education Departments of the high schools of Union County, and especially those in the city of Elizabeth, by fostering this sport among the students have been the major factor in having the courses in the park system used so extensively.

Conclusions drawn from the experience of the Union County Park Commission would indicate that cross-country running is a sport which should be promoted by all county park departments. The cost of upkeep for such a course is small, participation in this sport is increasing, and county parks, which are usually of the larger type of park area, lend themselves most readily to the encouragement of this activity.

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

Short-Time Camps

By Ella Gardner. Miscellaneous Publication No. 346. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. $.15.

THOUGH designed primarily as a manual for 4-H leaders, this practical booklet of eighty-nine pages will be of interest to camp directors and counselors at camps of all kinds. It discusses such problems as standards for facilities and their use, physical equipment, sanitation, safety, food planning and service, business management, and camp organization and conduct. Much emphasis is laid on the subject of the camp program, and many practical suggestions are offered for the various activities entering into the program.

The Singin' Gatherin'

By Jean Thomas and Joseph A. Leeder. Silver Burdett Company, New York. Complete edition, $2.00. Student's edition, $.60.

THERE HAVE BEEN many collections of song ballads and ditties from the Southern Appalachians, but in this volume there are a number which have not appeared in other books. They have been grouped according to the occasion in which they would naturally be sung, and so there are work songs, play-game songs, and hymn tunes. Melodies with piano accompaniment, descriptive notes, dance directions, illustrations, and the complete text of "The Singin' Gatherin'" festival are all included. The complete edition of *The Singin' Gatherin'* book is bound in a reproduction of homespun linsey-woolsey, with lettering which looks as though it had been written with a goose quill pen dipped in homemade elderberry ink. The student's edition, though not bound in cloth, is in a "lasty" binding of paper.

Book Quotation Crostics and Other Puzzles

By Alice Neptune Gale. The H. W. Wilson Company, New York. $1.35.

IN AN EFFORT to learn whether her puzzles would meet with popular approval, Mrs. Gale tried them out with pupils in the Norwood, Ohio, High School. They were so successful that this volume of Book Crostics is the result. There are forty crostics, as well as a half dozen other question-and-answer games. The correct answers are included. The Wilson Company has also printed separate copies of the crostics put up in lots of ten for 15 cents, with a minimum order of three lots.

Intramural Sports

By Elmer D. Mitchell. A. S. Barnes & Company, New York City. $2.00.

INTRAMURAL SPORTS, which provide opportunities aside from, as well as developing material for, varsity competition, have gained a strong foothold in schools and colleges in recent years. This revised edition of the standard work on intramural athletics discusses the organization and relations of the department, rules, scoring, problems, program, and awards. There are numerous tables and diagrams of suggested plans of organization taken from actual experience as well as a comprehensive bibliography on the subject.

Time Off and On

By Abbie Graham. The Womans Press, New York. $1.00.

OUR RECOMMENDATION is that recreation workers, club leaders, teachers, and all others who live in a mad rush—and that includes practically everyone!—take enough time off to read this delightful book of random thoughts on seasons. It is a good book to read if you find yourself growing too serious. It is excellent for the "blues," and it is equally effective when you are feeling "on top of the world."

Table Games

By Ray J. Marran. A. S. Barnes & Company, New York City. $1.50.

BELIEVING that children can have just as much fun in making table games as in playing them, the author describes over fifty original games in detail, telling how each board is made and how each game is played. There are spinning arrow, spinning top, and numbered cube games, checkerboard games, finger snip games, and games with tiddledy-winks—all illustrated with line drawings. Any child can copy the diagrams for the layouts by drawing straight lines along an ordinary ruler or curved lines and circles with the aid of a drawing compass.

Rustic Construction

By W. Ben. Hunt. Bruce Publishing Company, Milwaukee. $.50.

AS THE AUTHOR points out in his preface, the boy or man who likes to work with tools and wood can duplicate the articles made by our hardy pioneer forefathers who built their houses, furniture, fences, and gates from material which they wrested from field and forest. Mr. Hunt tells how to make slab furniture, interior fixtures, and equipment such as shelves, candlesticks, and lamps, fences and gates, arbors, bridges, road signs, and birdhouses. The booklet is illustrated throughout with diagrams and plans.

The Dartmouth Book of Winter Sports

Edited by Harold Putnam. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $3.00.

IF YOU have read this book, you will understand the enthusiasm of Dartmouth graduates and undergraduates for the Dartmouth Outing Club and its program. The book, the individual chapters of which have been prepared by members of the Club, describes the

methods which have won for Dartmouth a place of leadership in the winter sports field. It traces the development of skiing and skating in America and presents detailed instructions in these sports together with information in winter camping, mountaineering, and snow sculpture. Following sections on skiing and skating, the third section describes the famous winter carnival and its organization and tells of jaunts through foreign lands by Dartmouth's skiers.

Skating.

By Harold Putnam and Dwight Parkinson. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $1.00.

This book, one of the latest in the practical series of the Barnes Dollar Sports Library, is a section of *The Dartmouth Book of Winter Sports* (reviewed in this issue of *Recreation*), published separately for those interested only in skating. It contains easy-to-follow information on equipment, simple techniques of plain skating, and instructions in speed and figure skating. It is illustrated with photographs and line drawings.

Skiing.

By Walter Prager. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $1.00.

This new member of the Barnes Dollar Sports Library family, like its companion piece *Skating,* is a section of *The Dartmouth Book of Winter Sports.* It is a practical handbook for the beginner and also contains advanced techniques for the more experienced skier.

Floodlighting Plans for Sports and Recreation.

Illuminating Engineering Laboratory, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York. Free.

Officials charged with the responsibility of developing sports areas will be interested in securing a copy of this practical booklet of plans and information on lighting sports areas. Included in it are lighting plans for swimming pools, tennis courts, badminton, baseball, softball, bowling greens, football, croquet courts, lawn recreations, shuffleboard, and other areas.

An Introduction to Decorative Woodwork.

By Herbert H. Grimwood and Frederick Goodyear. The Manual Arts Press, Peoria, Illinois. $6.00.

The amateur woodcarver is often confused by the "mystery of art" surrounding design. As a guide to the beginner, in school handicraft, particularly, two experts present in this book the principles of woodcraft decoration in simple and concrete form. With the modern functional ideal in mind, they explain approach, proportion and shaping, association of woods, use of color, as well as the selection and handling of tools. Over 150 photographs of finished articles and line drawings illustrate the book. The final chapter is a discussion of future trends in woodcarving, in reference to the goals of craft educators.

Weather.

By Gayle Pickwell, Ph.D. Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York. $3.00.

Here is a book which cannot fail to interest the nature hobbyist. Dr. Pickwell has unfolded the story of weather in vivid words and pictures without the use of scientific terms to confuse the average reader. The wind, sun, rain, hail, snow, and ice all have a share with the oceans, mountains, deserts, and lakes in telling the story of *Weather.* Not even plans for making the instruments necessary to be an amateur weather man have been omitted. An interesting chapter on "What Man Does About the Weather" has to do with folklore weather prediction and presents rules for amateur weather prediction.

Sing Your Way to Better Speech.

By Gertrude Walsh. E. P. Dutton and Co., New York. $2.50.

This book is full of fun and good tunes, and yet it looks as though even the most tongue-tied, gutteral, blatty or just inane of speech would gain through it a clarity, agility and winsome rhythm and inflection in speaking that would greatly increase his value as a person, for himself as well as for other people, and also as a worker in whatever field. All the most effective kinds of drills that make for better speaking are here given in clever and often very enjoyable jingles set to familiar tunes. Our first impression was of concern for the good tunes. Are they not spoiled in our memories by being associated with these jingles? But there is a very engaging mentality in these jingles, and delightful alliterations and assonance to make any poet envious of such a chance for pleasure. There is often also jolly good sense. So the tunes seem to welcome their strange companions as though they were not strange but already very good friends, even if only temporarily together, each with its tongue in its cheek while the singer is working his to a fare-you-well.—*A. D. Zanzig.*

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Recreation and Crime Prevention

OF COURSE it is not possible to prove in any exact and definite way that the provision of playgrounds and recreation centers causes a decrease in delinquency.

Many careful judges, probation officers, chiefs of police, policemen on the beat, give it as their opinion that the establishment of playgrounds has been followed by a decrease in delinquency. This, however, is an expression of opinion.

Many storekeepers, fruit peddlers, fathers and mothers in the home, have said that their problems with reference to children have been lessened when playgrounds have been established. This, too, is a matter of opinion rather than of scientific proof.

It is perfectly clear that any normal father or mother or school principal interested in boys and girls, knowing how active youngsters must be, would plan to provide space and leadership for normal play activity and would expect disaster if no such provision were made. This is just a matter of ordinary common sense.

Of course you cannot prove that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points. You can cite instances where the longest way around is the shortest way home. Yet in general we still recognize that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points.

Even though you cannot prove mathematically that playgrounds reduce delinquency, yet always the men and women who care most for children will want to provide good, decent playgrounds with leadership because they know the nature of boys and girls and that you cannot keep boys and girls still or not provide the kind of environment they require without disaster.

Of course the real reason for playgrounds and recreation is not preventing crime, disease, vice. Nearly everyone recognizes now that it is important to live at least a little before you die.

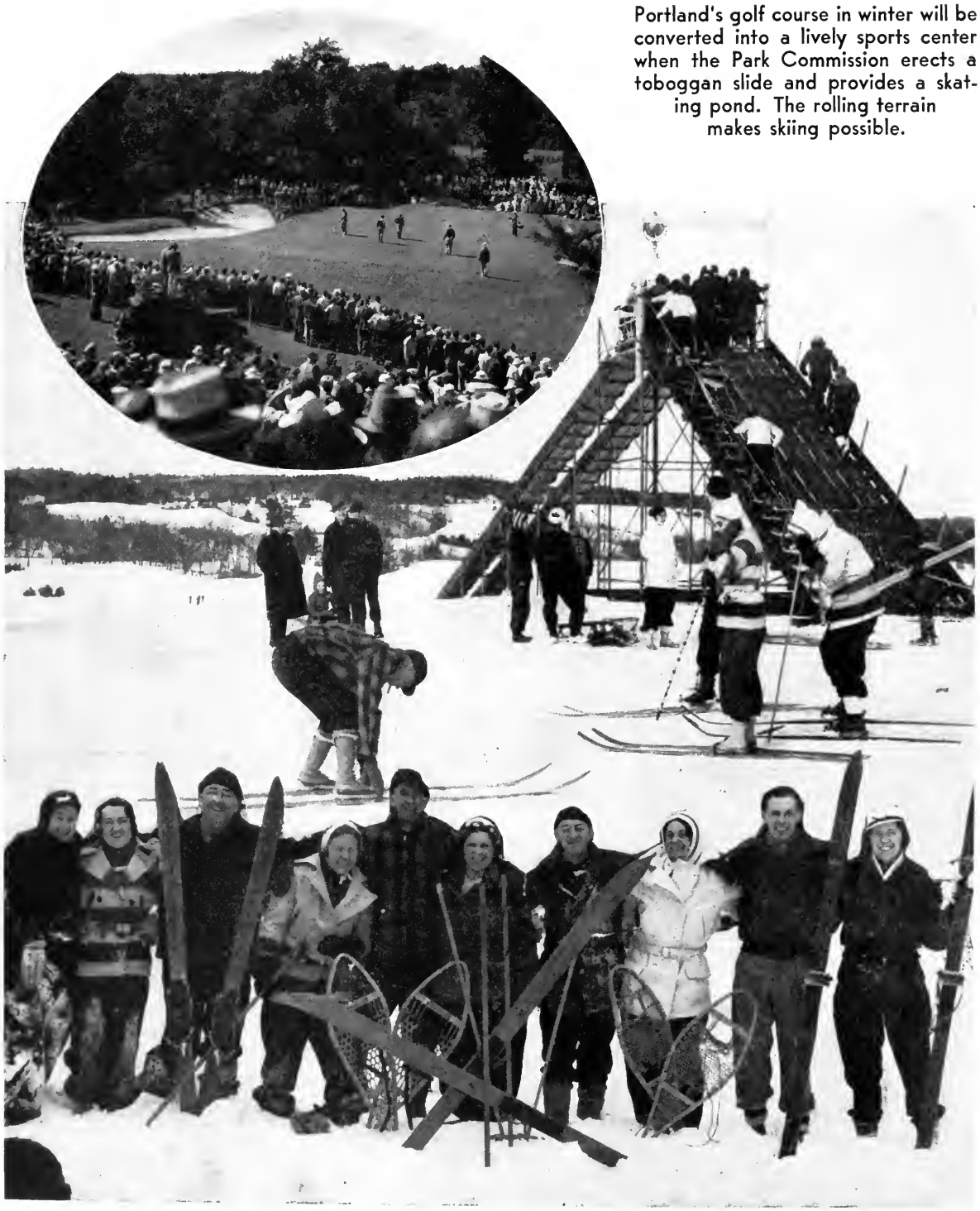
Fishes do better in water and birds are not quite normal when they do not have plenty of air in which to fly, and children are that kind of animal which must have a place and opportunity for play.

Howard Braucher

Vol. 33 No 11

February

Portland's golf course in winter will be converted into a lively sports center when the Park Commission erects a toboggan slide and provides a skating pond. The rolling terrain makes skiing possible.



Courtesy Portland, Maine, Municipal Activities, 1938

And Now It's Winter Sports Time Again!

"So let it snow, let it blow! Let it be cold and crisp! Six months of winter with its three feet of snow hold no terror for us now. It means lots of fun, exercise and recreation. No longer do we Americans have to take our recreation 'sitting down'—unless it be while skating on the ice or skiing on the snow!" This year, as for the past few years, skiing has been very much to the fore, so in the articles presented here emphasis is laid on this challenging sport.

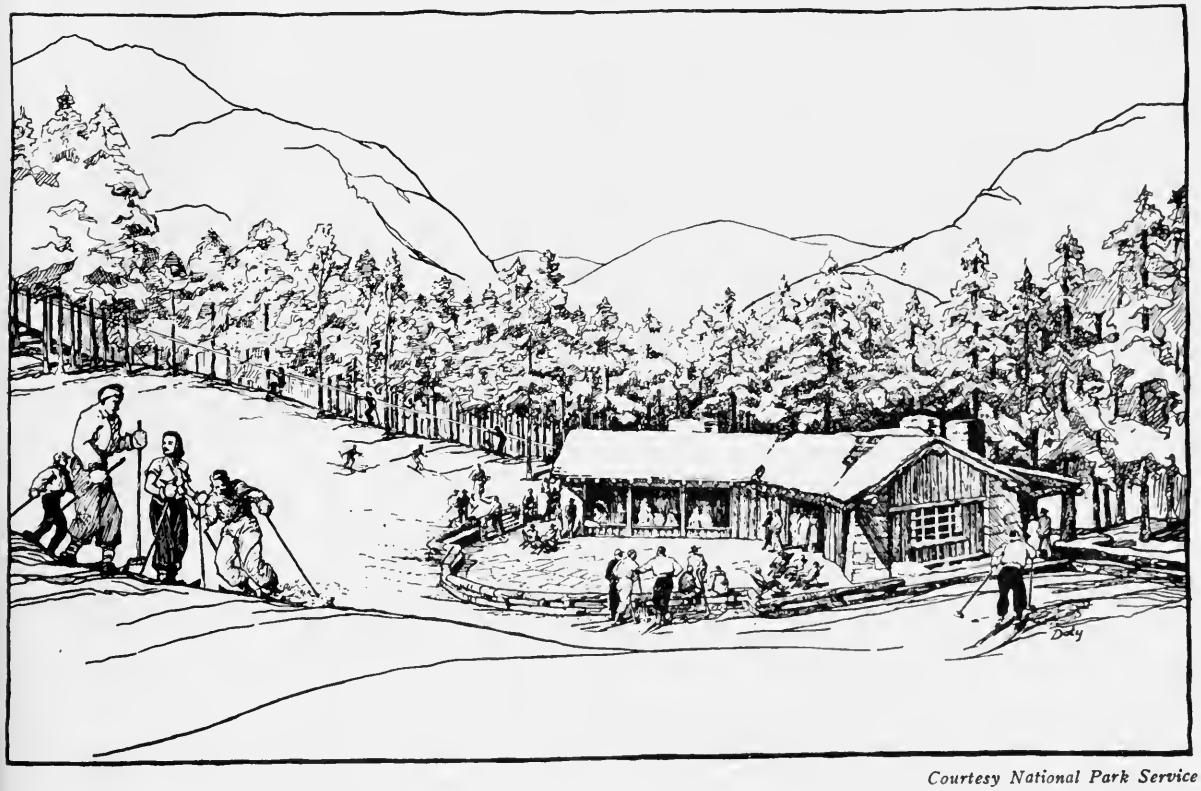
The Growth of Winter Sports

By MILO F. CHRISTIANSEN

IN TAKING STOCK of existing and potential winter sports facilities, attention must be focused on the work of the National Park Service, the United States Forest Service, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and other federal agencies. In the western sections of the United States, many of the most desirable places for outdoor activity are on federal land. In many places, too, otherwise suitable areas are inaccessible or too far removed from the using public. Thus a more careful study had to be made to determine which of the desirable areas would be used, if developed.

Probably the two most popular forms of winter sports are skiing and skating. Both have become exceedingly popular within the last six or seven years. Organized skiing as a sport in this country is about fifty years old, but it never had general popular appeal until about six or seven years ago. It was limited naturally on the one hand by terrain and climate; and it was limited also by an indifferent public. Previously jumping and tournament events were the newsreel cameramen's delight, but the breath-taking nature of jumping left John Public with the impression that skis were dangerous implements. There were

The plate glass fronted lodge at the base of the ski run, Hyde State Park, near Santa Fe, New Mexico



Courtesy National Park Service

numerous skiers in the mountains of New England, the hilly regions of the North Middlewest, and the high snow fields of the West. But the beginning of the new ski era in this country can be set at about 1931-32, the year of the winter Olympics at Lake Placid, New York. In the following years skiing and other winter sports won thousands of converts. These new converts demanded and got increased sports facilities. Many summer hotels in the mountains began to stay open throughout the winter. Winter inns and hotels were constructed. Snow train and snow plane services were started.

The number of ski addicts in the United States is unknown, but those numbers can be imagined from the fact that in Seattle alone there are reported to be between twenty and thirty thousand. Many of our skiers may be only "meadow skiing," or you may see them at some more hazardous place, poised to leap off a bank or short slope. If there are hills within easy distance, these skiers may spend a weekend in the country, stopping in a farmhouse, tourist home, or cabin. If they have better than average economic resources, they may go to more remote and expensive winter resorts: From the East, to Lake Placid and the inns of the Adirondacks, Berkshires, and White Mountains; from the Middle West, to the Rockies; and from the West coast, to Mount Rainier, Lassen, and Yosemite National Parks. There are ski or winter sports clubs in almost every western college and in many cities and towns. Many employers and employes vacation in winter instead of in summer. You will find stenographers, clerks, lawyers, businessmen and housewives "bitten by the bug." For many years, New York State's Bear Mountain Park, one of the most popular public areas in the East, has provided facilities and equipment for thousands of winter sports addicts.

We are presenting extracts from an article appearing in the January 1940 issue of the *Quarterly* published in Santa Fe, New Mexico, by Region III of the National Park Service. Mr. Christiansen, who has had experience in conducting recreation programs in New York, Minnesota, and other large centers, is now Supervisor of the Recreational Area Planning Division of Region III of the National Park Service embracing the states of Arizona, Arkansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and the southern parts of Colorado, Nevada and Utah.

Until the last few years there have been more skaters than skiers. Skating, in a sense, is like swimming or riding a bicycle; once you acquire the technique, you never forget it. On the frozen ponds and rivers of New England; on the lakes and bays of the north Midwestern states, or wherever there is a body of ice large enough to turn around on, rural boys and girls have felt the joy of gliding along, with winter winds a-blowing. In some cities, youths have used garden hose to flood vacant lots and fields, and then waited for freezing weather. Cities like Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and Newton, Massachusetts, have for many years done much to provide skating rinks in their parks and on the playgrounds. Skating and ski tournaments and contests have played an integral part in numerous winter sports carnivals conducted through the Midwest during the past twenty years.

Many Americans have never seen an ice rink, nor owned a pair of ice skates. They may have heard Grandad, who was reared "back east," or "up north," tell of the fun he had as a boy; of some of his adventures on "rubber," or thin ice. But times have changed since Grandpa's heyday. Mechanical refrigeration, the movies, and the much-publicized ice shows have made the entire country skating conscious. New contrivances have made skating rinks possible in any climate at any time of the year. Ice hockey, which has been called the fastest game in the world, has also done considerable to stimulate interest in skating. It is estimated that about 17,000 pairs of rocker, or figure skates, were sold in this country in 1938, in addition to about a quarter of a million tube skates.

Thousands of persons neither skate nor ski yet derive enjoyment from tobogganing, coasting, snowshoeing, ice boating, or possibly hiking in the snow. The most significant fact is that the individual derives a certain satisfaction from whatever he or she does. This effort, in many cases, is for exercise, but generally it is for good wholesome fun. Those who plan winter sports facilities for this new group of recreationists must recognize that everyone does not like to do the same thing. A variety of winter sports, recreation opportunities and facilities multiplies the individual's interest and participation.

The Southwest has shown increased interest in winter sports activity. Winter sports clubs and other forms of group organizations have sprung up in many communities. Membership in these groups is usually open to the public, upon pay-

ment of a small fee. Meetings are held to promote interest in development of new facilities, raising funds for ski tows, making areas more accessible by improving and keeping roads cleared of snow, or organizing contests and tournaments. Occasional parties and other social events are planned. In the Santa Fe of four years ago there was no winter sports club; there were no skiing or coasting facilities except on a very small scale. Attempts had been made periodically to construct a skating rink. A handful of ski enthusiasts organized a winter sports club. Interest spread. The National Park Service and the State Park Board developed a ski run and ski field in Hyde State Park, seven miles from Santa Fe, in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. The work was done by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Use became so extensive that the field was extended. The CCC now is completing a plate glass fronted lodge, facing the ski area. The lodge has three lounges, each with fireplace. There are toilets, lockers, a lunch room, and a combination room that can be used for first aid and for ski-waxing. There is a flagstone terrace immediately in front of the building, with seating accommodations for 200 people. This terrace is enclosed by a guardrail, at the base of the ski run. The lodge will be for year-round use.

Courtesy U. S. Forest Service

A permanent ski tow also is being installed. The Winter Sports Club contributed approximately $1,300 to the State Park Board toward the purchase and installation of this equipment. The tow, like all other facilities in the park, is for general public use.

Only sixty miles away, in Albuquerque, is another enthusiastic winter sports organization. Excellent skiing facilities have been developed by the United States Forest Service in the nearby Sandia Mountains. The Forest Service also has developed winter sports facilities in other New Mexico areas, such as near Taos, Ruidoso, and Las Vegas; and near Flagstaff, Arizona. Less than 300 miles south of Flagstaff, and only six hours away by automobile, are hundreds of seasonal residents and tourists who spend the winter "summering" near Tucson and Phoenix where oranges and grapefruit are being harvested. This short distance between the irrigated desert country, with its citrus fruits, and the snow covered mountain area with its winter sports, provides an interesting contrast to Southwest life.

The idea of snow sports in California comes to many recreation enthusiasts with a bit of surprise. This "Sunshine State" does not, in one's imagination, lend itself to such developments as ski huts, snow trains, and an American St. Moritz. But there are snow covered mountain ranges over a mile high in both Northern and Southern California, and many winter sports areas have been developed.

Skiing in the Rockies

By RAYMOND E. PHILLIPS
Regional Recreation Planner
Rocky Mountain Region
U. S. Forest Service

SKIING DOWN the slopes of the Rockies has taken its place as one of the major attractions to recreationists. No longer are these great mountains to be viewed and enjoyed only by summer visitors, campers, and sportsmen, for now "King Winter" has found a medium by which he too can

lure many thousands to the peaks and slopes after they have taken on a mantle of white.

Ski courses, ski trails, ski runs and all the attendant developments and facilities have had mushroom growth in the past three years, and the peak is not yet in sight, for new converts, enthusiasts or by whatever name one chooses to correlate this type of user, are being made every week of the five month or more winter sports season.

Three years ago one could count the winter recreation centers of this vicinity on the fingers of one hand; today these areas are available at sites only influenced by slope, texture of snow and accessibility. Railroads have found it a profitable business to run ski trains to more distant points. And surely no one will deny the boom this activity has been to clothiers and sports equipment establishments.

All of the important ski areas in the Rocky Mountain Region are in national forests, and considerable work has been done by the Forest Service in planning out, improving and assisting in the organization of ski patrols who have the responsibility of keeping order and rendering first aid when necessary on the areas. Shelters, sanitary facilities, ski tows have been installed as rapidly as opportunity and finances permit. Weekly reports of snow conditions on the several ski areas are sent to Denver by local forest rangers, there assembled and presented as public information by radio and newspapers. The public is thus informed of the amount and character of the snow, and of temperature, wind, and road conditions.

While everything possible is being done by public agencies to provide recreational outlets for the public, they, in turn, have not always contributed their proportional share in assisting the orderly maintenance of facilities. This is no new problem, but one in which every user can contribute by practicing consideration for his fellow in sport. In respect to scarring of public property there is one good factor in favor of the winter sports, and that is the heavier clothing and mittens makes carving of initials practically negligible.

Skiing and other winter sports add much to the well-being of our people, for environment, fresh air and stimulating exertion rebuild the individual in one of the most normal and satisfactory ways yet evolved. Skiing down the slopes of the Continental Divide contributes its share to the rehabilitation of American citizens and furnishes an experience to be repeated as often as opportunity permits and to be long remembered.

Ski Patrols

By JESSIE SCHOFIELD
Superintendent of Public Recreation
Salt Lake City, Utah

Miss Schofield tells of the activities of the Ski Patrols who, through rescue caches and with toboggans equipped with first aid supplies, are constantly on the alert to protect the thousands of winter sports enthusiasts who each day hie to the mountains for their fun.

WHEN THE "Ski Heils" are heard floating down Utah's ski slopes this winter, and the mountians are filled with enthusiasts gliding over powdery slopes on two slats of wood, skiers will be happy in the knowledge that the Salt Lake Ski Patrol will be active once again. Organized last year with members of various ski clubs, the Patrol is affiliated with the Rocky Mountain Division and the National Ski Patrol.

The National Ski Patrol is an organization of skiers, for skiers. It does not mean the policing of hills or of winter sport enthusiasts in their ever increasing numbers; nor does it mean a band of grim, silent stretcher bearers waiting for someone to be hurt. It isn't a badge whose pink-faced wearer prophesies dire misfortune to non-stemmers.

It is a national organization of skiers, headed by a national committee of skiers, all of whom are thoroughly trained in first aid, picked for their ability as skiers, as competent men in an emergency, and thoroughly imbued with the desire to advance skiing in safety. These men are National Ski Patrolmen—the men one meets on the ski slopes whose advice can be trusted, whether on the danger of snowslides or prevention of sunburn.

Competitive skiers for some time have been well taken care of. Organized ski meets have safety units but little has been done for the average skier--for you and me—for the great mass of enthusiasts who have given rise to the increased interest in winter sports throughout the country and for whom recreational skiing has come into being.

Ski Patrols are well known

(Continued on page 638)

What About the Bulletin Board?

A BULLETIN board adds materially to the efficiency of the modern physical education department. A well-kept and timely bulletin board is a medium for interesting students, for attracting and keeping their attention. Used constructively, it is a positive aid to teaching. The following outline presents suggestions for its general appearance, content, and construction.

By AILEENE LOCKHART
Mary Hardin-Baylor College
Belton, Texas

General Appearance — Mechanical Details of Arrangement

The bulletin board should be attractive enough to hold the attention.

It should not have too much on it. Many ideas at once are not grasped.

The material should be arranged according to some definite plan. The bulletin board should not contain just a number of unrelated articles; it should be treated as a unit.

While the bulletin board serves a utilitarian purpose, a definite effort should be made to keep it artistic.

Not too many colors should be used at once; those selected should harmonize.

Keep a balance of emphasis.

The margin at the bottom of the board should be larger than that at the top. Equal margins result in a top-heavy feeling.

All lettering or printing should be large enough so that its message can be read easily. Lettering should be correct, simple and neat.

Content

An exhibit of sketches representing the different activities included in the physical education program makes an attractive bulletin board. This is one way of broadening students' recreational interests and stimulating interest in the intramural program.

An attractive board can be centered around a single activity, for example, folk dancing. The costumes of various dances make a colorful display. A paper doll collection may show national and historic costumes. Paper dolls dressed to represent the various countries are unusual; students enjoy making these for the bulletin board.

Action stick figures may be drawn to illustrate points of sport technique. Stick figures may also be used to show dance design.

Miniature fields correctly marked off attract attention. For example, a small soccer field can be lined off on green blotter paper; adhesive tape makes good lines. Different colored thumb tacks may be used to represent the two teams. The teams are then correctly lined up for a given play, e. g. the corner kick. A brief typed explanation is used to point out points of technique. The formations and explanations can be changed from day to day. Miniature fields posted on the bulletin board may also be used for other sports in this same manner at the appropriate times.

The opportunities provided by occasional events and holidays should not be overlooked. For example, the visit of Helen Wills to a city presents an opportunity for a bulletin board on tennis. When other school departments are stressing internationalism, the physical education bulletin board

This article has been reprinted from "Service Bulletin," periodical publication of the National Section on Women's Athletics, November 1939. Although the suggestions have been prepared primarily for the use of physical directors, they will be equally helpful to recreation workers for use in the construction of bulletin boards at recreation centers and playgrounds.

might illustrate "Sports in Other Lands," "Folk Dances Around the World," or similar themes. A series of posters and articles might represent "Sports and Dances of England," "Sports and Dances of the Scandinavian Countries."

A series of brief articles on "Who's Who in the Sports World" acquaints its readers with the outstanding personalities in the various sports. A "Who's Who in Physical Education" can be used if the students are sufficiently advanced for this.

An attractive bulletin board can be made in the following way. The entire board is covered with black construction paper. A design, e. g. a dance figure, is drawn on the paper in white. Material on some phase of rhythms is then posted on the board, the dance figure serving merely as an interesting background. A board devoted to sports could be made in a similar manner by using a sports figure on a colored background.

Hints

Change the material on the bulletin board often.

Use the artistic ability of the students. They have a great deal of interest in something which is actually to be used.

The time and trouble that it takes to make a sort of budget or schedule for bulletin boards is well repaid. Such forethought makes possible a series of bulletin boards which are informative because of their continuity. The boards are changed more regularly if a definite plan has been made.

Sports should be given prominence in season; timeliness means a great deal.

Use student suggestions. If there is a poster committee in each class, a fair distribution of the work and benefits derived from working on the bulletin board will result. Different classes can be responsible for the board for different weeks. Competition between classes adds to the interest when students are in charge but this stimulation is not usually necessary.

If the bulletin board is cleared for a day before it is arranged again, interest in it is heightened. If it is arranged while the majority of students are away, interest is keener.

A question such as "Have you read this?" or "Have you seen this?" above an article or picture focusses attention on it.

Construction

Three ply wood covered with neutral colored blotter paper makes an inexpensive board and one that will not warp. The blotter paper can be changed thereby changing the color of the bulletin board.

Other boards can be made of celotex and beaverboard.

A cork base board is excellent but more expensive.

Burlap weighted at the top and bottom with a one inch board can be hung like an unrolled scroll. Material has to be pinned to the burlap. Such a bulletin board can be made very artistic.

A very useful board can be made by glueing two thicknesses of heavy corrugated cardboard together. The ribs of one piece should run horizontally while those of the other run vertically; this produces a stronger board. After these pieces have been glued, the front of the board is covered with blotter paper and the edges are bound with paper, gummed tape or oilcloth.

If an old picture frame of the proper size is available, another bulletin board can be improvised. Sometimes these frames can be obtained at a nominal sum from a second hand dealer. A backing of beaverboard, pine board, or cardboard (as suggested above) is inserted into the frame. The frame when polished and hung makes an attractive bulletin board.

An inexpensive board can be made of masonite. A half-inch thickness is recommended. Its appearance is improved if the masonite is framed or if its edges are bound.

A wood-backed cork linoleum bulletin board makes a more permanent piece of equipment. Its initial cost however is more.

A useful size for the bulletin board is three by five feet.

A smaller one should be in each game room. Perhaps movable boards are the most desirable for a physical education department.

A recreation worker writes: "Every park, playground and other type of recreation center should have a bulletin board, and this board must reach the audience for which it is prepared if it is to have any value. The location of the board is important. It should be at the center of the traffic flow or activities of the group to which it is addressed. It should be timely, advertising present and coming events, and it must be kept up to date. Another factor, that of interest, is in reality a combination of timeliness along with a review of past events to which has been added showmanship and color."

MacMurray
Jacksonville, Illinois

Turn Conventions Inside Out!

Once more Leap Year is with us! Many time-honored conventions will be cast aside and old customs turned topsy turvy. Make the most of it when you plan a party!

By MARION E. GODSHALL
National Recreation Association

LEAP YEAR happens only once in four years, and it's a grand occasion for a unique party in which everything is topsy turvy. It might be planned for any day of any month, but the twenty-ninth of February is especially appropriate, since that's the date responsible for Leap Year and its customs.

Invitations That Are Different

Sending out invitations is a more complicated matter than for the usual party. Give each girl a verbal invitation and ask her to name the man she would like to escort. Then send out written invitations to the girls and to the men they have chosen. The men's invitation might read like this:

To turn conventions inside out is Leap Year's one command
For at this time young ladies all may ask the boy friend's hand.
When everything is turned about and backwards on this date,
Come celebrate one night with us in topsy turvy state.
It is the girl's prerogative to take a man that night,
So you must wait at home until your escort comes in sight.

By changing the last line, the rest of the verse is appropriate for the girls, too. Their last line would say:

"So call for him when you start out if you would do it right."

By using this method of inviting the guests, a man won't know who his escort is until the girl rings his door bell.

The verse could be written on a white card, backwards or upside down if you choose, and illustrated by a stick figure girl proposing to a stick figure man.

Decorations, Too, Are Topsy Turvy

The party decorations are left up to your ingenuity. Chairs may be turned facing the wall and pictures may be hung backwards, but other effects are less obvious and at the same time funnier. Imagine a guest's surprise when he discovers that the supposed bowl of flowers on a table is a small saucepan containing artistically arranged parsley! String lines of pots and pans and kitchen utensils in conspicuous places. The dustpan and brush will make a fetching decoration for the mantel. More suggestions for ludicrous effects are included under the game, Topsy Turvy Hunt.

Some of the men undoubtedly will really get into the swing of the party before it starts. They and their slightly disgruntled "escorts" will arrive a bit late, the girls relating that they waited fifteen minutes while the gentlemen of their choice finished dressing! Remind them that turn about's fair play!

Then the girls go to their dressing room and find only a man's brush and comb on the dresser and a small mirror hung over it. These instructions are prominently displayed:

Be very polite to the gentlemen
Get chairs for them
See that they do not sit in draughts
Fan them frequently
In every way show them deference and care

The men, on the other hand, have found a room with a dressing table and several mirrors. On the table are powder puffs, cosmetics, beauty aids, brushes, combs, and other toilet articles. These are their rules for the evening:

Do not go to any trouble for any lady present
Sit on any chair you see a girl planning to take
Ask your partner to bring you a glass of water
Ask her to pick up your handkerchief
Give her every possible opportunity to wait on you

The Party Is On

After leaving the dressing rooms, everyone joins in the first game, a pencil and paper game

which newcomers can enter as they arrive. Place enough pencils and paper on a table and tell the girls that they must get pencils and paper for themselves and for their escorts, in accordance with the rules for the evening.

Look and See. If possible, it would be a good idea to incorporate the items mentioned in this game in the decorative scheme. The guests may work in couples; in this case the girls would hunt for the articles while the men sit back in comfort, giving directions and writing out answers. The only rule is that the searchers must not give away the location of the articles (all in plain sight); instead, as the girls discover them, they tell their partners, who write down the answers. These are the items which the amateur sleuths are to detect:

Hidden tears: onion
Her first beau: hair ribbon
A drive through the wood: a nail partially driven into a small block of wood
The flower of the family: flour
A broken heart: broken candy heart
A worn traveler: an old shoe
An ancient water carrier: a broken pitcher
My own native land: box of dirt
Light of other days: candle
Swimming match: match in pan of water
Four seasons: salt, pepper, mustard, cinnamon
Ruins of China: broken dish

The party theme makes it appropriate to give the prizes intended for women to men, and vice versa. At the end of the party, in a grand barter session, the prize winners trade back and forth in order to get the articles they want.

Partner Finders. It should be as obvious as possible that the girls are the "hunters" for the evening, so partner finders are all important. The guests might match torn hearts, old sayings, or famous lovers, but the girls must always look for their partners while the men remain seated.

Verses may be used for matching partners. Give red hearts to the men and white to the girls. On each red heart is written a letter of the alphabet, and on the white a corresponding verse, such as one of the following:

Don't wait for him, go while 'tis day, go search him out: he has an A.

A B with pretty waving hair is buzzing for you everywhere.

His smiling eyes your charm will be. His heart contains the letter C.

If he is homely don't blame me. I've marked his heart with letter D.

He's nothing to brag of as you will see. I've tagged him with the letter E.

He is not foolish; he has some sense left. He holds a heart with letter F.

He may frighten you as he did me; his homely majesty I've marked with G.

Now, my young girl, don't pass him by, he's a fine young man with the letter I.

To the pretty boy please don't say nay, he's looking for the letter J.

Go find his lordship, homage pay, he has a heart marked with a K.*

Spinning for partners is another method. Write the names of the men on the outer edge of a cardboard circle, and place an arrow on a pin in the center. Each girl spins the arrow and claims her partner by the name at which the arrow stops. If the man has already been claimed, she spins again.

If the girls are to go fishing for a partner, cut out celluloid hearts and punch a small hole in each one. Each heart bears the name of a man on the under side. The girls fish with rod, line, and pin hook for these hearts as they float on the surface of the water in a tub. The heart contains the name of their partner for the next game.

The Games

Now for the games.

Beauty Contest. Provide cream, face powder, powder puff, rouge, lipstick, and eyebrow pencils on a central table. Keep two couples out of the contest to act as judges. Allow ten minutes for each man to make up his partner as he thinks it should be done.

I'll Marry You If You Can. . . Give each person a numbered slip bearing the name of some occupation. A number is called, and the person holding it stands up. If it is a man, the girls chorus "I'll marry you if you can. . ." and the man completes the sentence according to the occupation written on his paper, ". . . Mix bread." He demonstrates for the approval of the group whether or not he can mix bread by pantomime actions. When a girl is called, the men repeat the key words, and the girl shows in pantomime how well she can do something, such as mow the lawn. Men might be called upon to wash clothes, iron, embroider, knit, sweep, cook. Ask the ladies to tie a necktie, make a furnace fire, repair a radio, saw wood.

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* Bulletin *Leap Year Parties* by Ruth Trappe and Alice Hunter Haffey. Washington Bureau, Washington, D. C.

My Sweetheart. Seat all of the guests but one girl in a circle. The extra player goes to a man and kneels before him saying, "I love you." The man thus addressed must stroke the head of the kneeling girl and say, "My sweetheart," without smiling or laughing. If the humor in the situation is too much for him, the two must change places, and the man must find a girl to tell of his love. If he does not smile, however, the kneeler may repeat the statement twice, requiring an answer and a pat on the head each time. Then he must try elsewhere. A bit of dramatic supplication and a love-lorn expression will usually bring a smile, especially when the others in the circle are convulsed with laughter.

Hide in Sight. Instead of finding a place to hide about the house, the players sit quietly in their chairs and mentally hide anywhere in the room. The person who is It selects a place to hide—in the flowerpot on the table, for example—and by questions which can be answered by "Yes" or "No," the others try to discover where he is hiding. The one who guesses correctly becomes It, and the game continues.

Topsy Turvy Blind Man's Buff. Every player except one is blindfolded. The job of that player is to stay out of the way of the blindfolded players who wander about the room, challenging anyone they touch. They say, "Blindfolded?" and if the player replies in the affirmative, he is freed. If the extra player is caught and challenged, he is blindfolded in place of the one who caught him.

Black Art. By the end of the last game, the players will be used to being in the dark. Give each of them a pencil, paper, and support on which to write. Turn out the lights, and ask them to draw a seated stick figure man. After the artists have lifted their pencils, have them draw the figure of a girl proposing to the man. When they have lifted the pencils the second time, ask them to add a blue bird for happiness, a good luck sign, and what the man said. If you don't think this is a topsy turvy game, just look at the "artistic" endeavors!

What's Wrong With This Picture? It wouldn't be a topsy turvy party without a pointless game. Each player receives a clean sheet of paper and writes on it all the things that are wrong in the picture displayed before him. After the guests have written down all of the errors, tell them the truth. Nothing is wrong with the picture at all!

Topsy Turvy Hunt. On another piece of paper the guests write down any topsy turvy thing about the room. These things, of course, are really part of the decorations. The hunting could be done in couples as in "Look and See," after each girl has selected a new partner. The searchers might find a tape measure tying back a window curtain, a cook book among the books on a shelf, a scrap basket holding a plant, a rubber bathroom mat for a rug, candlesticks for bookends, a tea towel for a table runner.

Leap Year Message. Each girl finds a new partner, and two couples volunteer to act as judges. Every twosome receives a white envelope containing a pair of small scissors and six magazine ads. With this equipment, each couple forms a love letter or telegram, using only such words as can be cut from the advertisement. No mutilation of words is allowed. The chosen words are pasted on the envelope after paste pots have been distributed, and the judges have the last say.

Proposal Relay. Of course the girls must have a chance to propose during Leap Year. The girls and men each form separate lines, side by side, facing two sheets of paper at the other end of the room. The leader of each team runs up to his or her sheet of paper. The girl writes down the first word of a proposal, and the man writes down the first word of a sentence which is to be an acceptance. The second player adds another word to his or her sentence. The last player in each line completes the sentence by adding one word, and the first team finished is the winner.

Sir Walter Raleigh Race. Again the girls select new partners. The men line up behind a starting line or in two teams if the group is large. At the starting signal, each lady places two pieces of cardboard on the ground where she expects her partner to step. At each step forward, she removes the rear cardboard and places it in front of him. In this manner, the man advances to the

goal line. The first man or first line finished is the winner. The cardboard pieces should be about 10 x12 and the man is not allowed to step off them.

Elopement Relay. Two rows of couples are formed. Each line has an umbrella and a suitcase in which are a loose coat and a woman's hat. At the word "Go," the head girls put up the umbrella, pick up the suitcase, and, sheltering themselves and their partners, run to the other end of the room. The girls close the umbrella, open the suitcase, and help the men into the hats and coats. Then they help them take off these garments, replace them in the suitcase and pick up the closed umbrella and suitcase. They return to touch off the second couples. The first row finished is the winner.

Stealing a Heart. This is a relay race, and the first person in each line receives a clothespin and a small heart cut out of heavy red paper. He balances the "stolen heart" on the top of the clothespin, as he runs to the goal line—but he must run backwards. If he drops the heart, he must stop, pick it up, and replace it on the clothespin before he can continue. When he reaches the goal, he takes the heart off the clothespin and runs back to give it to the second person in line. The team to finish first will be elated—until they learn that because this is a topsy turvy party, the ones who finish last are the winners!

Matrimonial Qualifications. Announce that the girls will take no chances in this open season to snare the elusive male. They want to pick a good husband, so the men at the party must go through a qualifications test. Give every man a needle, thread, and a small patch. He must take off his coat, thread the needle, and sew the patch to his coat sleeve with at least ten stitches. The women judge the man with the "best qualifications." After the decision has been made, the men must have a chance to criticize, too. Give each girl a block of wood, a nail, and a hammer. She is to hammer the nail straight through the block of wood, and this time the men judge.

Whirling Dervish. The couple winning the last game must demonstrate their qualifications more fully by testing their "stability." The man receives an ordinary clothes hanger, which he holds in his left hand. He crosses his arms with his left arm over his right. He grasps his left ear with his right hand. Holding the hanger by one end, he places the other end on the floor. The girl receives a clothes hanger and makes the same preparations. At the signal, the players whirl the hangers around fifteen times, not allowing the one end to leave the floor. They then stand erect, walk rapidly toward each other and shake hands. If they succeed in getting together immediately, it will be amazing.

A Matter of Balance. Ask for a volunteer to take this test. Place a handkerchief on the floor, standing in as much of a cone shape as possible. A pie tin is placed on the head of the player, rim facing down, and an orange is balanced on the tin. The demonstrator then gets down on his knees, picks up the handkerchief with his teeth and balances the orange on the pie tin at the same time.

Name It. During Leap Year especially, everyone should be able to classify hearts at a glance. Let your guests try it in this "before refreshments" pencil and paper game. Ask them to name the different kinds of hearts displayed on a table:

Heart cut from sandpaper: tough heart
Cardboard heart covered with cotton batting: soft heart
Heart cut from red flannel: warm heart
Heart cut from metal: hard heart
Tissue paper heart with feather pasted down on it: light heart
Huge paper heart: big heart
Blue cardboard heart: sad heart
Candy heart: sweetheart

Leap Year Auction Sale. Cover the men one by one with a large sheet thrown over their head and covering their feet. Bring them in one at a time to be sold as partners for refreshments. Each girl has been given a quantity of little paper hearts before the auction and she bids as high as she cares for a covered figure.

A novel way to serve refreshments is to pack enough for two in a small box. Wrap each article in waxed paper and tie the box with red ribbon. Let each set of partners sit together and eat the refreshments picnic fashion. Each box might contain two minced ham sandwiches, two cheese sandwiches, four small sweet pickles, bananas, fancy cakes, and some salted peanuts and mints. If ice cream is served, insist that the partners eat with spoons tied together with a string nine inches long.

Then, after bartering unwelcome prizes, the guests will be ready to leave. And probably, although both men and girls enjoyed gathering to "celebrate one night in topsy turvy state," each one will be glad to get back to his or her normal role!

A Lasting Spring

Some suggestions for an April or May Festival

By A. D. ZANZIG
National Recreation Association

YOU WOULD expect an April festival to celebrate the Spring. Even in the crowded sections of a city there are signs, in backyards and alleys if nowhere else, of fresh, expanding life new as anything can be, yet as old as the first sun. There it is, blooming again and brightly and generously as ever. And it stirs in us also, even in the oldest of us, and has blossomed in song, dance, poetry, play-acting and in as varied a creation of shapes and colors on canvas and in wood, clay, textiles and other materials as nature herself has brought into being. We feel close kinship to her in the Springtime, as though this life in nature and in ourselves were one. That such signs of fresh, expanding vitality in us are not confined to the Springtime, but are seasonable at all times of the year, only practices and deepens the more this feeling of kinship.

It is quite appropriate, therefore, that when a large group of workers from Boston's settlements were gathered recently to consider having a Spring festival, they decided to celebrate these year-round blossomings of human nature as well as the Springtime blooms of nature. The group included specialists in music, folk dancing, drama and crafts as well as more general workers. Three purposes were stated. One, to give opportunity to participants in these activities to find keener enjoyment and fuller social meaning in them by bringing them into a significant festival; that is, primarily, to enjoy still more what they are already doing. Secondly, to have the festival so designed as to serve as an incentive for carrying on the beloved activities with a more ardent care for doing them very well, and for entering into additional or more substantial and rewarding songs, dances and craft or dramatic activities than might otherwise be done. Thirdly, to attract more people into such activities. There is special interest in attracting more adolescents into the settlement program.

In each Spring of the preceding five years the settlements had had a gratifying song festival, and the music specialists themselves who had been in charge of these festivals wanted these broader purposes because of the opportunities they give to enrich the musical interest by integrating it more fully into the whole program of settlement activities. They also wanted more of the festive spirit through having the audience participate also.

During the two morning hours of the meeting we had tried out two other ideas for the festival. One was the giving of a musical play or operetta which would call for the various kinds of activities. Another was a typical Spring festival emphasizing the Springtime customs of the various national groups represented in the settlements. But the idea of having a setting like that of a fair within which all could take part in celebrating the everlasting Spring of human creativeness won the most adherents. A list of the various activity groups in each of the twenty-six settlements had been mimeographed and distributed, and long lists of suggestions by individuals at the meeting, of songs, dances and other features suited to such a festival, were written down by the secretary of the gathering.

A smaller number of the group met again in the afternoon to deal somewhat more thoroughly with the idea and suggestions, and a still smaller number of specialists including one skilled in publicity, meeting in the evening, by midnight finished working out the following program, still tentative in some of its detail:

At the risk of seeming premature, as February's snows fall and its winds howl, we are publishing the outline of the Spring Festival which is being planned for presentation by twenty-six settlement houses of Boston. It is our hope that its publication at this early date will make it possible for other organizations which may be planning similar events to profit by the suggestions offered by the Boston group.

The Program

Upon entering Jordan Hall for the festival at about three o'clock on Sunday, April 14, the people attending will be greeted in the lobby by some strolling singers and players. Invited to go to the large stage bordered with Spring greenery and flowers, they will find there a colorful exhibit of several crafts and painting and sculpture. Flower girls will be there also and per-

haps a Gypsy fortune teller, balloon man and other romantic characters including additional, or else the same, strolling or seated singers and players. As the visitors move past the exhibit and go to their seats, they will find in each one a printed program of Spring-colored pages containing the words of many songs which have been learned during the preceding three months by groups of parents and other adults from the settlement neighborhoods as well as by the children. It will also contain in simple language a statement of the happy purpose of the affair and an invitation to join in. The combined chorus of several hundred children and older girls — a completely treble chorus for the sake of unity and balance—will be seated in the front and center of the hall, the rest of the audience around, back and above them.

At about three-thirty a group of bell-ringers using scale-tuned Swiss hand bells, will play at the back of the hall a fine gay tune that will have the effect of a fanfare. Then will follow a procession of the craftsmen and artworkers, each bearing additional products of their skills, while the whole audience sings the Beethoven *Ode to Joy,*[1] the words as well as the music of which are just right for the essential meaning of the whole affair. Here they are:

Hail thee, Joy!
All hail, divinest Daughter of Elysium!
We approach thy light so cheering,
To thy altar now we come.
Thou hast pow'r to bind together
What the world would rend apart,
And where'er thy light wings flutter,
Love and peace are in the heart.

Joy, 'tis Joy from heav'n descended,
Turns unseen the wheel of life,
Joy by love and hope attended,
Leading hearts from worldly strife:
Draws the stream from hidden sources,
Stirs the seed in earth confined,
Rolls the stars along their courses,
Moves the hearts of all mankind.

An orchestra of players from two music school settlements will accompany this singing.

While the craftsmen and artworkers are setting up the additional products in the booths and preparing to work at their respective arts and crafts in them, the audience will sing *Come to the Fair.*[2] Then will come a succession of special groups and individuals in simple costume to the fair, the first group dancing down the aisles and up to the stage to the general singing of the *Cornish May Song.*[3] The second half of this simple dance, with its round figure, is not done until after the stage is reached. Each of the dozen or sixteen dancers in this group will carry a sprig of green or of flowers. In the village of Helston in Cornwall, England, from which this dance and song come, each May eighth is Furry Day (Fair Day, the "furry" coming from the Latin *feria* as "fair" has come.) Young people go before the dawn into the outskirts of the village to gather greenery and flowers, and return singing. They then dance as our Boston young people will do, but down the village street, the dance being known as the Helston Furry Day Processional. They go into each house along the way to bring the benign influence into every household.

To our fair will then come strolling briskly a group of the city's many Italian-Americans, one or two of them with be-ribboned guitars, as we all sing the Italian song, *The Serenaders.*[4] The song done, they will dance an especially gay Tarentella to instrumental music.

Each of these dancing groups will stay at the fair to enjoy the exhibits and good company, so that when a forlornly dressed young soldier comes along with a fife and drum, a young woman among the dancers who, we hope, has known him a long time takes advantage of leap year as she addresses him in the song *O Soldier, Soldier,* which appears on the opposite page. She sings her part and he sings his answer, which a man must believe is intended not to deceive but to put the girl off her question. The audience sings the phrases telling what happens after each of his answers. When she discovers that he already has a wife, she may be angry or just shocked and embarrassed and she may make him give back every bit of clothing she gave him.

Now a trio or quartet of Negroes among the craftsmen will sing one of their work songs or a spiritual as they continue working. Then a small chorus gathered in the wings will sing the gay old four or six part round *Summer Is A-Coming In,*[5] as a company of children come tripping in to its dancing rhythm and while some break into a singing game, a few others who have brought the required instruments accompany them in a rhythm band along with the piano. That done, a group

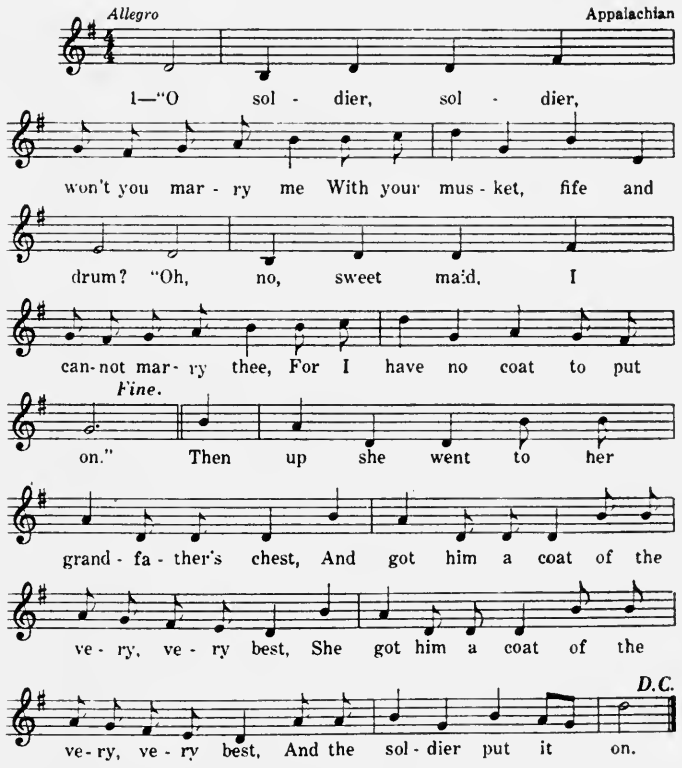
1 In *Songs for Informal Singing,* Set I, published by National Recreation Association. 10c.
2 Published only separately by Boosey and Co., N. Y. 50c. Get it in the key of G.
3 Same as for 1.
4 In *Folk Songs and Ballads,* Set III. E. C. Schirmer Music Co., Boston. 20c postpaid.
5 In *Folk Songs and Ballads,* Set I. E. C. Schirmer Music Co., Boston. 20c postpaid.

of adolescent boys will come with the required equipment for a brief spell of good tumbling. Following their acrobatics, one of the craft workers or other persons at the fair will start playing on his or her guitar, preferably his, and sing one of the loveliest of all the American folk ballads, *The Two Sisters,*[6] *The Nightingale,*[7] *At the Foot of Yonders Mountain,*[8] or *Pretty Sally,*[8] or Stephen Foster's *Jeannie, With the Light Brown Hair.*[9] If there is time, the amusing *Deaf Woman's Courtship,*[8] sung and acted out, the woman being a weaver at the fair, could be enjoyed very much also.

Now a marionette theater will be rolled into the scene and a suitable short play given, after which a family group that have been at work in one of the booths will sing as they continue their craft of decorating their shepherd pipes, their song being *Believe Me, If All Those Endearing Young Charms* to be sung in four parts, the second verse being joined in by the whole audience with a small group of sopranos singing a lovely descant[10] to it in the balcony.

This lovely bit of music will be our cue for having about a half hour of general and special group singing commencing with the gay *Morning Comes Early,*[5] sung also as a two-part Canon (like a round, the second part commencing as the first part reaches the word "early" in the second measure) and the beautiful Springtime *Lark in the Morn,*[5] sung in two parts. For contrast and as token of the closing moments of the festival, *Sweet and Low*[9] will be sung by everyone, and then without announcement we will hear from the family group again, this time playing on their shepherd pipes the children's *Prayer* from *Hansel and Gretel.*[11] When they have reached the end of the fourth phrase they will stop while the pianist will modulate from that chord to the dominant, taking two measures within which to do so and to hold the dominant chord for at least

O Soldier, Soldier


Allegro
Appalachian
1—"O sol - dier, sol - dier,
won't you mar - ry me With your mus - ket, fife and
drum? "Oh, no, sweet maid, I
can-not mar- ry thee, For I have no coat to put
Fine.
on." Then up she went to her
grand - fa - ther's chest, And got him a coat of the
ve - ry, ve - ry best, She got him a coat of the
D.C.
ve - ry, ve - ry best, And the sol - dier put it on.

2. "O soldier, soldier, won't you marry me
With your musket, fife and drum?"
"Oh, no, sweet maid, I cannot marry thee,
For I have no hat to put on."
Then up she went to her grandfather's chest,
And got him a hat of the very, very best,
She got him a hat of the very, very best,
And the soldier put it on.

3. "O soldier, soldier, won't you marry me
With your musket, fife and drum?"
"Oh, no, sweet maid, I cannot marry thee,
For I have no gloves to put on."
Then up she went to her grandfather's chest,
And got him some gloves of the very, very best,
She got him some gloves of the very, very best,
And the soldier put them on.

4. "O soldier, soldier, won't you marry me
With your musket, fife and drum?"
"Oh, no, sweet maid, I cannot marry thee,
For I have no boots to put on."
Then up she went to her grandfather's chest,
And got him some boots of the very, very best,
She got him some boots of the very, very best,
And the soldier put them on.

5. "O soldier, soldier, won't you marry me
With your musket, fife and drum?"
"Oh, no, sweet maid, I cannot marry thee,
For I have a wife of my own."

The above song is from *Dramatized Ballads* by Tobitt and White. Used by courtesy of E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

6 *More Songs of the Hill-Folk,* J. J. Niles. G. Schirmer, N. Y. 50c.

7 *Lonesome Tunes,* Wyman and Brockway. H. W. Gray Co., 159 East 48th St., New York. $2.00.

8 *Music Highways and Byways,* Silver Burdett Co., N. Y. $1.98.

9 *Golden Gate Song and Chorus Book,* C. C. Birchard and Co., Boston. 25c. In many other books also.

10 In *Songs for Informal Singing,* Set III. National Recreation Association. 10c.

11 In edition of the opera arranged for children. C. C. Birchard and Co., Boston. $1.50. Also obtainable separately at music stores.

two of the eight beats, while the leader will then beckon the combined chorus of children to sing the whole song, from the beginning, in two parts accompanied by the orchestra and the pipes.

Now everyone will sing with the orchestra the fine, big *Alleluia* [5] with its perfect expression of the high enthusiasm of "Mother Earth," and apparently of sun, moon and stars also, in the Spring. The soprano group in the balcony will sing a descant [12] to the second and fourth stanzas. Finally, as the craftsmen and other special performers walk up the aisles in a recessional we will all sing *America, the Beautiful,* again with a descant for its second and fourth stanzas.

Organization

A general Festival Committee has been formed, comprised of the specialists and a representative of each of the settlements. Within this group are a small executive committee and subcommittees on music, crafts, staging and lighting, costuming, personnel and publicity.

The personnel committee or manager has the task of seeing to it that each special group of participants and each individual in it are properly provided with a place to obtain and put on costumes, with seating before performing and with clear instructions as to when and where they enter the scene, what they do while in it, and when and how each individual will leave it. As each special group finishes its performance it will remain at the fair, as previously said about the first group of dancers. But as the number at the fair grows as large as an attractive stage arrangement will permit, some will have to return to their seats, doing so as casually and unobtrusively as possible. Since the variety of costumes adds to the pleasure of the scene, at no time after any kind of group costume appears should it disappear entirely. For example, if at the entrance of the children a certain number of the preceding performers should leave, let it be decided and known beforehand which members, not all, of the Cornish and Italian groups will do so at that time. It will be necessary to make a chart beforehand of the stage and of the seats in the hall that are to be reserved for participants, and to mark on it the seating of all special participants, including those who are only to sing in the chorus, and the route of entrance into the scene which each stage-performing group or individual is to take. These routes should be interestingly varied. This well planned, a typed set of directions for each group or individual performer should be given to the person responsible for that group or individual.

The Music Committee will need to arrange at once for opportunities to help the singing groups of children and of adults at each settlement to learn the songs. That will call also for a mimeographing of the songs—at least the words of them—and the provision of piano accompaniments of them for leaders that can use accompaniments. The songs could be learned without accompaniments, if that were necessary.

Further Possibilities

Some of the leaders are wishing that a small chorus be formed by themselves, borrowing a few men singers from other fields in the settlements to join in singing some suitable four-part music in the festival. A similar chorus might be formed of young people from the settlement clubs or neighborhoods. But we think that the whole festival program starting with the *Ode to Joy* should not take more than ninety minutes. It has so much variety, however, that it might be five or ten minutes longer to provide opportunity for such a chorus at some good point along the way.

Where Swiss hand-bells are not available a good duo, trio or quartet of brass instruments might very suitably give the opening fanfare. The songs, dances and other features of this festival could all be changed without lessening the pleasure and value of it. We would like to know of similar festivals in other communities. They could serve very well the purposes of a demonstration of the whole program of recreational activities in a community or in a single center or neighborhood.

For additional material regarding spring celebrations appearing in this magazine we refer our readers to another article by Mr. Zanzig entitled "Heigh-Ho for a Merry Spring!" which was published originally in RECREATION and later reprinted. Reprints of the article may be secured from the National Recreation Association at fifteen cents each. The April 1939 issue of RECREATION contains, under the title "May Day Celebrations," not only suggestions for festivities for this gala day but also references to source material on music, drama, dancing, and other activities which would be exceedingly helpful to individuals or groups planning spring festivals of any type.

[12] This descant may be had without cost by applying to the writer of this article.

Trends in Public Recreation

By EVA WHITING WHITE

AS A PEOPLE we can be proud of the fact that our citizens have had the vision to develop recreation systems—north, east, south and west in this country—which are unequalled in the world.

During the last generation the leisure time movement has grown to include playgrounds, community centers, lecture courses, forums, and all the values included in so-called Adult Education. All ages and both sexes are served, and by programs that sweep from physical activities to handcraft, music, dramatics, socials. Furthermore, cities, towns and rural areas receive appropriations from tax funds. All this—to say nothing of the opening up of the great out of doors by virtue of our National Park Service, maintained by public appropriations.

Many private agencies have their following but it is to national and local public recreation systems that we look for the most comprehensive listing of opportunities. Public agencies, however, will serve efficiently only in so far as they are manned by a high grade of personnel. Therefore, before this professional group of recreation workers a few thoughts as to personnel will be in point.

If one refers to Webster's Dictionary, the definition of the word "profession" will be found to be "A calling or vocation, especially one that requires a learned education." Note the word "learned" which modifies the word "education." Further, the dictionary states that the word "profession" is not applied to an occupation that is merely mechanical.

So, if recreation workers are banded together in a body which is called professional, it is essential that the membership be true to its assumption by being made up of those who are not only skilled in the practices involved but have a body of knowledge which enables them to give reasons why they do thus and so, and which makes it possible for those who are admitted to play their part in the intertwined relationships that exist among all professional groups, as well as to be able to win the acceptance of the community.

In other words, a profession demands both intellectual power and technical ability. It is not enough to be steeped in the philosophy of one's calling. Principles must be applied, tested, varied by experience. Neither is it enough to be able to act without knowing the significance of the goals toward which action should tend.

Now participation in the demands of the leisure life is in the sphere of the humanities. This is important because human beings cannot be treated like cogs in a machine without causing them to react negatively. Their needs and desires present an infinite variety which must be met with subtlety and insight.

Certain dangers assail most professions—dangers which, it would seem, can be guarded against since the professionalizing of recreation is in its foundation stage.

First as to technique: Great intelligence needs to be used to overcome the stumbling block of technique. There are teachers so bound by pedagogy that they are ineffective; social workers so involved in the steps of procedure that they lose sight of human nature.

Second comes the matter of language, phraseology, which can be either a help or a barrier in welding people to a cause. There can be no doubt but that phrases used by social workers—cold and uninterpretative as they often are — have led to many a misunderstanding on the part of the public, the very public from whom support is either won or lost. Metallic language may get to the press and newspapers will be shunted off. It will take a great deal of clever publicity to overcome handicaps so created.

Take the phrase "case work." What does it mean? The constant repetition of such a term tends to build a fence between those who are endeavoring to meet the desires of men and women, boys and girls and the community that instinctively demands to be told what is being done in sympathetic, human writing and speaking. It is well, therefore, to withstand the attempt to be impressive by using cumbersome

At a meeting of the Society of Recreation Workers of America held in connection with the National Recreation Congress in Boston, Mrs. White, who is headworker at Elizabeth Peabody House, Boston, spoke on trends in public recreation from the point of view of the social worker.

or convenient rubber stamp terms. Those rubber stamp terms throw many-sided efforts into a kind of hash. One would think on reading some of the current material that surgical operations should be performed on the normal affiliations of folks.

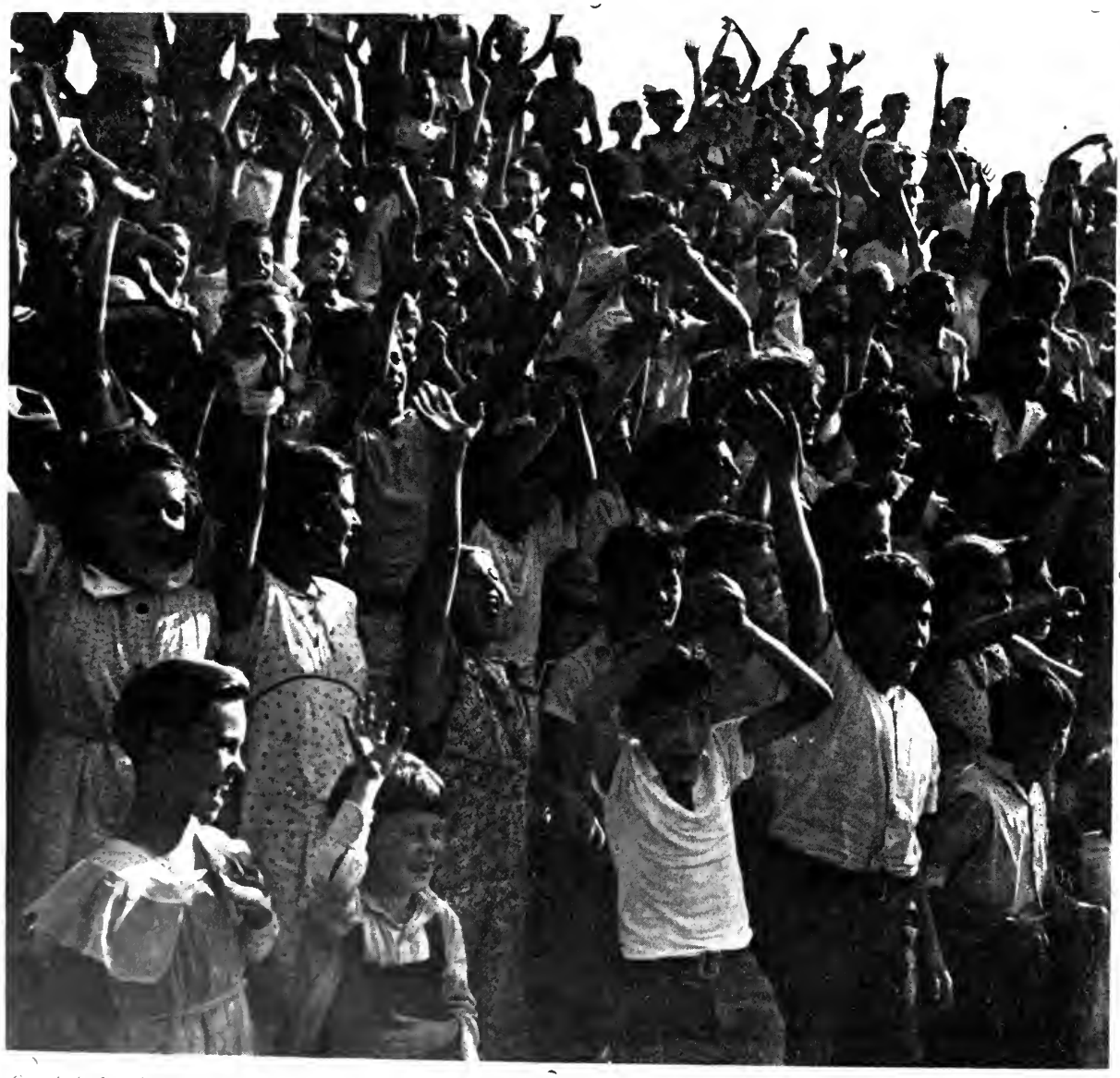
It can be stated with some assurance that the moment the public senses too great a formalizing of effort in the leisure time field, the public will move away. In the field of pathology people must get assistance so it is accepted on whatever terms. With normal life the situation is quite different. Then all ages accept or refuse most independently.

Point three: Care should be taken to see that pathological conditions in society are not over-emphasized as a justification for recreation. For some reason it seems to be easier to talk or to write about difficulties to be overcome than to present the infinite challenge of furthering the higher qualities. Instead of bringing out what recreation prevents people from doing, what it enables people to achieve should be its basic asset.

Of course directors of public systems and their staff workers should develop an understanding of how to study communities. They should be familiar with racial characteristics and customs, with political organizations, with measures for bettering environmental conditions, with the factors in industry, with the bear-

(Continued on page 638)

"Their needs and desires present an infinite variety which must be met with subtlety and insight"



Crowds in Lowell

Courtesy Massachusetts WPA

Planning for the Future

By GLENN G. BOBST
General Electric Company

The primary purpose of this article is to point out to officials promoting or planning recreational areas how they can, through proper planning, readily adapt their facilities for lighting at such time as growing demands warrant such action.

AN INCREASINGLY large number of people are becoming interested either as spectators or contestants in some form of outdoor recreation. To fulfill the growing demand for the facilities necessary for the pursuit of outdoor recreations, new recreational areas are being developed continually. Some of these are commercial projects and many of them are public projects fostered by municipalities.

A second way of meeting this ever increasing demand for additional facilities is to make the facilities available for longer periods of time through the use of light. This method is gaining increasing favor, a fact which is evidenced by a report that there are at the present time approximately 2,000 lighted recreational areas in the United States.

If plans for recreational areas are made with the thought in mind of lighting them at some future date, proper precautions can be taken so that they will be readily adaptable to flood lighting. If this possibility is not kept in mind it may be found that lighting will be expensive and even then not particularly satisfactory.

This is especially true in areas where two or three sports are played on the same plot of ground. For instance, if a baseball field, football field, and a softball field are all laid out on the same plot with an eye to the future, they can each be well lighted from the same set of lights and with no further adjustments or readjustments. However, if no thought is given to the future it is usually found that more lights and continuous readjustment, resulting in a more expensive job, are required and that one sport or another must suffer.

In order to demonstrate how to properly lay out a recreational area with the thought in mind of lighting at some future date, several of the more common combinations are shown in diagram form and discussed briefly.

General Municipal Athletic Field for Baseball, Football and Softball

In the layout shown in Figure 1, page 613, it can be seen that the same floodlight locations are used regardless of which sport is to be played. In any case the resulting lighting job will be satisfactory for the sport which is being played. Baseball, being a much faster game than softball and involving a larger playing area, will require a greater quantity of light. Football and softball requirements are adequately satisfied by baseball lighting. When softball is to be played on the same area, some of the lights which are used for baseball can be turned off. The change from one to the other involves only a means of electrical control which can be made not only convenient but also inexpensive.

If the fields were laid out in a different relation to each other than that shown in Figure 1, the same poles would not serve for all three applications and much additional equipment would be required to accomplish the same result. The tabulated recommendations at the end of this article indicate how many floodlights should be used for each type of sport and other basic information.

Successful play under floodlights demands a high level of illumination so distributed that the field itself and the ball, as it travels through the air, can be seen clearly from all positions. Great care must be taken that objectionable glare does not rob the players of their skill and spectators of their pleasure. The selection of proper equipment, the installation of that equipment in the correct locations, and the observance of recommended mounting heights all contribute toward giving both the spectator and the player the maximum of visibility and enjoyment. The information contained in this tabulation is based on experience gained through many installations and if followed should result in a well lighted field.

Because of the relatively few burning hours per season, it is usually economical to operate lamps at about 10% over their rated voltage. This increases the light output of the lamp about 35% with an increased power consumption of only about 16%. The lamp life is reduced to approximately 30% of normal but on the average should be sufficient for at least one or more seasons of operation. The economy of over voltage opera-

tion is based on the hours used per year of the system. It is generally found that when a system is to be in use from 50 hours to 200 hours a year it is economical to operate the system at 10% over voltage, and from 200 to 500 hours at 5%. From 500 on up the lamps should be operated at rated voltage.

On sports lighting applications either open or enclosed floodlights may be used. The enclosed type is recommended to prevent lamp breakage from rain. The only alternative to the use of door glasses is the use of hard glass lamps to avoid lamp breakage. Door glasses not only protect the lamps but also prevent accumulations of dust and dirt on the lamps and reflectors.

General Municipal Athletic Field for Football and Softball

In recreational areas where space is at a premium, it is sometimes found to be advantageous to locate the softball fields directly on the football field. This is shown in Figure 2. Two softball fields can be easily accommodated on one football field and the same lights used for either sport with the exception of locations 9 and 10 which are not needed for playing football. The relation of the softball diamonds to the football field is the important thing to be considered, as proper location permits the satisfactory use of the same lights for either sport.

If softball is played only on diamond A, locations 1, 2, 5, 6 and 9 will be the only ones used. Likewise, if played only on diamond B, locations 3, 4, 7, 8 and 10 will be used.

General Municipal Athletic Field for Softball and Six-Man Football

Once again the same general layout is followed. (See Figure 3.) The main purpose of showing this plan is to indicate where the floodlights should be placed when this particular combination is used and the relation of the diamond to the football field. When either softball or football are being played in this combination all of the lights are used.

College, School or Municipal Stadiums for Football, Track and Field Events

In stadiums the floodlights are generally mounted back of the seating facilities. The number of floodlights used varies depending on the class of football played. Floodlights are placed in locations as indicated in the layout in Figure 4 and the number varies from a minimum of twelve in each position up to twenty. If the area in the stadium is to be used for track or field events, it is generally found necessary to readjust as many floodlights as are needed for the events to be run off. It is obvious that control of the projected light (the photometric characteristics of the floodlights) is of vital importance particularly where the poles or towers are behind the seating facilities.

Municipal Park Tennis Courts

A little planning at the time of laying out tennis courts generally results in the ability to light twice as many courts with the same amount of light and expense. If the courts are made up in blocks of two with a space between each block, as in Figure 5, floodlights placed as indicated will light both courts very satisfactorily. The same number of floodlights and poles would be required to light a single court but is not sufficient for three courts. By dividing the courts up into groups of two each, it is not necessary to illuminate three or four in order to play on one and the center courts of a group of three, four or more do not suffer by contrast with those nearer the floodlight poles. The number of lighted tennis courts is increasing rapidly and the playing of this sport after dark is finding public favor.

Municipal Swimming Pools (Outdoor)

The lighting plan indicated in Figure 6 is included because of the constant trend toward larger and larger pools. The conventional pools running up to 60-70 feet wide can be lighted by modern underwater methods very nicely from outside edges. However, with the modern trend toward pools 100 feet to 200 feet wide, the distances involved are too great to span the area from one side to the other even with the largest of lamps and the most efficient projecting equipment. In pools of this type it is recommended that an island such as that indicated in the diagram be installed in the pool. By locating light niches in the island complete coverage can be obtained. The island also has an additional safety feature which cannot be overlooked. It affords a resting place or a haven for inexperienced swimmers who get halfway across the pool and become exhausted. With a pool 100 feet or more wide, a person in the middle underwater is not readily discernible because of the failure of sidewall

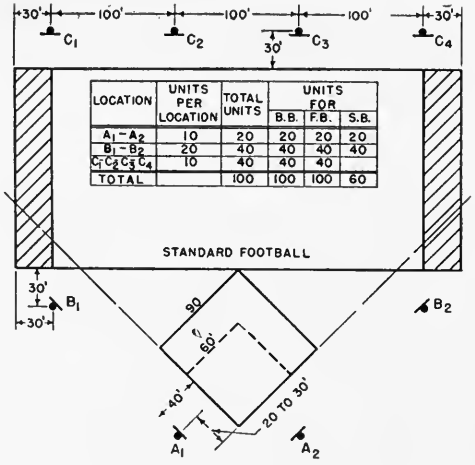


FIG-1

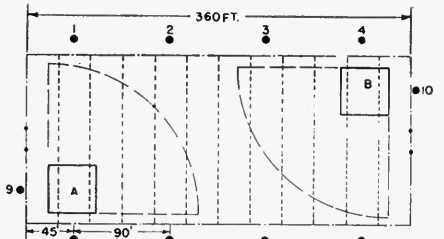


FIG.-2

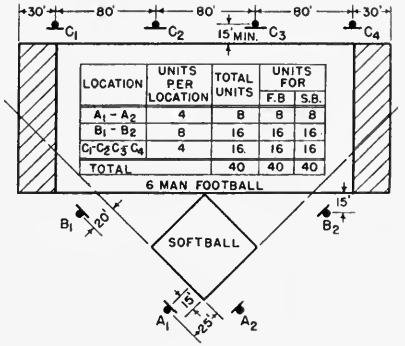


FIG-3

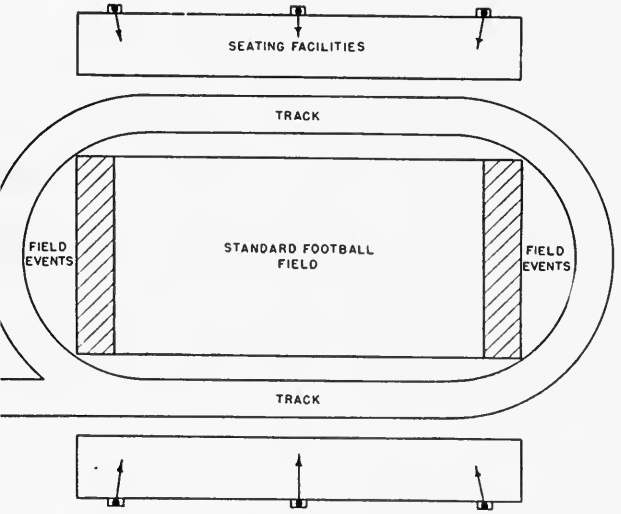
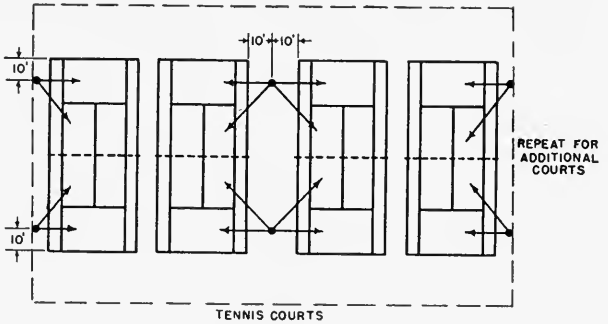


FIG-4



TENNIS COURTS
FIG-5

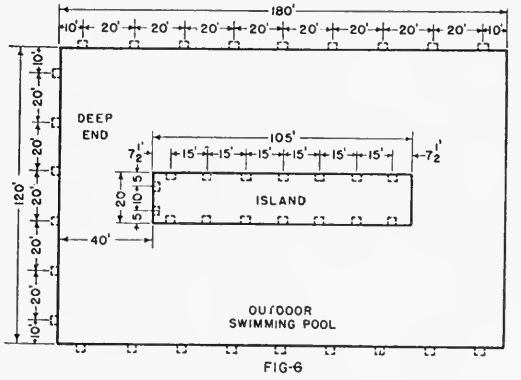


FIG-6

Courtesy Laboratory and Lighting Sales Division, General Electric Company

lights to maintain an adequate level across the pool. The island would afford an excellent place for a lifeguard station to forestall such a condition. It must be remembered that the attractiveness of a pool illuminated by underwater floodlights and the safety afforded are the chief claims of success of this method of illumination.

Miscellaneous Minor Sports

The composite chart represented in Figure 7 is included to indicate how some of the games which are popular with the unskilled can be lighted. These games are easier to light as they do not require as much illumination as the games involving a high degree of skill. These types of recreation are the ones most popular with the general public because they can actually participate in them with a great amount of enjoyment. To encourage the average man to be a contestant and benefit by such participation, the lighting of these minor sports should be kept in mind when a lighting program is inaugurated.

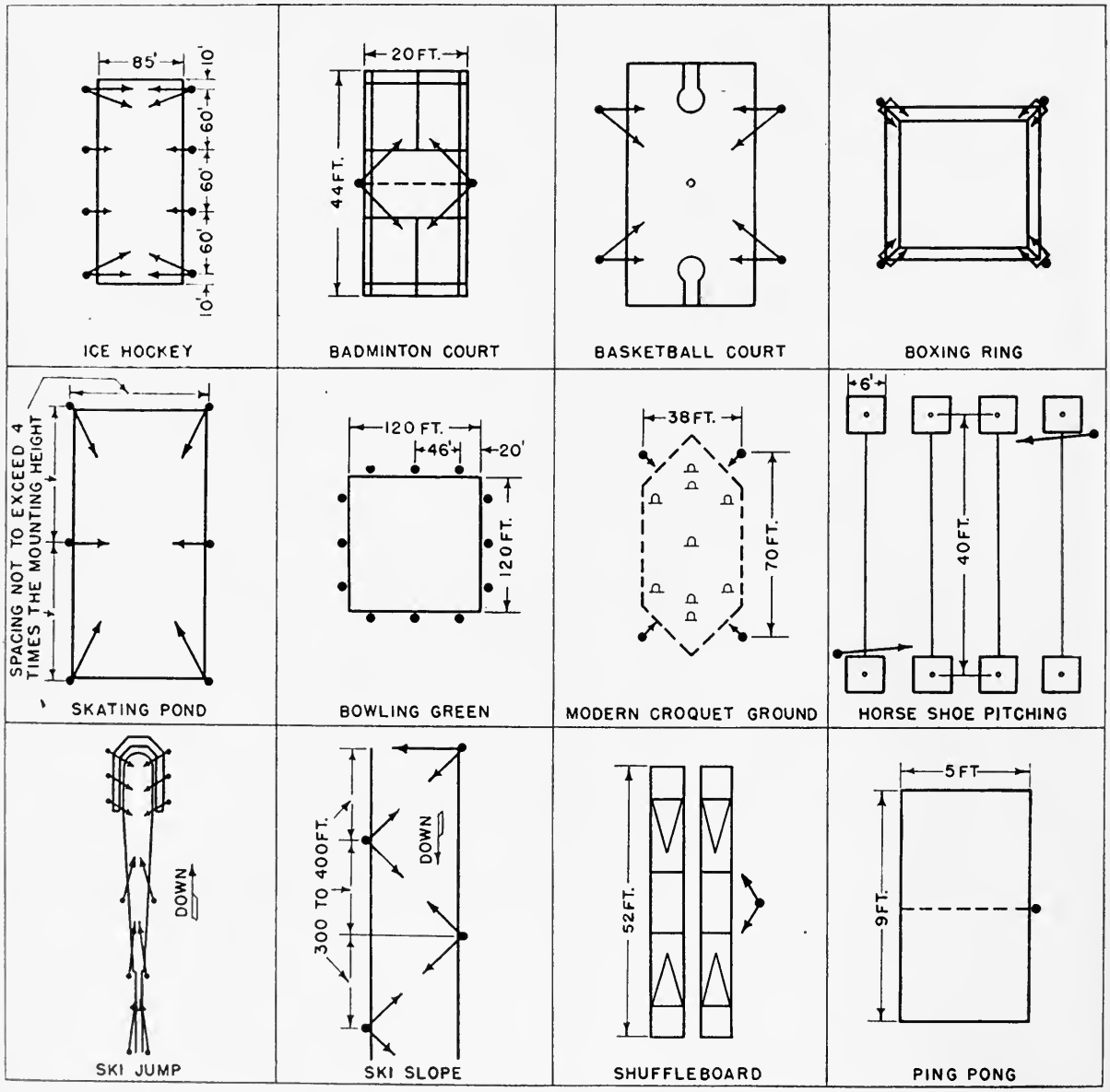


FIG-7

Courtesy Laboratory and Lighting Sales Division, General Electric Company

TABLE OF RECOMMENDATIONS

This table of recommendations is made up based on data collected over a period of years and if followed will result in a satisfactory lighting application. Local conditions, preferences as well as practices may, of course, vary the levels of lighting and to some extent the methods of application but they should be adhered to as closely as possible.

Sport	Fig.	No. of Locations	Mounting Height	No. of Floodlights	Type of Floodlight	Load R.V.*	Kw. O.V.**
Baseball	1	8	60-70′	100-1500 W.	Both open or enclosed Alzak finished aluminum floodlights should be used. These are available in both polished and etched reflectors. Most open floodlights can be connected into enclosed units by the addition of a door glass and retaining ring.	150	174.0
Softball	1	4	60-70′	60-1500 W.		90	104.0
Football	1	8	60-70′	100-1500 W.		150	174.0
Football	2	8	50′	52-1500 W.		78	90.5
Softball (2 diamonds)	2	10	50′	40-1500 W.		60	69.6
(1 diamond)	2	5	50′	20-1500 W.		30	34.8
Softball	3	8	50′	32-1500 W.		48	55.7
6 Man Football	3	8	40′	40-1500 W.		60	69.6
Football	4	6	100-130′	84-120-1500 W.		126	146.0
Track	4	6	100-130′	Readjust as many		180	209.0
Field Events	4	4 (Ends)	100-130′	as needed.		...	....
Tennis Courts	5	4 (2 Courts)	30-35′	8-1500 W.		...	....
Tennis Courts	5	6 (4 Courts)	30-35′	16-1500 W.		12	13.9
Swimming Pool	6	The relative spacing and location of lighting niches shown on Fig. 6 should be maintained irrespective of size of pool. Underwater equipment rated 1000 and 1500 W. should be used for this application. From 2 to 3 watts per square foot of pool (bottom surface) are recommended.				24	27.9
Badminton	7	2	30′	4-1000 W.	Etched Alzak Aluminum or Porcelain Enamel	4	4.6
Basketball	7	4	30′	8-1500 W.	Etched Alzak Aluminum	12	13.9
Boxing Ring	7	4	18′	8-1000 W.	Etched Alzak Aluminum	8	9.28
Bowling Green	7	12	25′	12-1500 W.	Etched Alzak Aluminum or Porcelain Enamel	18	20.9
Croquet Court	7	4	20′	4-1000 W.	Etched Alzak Aluminum or Porcelain Enamel	4	4.6
Horseshoe	7	2	20′	2- 750 W.	Etched Alzak Aluminum or Porcelain Enamel	1.5	1.7
Ice Hockey	7	8	35′	12-1500 W.	Etched Alzak Aluminum	18	20.9
Shuffleboard	7	1	20′	2- 200 W.	Handy Type	.4	...
Skating Pond	7	Spacing and location of floodlights should be adhered to as closely as possible. The watts per square foot recommended are: skating pond .5 watts, ski slope .1 watt.					
Ski Slope	7						
Ski Jump	7	6	30′	6-1500 W.	Etched Alzak Aluminum	9	10.4
Ping-Pong	7	1	15′	1- 200 W.	Handy Type	.2	...

*R.V.—Rated voltage
**O.V.—Over voltage 10%

What They Say About Recreation

"IN LEISURE we repair and rebuild our energies of body and soul. We expand to the release that comes from the excitement of sport, the concentration and enlargement of devotion to a hobby, the joy of following the adventures, comic or tragic, of the heroes of drama and fiction. We emotionally respond to great painting and thrill to great music. The time of leisure is the time of recreation, and re-creation means the rebuilding of the wasted fibres of brain and body and heart."—From *Hours Off* by *Daniel A. Lord.*

"Perhaps in the soul-satisfying beauties of our national parks and other sacred regions we shall find that we can regain something of that poise of outlook and courage in action which contact with unspoiled Nature may confer on human beings, and so ensure a continuance of our civilization on the lands which were so lately conquered by our ancestors."—*Harlean James* in *Romance of the National Parks.*

"A dominant note in the ever-expanding processes of education in the future will be happiness. To this end more liberal space for play and recreation will be provided for children, youth and adults. The entire community will participate in the development and enjoyment of school gardens. Pageants and outdoor theater activities will be a part of the program both day and evening. Swimming pools, sun rooms, attractive auditoriums, healthful gymnasiums and other like facilities will be found in these newer schools. Educational trips, more extensive travel, visits to cultural centers, attendance at large scale exhibits, will be enjoyed."—From *Expanding Functions of Education for Pennsylvania,* "Public Education Bulletin," April 1938.

"Leisure means opportunity to rediscover nature. We are living in a society which becomes more and more artificial. Machines are gradually pulling us away from nature. Yet, in this great nation we have for every man, woman and child one and seven-tenths acres of free public land in the form of parks and waters. We need to spend more time in these parks and learn about birds, trees, and flowers."—*Eduard C. Lindeman.*

"We in the United States are amazingly rich in the elements from which to weave a culture. We have the best of man's past on which to draw, brought to us by our native folk and by folk from all parts of the world. In binding these elements into a national fabric of beauty and strength, let us keep the original fibers so intact that the fineness of each will show in the complete handiwork."—*Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

"There are some things one never forgets. One is the sight of trees at their best—the primeval grandeur of a great forest tract. Trees in all their grace and beauty and majesty, forest giants that have seen the generations come and go, climbing higher and higher into the upper air. There is a fascinating feeling of awe in an ancient wood. Its silence and tranquility does something to the spirit. One does not understand it, but here is something great and august and permanent."

"It is not how many activities, or how many people, or how extensive the program, or how much money is spent on it, but how well it is being done, how permanent it is, how well it is received by the people and what is happening to our community as a result of our coordinated effort."—*Alonzo G. Grace,* Commissioner of Education, Connecticut.

"If our powers are to be effectively applied in sustaining the forms and achieving the ends of popular government, the humane spirit must be cherished and quickened, and ever brought to bear as a dynamic element in the enrichment of life. Knowledge is not enough. Science is not enough. Both may be employed to kill as well as to heal. Accumulated facts, though high as mountains, give us no instruction in human values and the choices of application. It is the humane spirit that points the way to the good life."—*Charles A. Beard* in *Education for Democracy.*

"Is it not remarkable that the only distinctive American music has come from the Negro folk songs, the ballads of the Mountaineers, and the songs of the Western cowboys—from the work songs of the common people"—*Dwight Sanderson.*

Institutes as Valuable In-Service Training

By WEAVER W. PANGBURN
National Recreation Association

Since the fall of 1935 the National Recreation Association has conducted recreation training institutes in forty cities

SOME YEARS AGO billboards carried an illustration showing a satisfied looking gentleman puffing a cigarette and declaring, "I'd walk a mile for a Camel."

A picture that probably will never be displayed along the highways is that of a Methodist clergyman in Texas who was prepared to do and did an even more significant thing. For a month he drove forty-seven miles a day to attend a National Recreation Association institute at Fort Worth. Besides his arduous work as a pastor in the town of Chelsea, Rev. C. Clyde Hoggard is district director of work for young people. That perhaps accounts for the special interest he has in recreation.

Interviewed by a local newspaper, Mr. Hoggard said, "I believe the recreation approach is vital to the whole church program and I'm learning lots of new things from the institute. . . . I enrolled because I was anxious personally to contact these particular leaders for their point of view and to acquire new skills. I think their leadership is excellent."

Though the great majority of the nearly 10,000 men and women who have attended such institutes have not been obliged to drive forty-seven miles a day, some have traveled even farther. For example, a recent course in North Carolina, after thorough publicizing, drew from throughout the state. It might be thought that to carry out a regular job and in addition attended an institute several hours a day would prove too great a physical strain. On the contrary, however, the "students" have proved quite equal to the challenge. So much so, that in ten of the forty cities where since September 1935 the institutes have been held, a second and advanced or different course has been conducted.

Nature of the Institutes

What, in brief, is the purpose of these institutes? Who sponsors them? How are they financed? Who may attend? What is the subject matter?

Looking, for example, at the attractive announcement of the Birmingham course which is going on as this is written, it is seen that the institute's aim is many-sided. That announcement reads as follows:

"Its purpose is to bring to the organization of leisure new inspiration and a new interpretation of objectives; to establish high standards of excellence in recreation; to bring a fresh point of view to paid and volunteer workers and to help them increase their skill in conducting activities; to give to board members and civic leaders a new understanding of the significance of the present opportunity offered in the leisure time field in relation to home, church, school, industry, and public and private recreational agencies; to encourage effective cooperative planning and action, and to harness the potential skills of leaders in the interests of peaceful and democratic living."

While the National Recreation Association provides the faculty for the institutes, the sponsorship is in the hands of local agencies. In Birmingham these are Jefferson County Coordinating Council of Social Forces, Birmingham Park and Recreation Board, Community Chest, Negro Advisory Board of Community Chest with the cooperation of Birmingham-Southern College, Howard College, and Miles Memorial College. In other cities more or fewer agencies have accepted responsibility. Among them are: service clubs, councils of social agencies, Christian associations, and Federal agencies including the Works Progress

CITIES WHERE INSTITUTES HAVE BEEN HELD

Atlanta, Ga.	*Indianapolis, Ind.	Rochester, N. Y.
Baltimore, Md.	*Kansas City, Mo.	Sacramento, Cal.
Berkeley, Cal.	Knoxville, Tenn.	St. Louis, Mo.
Birmingham, Ala.	*Los Angeles, Cal.	St. Paul, Minn.
*Boston, Mass.	Louisville, Ky.	Salt Lake City and Provo, Utah
Buffalo, N. Y.	Milwaukee, Wis.	
Chicago, Ill.	Minneapolis, Minn.	*San Antonio, Texas
*Cincinnati, Ohio	Newark, N. J.	San Francisco, Cal.
*Cleveland, Ohio	New Orleans, La.	Springfield, Mass.
Denver, Colo.	New York, N. Y.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Detroit, Mich.	*Philadelphia, Pa.	Tampa, Fla.
Durham, N. C.	*Pittsburgh, Pa.	Tulsa, Okla.
Fort Worth, Texas	*Providence, R. I.	Worcester, Mass.
Houston, Texas	Roanoke, Va.	

* City having first and second year institute.

Photo by Lambert Martin, World-News Photographer, Roanoke, Va.

Students taking the music courses at an institute play on the pipes they have made

Administration and the National Youth Administration. Even individuals have come forward as co-sponsors.

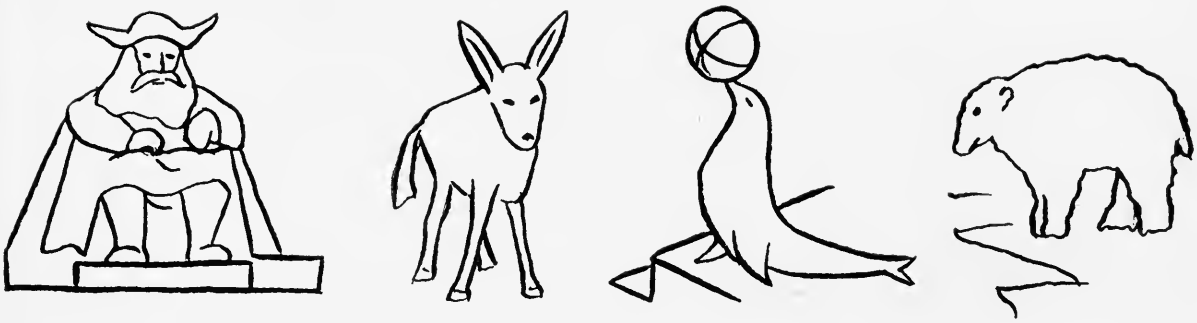
For the financing of the courses these sponsors combine to underwrite a given amount which represents a portion of the cost of the institute. They are reimbursed from the fees of the students. So far the highest fee for the entire course has been $15, obviously a very moderate sum. Charges for individual subjects or combinations of subjects are fixed in accordance with a scale appropriate to the charge for the entire course.

Admission to the institutes is open to "all persons interested in recreation leadership or in the subject announced," as the Birmingham prospectus states. Professional leaders from public and semi-public recreation agencies, members of Parent-Teacher Associations, teachers, program chairmen of clubs, clergymen, church school teachers, adult education and physical education directors, workers in institutions, volunteers from many types of agencies, and case workers among many others are eligible. Usually a committee on admissions passes on their qualifications.

The subject matter depends upon the wishes of the sponsoring and participating agencies. In Birmingham classes in arts and crafts, music, and social recreation, each subject presented in thirty class hours, are offered. In other cities the combination of three major courses has included drama and nature study.

(Continued on page 639)

In the drama courses instruction is given in the techniques of producing a play



Introducing the Snow Artist!

THE SNOWMAN in the front yard has undergone considerable change in the last few years. His unwieldly, proportionless figure has become svelte and sculptured; he has been outfitted with armatures to prevent him from toppling over; he has even been dressed up in natural color. He has been crowded almost out of the yard, however, by a host of seals, dogs, cats, elephants, alligators, prominent personages, buildings, and comic strip characters executed in ice. All this has occurred as a result of widespread interest in the art of snow modeling. Children enjoy it; in addition, they learn about color, design, and manipulation. Snow modeling and the art of sculpture seem on entirely different planes, but the modeler learns the principles by which the sculptor works. Crude self-expression thus can be turned into real creative activity.

The Snow Artist Makes a Statue

One method of snow modeling is to pack snow into a large pile and freeze it. The figure is carved or chipped out with a hatchet. The evident defect in this method is the problem of weight distribution. Since the statue must support its own weight, the variety of subjects which can be modeled according to this plan is limited.

The second method employs slush (made by filling a pail of water with snow) and armatures of boards and wire to support legs and arms for better weight distribution. Since the modeler shapes the form on a frame, this method is similar to that of the clay sculptor. Slush is similar to plaster of paris or clay in its pliability, but slush can be chipped, carved, and smoothed even after it is frozen.

The sculptor first chooses his subject and draws a picture of the proposed statue. (At Dartmouth College modelers reproduce their subjects in clay to make sure of correct placing of armatures and proper distribution of weight.) By drawing lines on the picture, measurements are taken for constructing the model in proportionate size. The beginner should be cautioned against selecting a subject which requires an intricate armature of boards, sticks, and wire. Buildings, reclining figures or figures which can be erected around sturdy supports are practical. Experienced modelers relate that it is easier to make life size statues than small ones.

After deciding upon a model and cutting the armatures, the sculptor selects his tools. He must have the armatures ready to put together and wire or nails to fasten them. He must have a large bucket and a sprinkling can or a hose in order to make slush. He must have a dipper to remove the slush from the bucket to the framework, a shovel to make a platform for the model, and a paddle, trowel, knife, hatchet, and wood rasp (for hair effects) to shape the snow into the desired form. If he wants to give color to his work of art, he also will need Kalsomine and a two-inch brush to apply it.

The first step in the actual modeling is making a bank of snow two or three feet high. The model will be erected upon this platform. The place where the statue is built is of great importance. If possible it should be displayed against a dark surface or building so it will show up to greater advantage.

The boards chosen for the legs should be cut a foot longer than the actual measurments so they can be sunk into the base as extra support for the model. The sculptor piles slush or snow about the leg boards and then pours water over the entire structure so it will freeze and become solid.

The rest of the framework is erected and wired or nailed together. A large box can be placed in

the center of the body of the figure as a part of the armature. This will lessen the gross weight of the finished model and will decrease the possibility of its toppling over.

Now the actual modeling begins. The constructor applies the slush to the armature, building and shaping with paddle or trowel as he goes. Even after the slush has frozen he can change the figure by chipping it with a hatchet. He will be able to experiment, for if the weather stays cold he can continue remodeling over a period of several days.

He views the statue from all sides to assure correct proportion. When it is satisfactory, he may decide that outlining is necessary. In this case, oil paint can be applied with a brush. Kalsomine, in a pasty consistency, is used to color the model. The water freezes, leaving the color in the ice. For some models at Dartmouth ice cakes have been dyed to use as a colorful background or for the base of a panel in relief.

After the finished statue is sprayed on a cold night it looks like a carving in ice—and it won't melt easily.

If the modeler wants to display his work at night, lighting by small spotlights is very effective. Care must be taken in placing the lights to achieve the best possible effects; the placing depends on the size and shape of the model. The strength of the lights is governed by the size of the subject.

Contests in Snow Modeling

When carrying on a community snow modeling contest, it is well to limit the age of the participants or to arrange for various age divisions. The contestants should be encouraged to attempt models other than snowmen. Modeling in individual front yards is preferable to modeling in a central park because of the difficulties with transportation of materials and the expense involved in the spring clean up. Moreover, the models don't show up as well as when they are displayed individually. It is wise to set a deadline for the construction work and to ask that the contestants submit pictures of their models as they finish them. When all the pictures are in, the judges make their selections.

Minneapolis has held snow modeling contests for a number of years, using two methods. A city-wide contest has been held at a centrally located park. The disadvantage lies in the tremendous amount of necessary hauling of materials and equipment to one area. When the models melt in the spring, all the boards, sticks, and wires must be cleared away by the city. The second type of contest tried out was on the basis of districts. The children modeled at neighborhood parks, and a final contest among district winners determined the city snow modeling champion. Inexpensive medals and cups were given as awards. The Recreation Department suggests that groups as well as individuals should be encouraged to enter the contest. *(Continued on page 640)*

NOTE: The two cuts reproduced here are used by courtesy of the Union County, New Jersey, Park Commission.

Golf and Country Clubs for Winter Sports

By CHESTER C. CONANT

A REVELATION to the increasing number of ardent winter sports enthusiasts in Massachusetts is the fact that slowly but surely golf and country clubs of the state are opening their grounds for winter use to their members and, in some instances, to the public at large. This awakening is credited to the tremendous popularity of winter sports throughout the country and to the fact that the more active clubs realize that their grounds provide ideal opportunities for winter activities.

The golfer who has himself been affected by the winter sports "bug" is quick to realize that his favorite fourteen hole which drops almost a mile to the green would make a fine location for a mile-a-minute toboggan chute; or that tough, uphill third with its smooth, even fairway would be a much better practice slope for skiing than Si Brown's rock-ribbed pasture. Directors are discovering that a well organized winter program promotes interest and fellowship within the club, which does not detract a bit from membership for the following year. A winter sports program also solves the ever-present problem of keeping the head greenskeeper and his aides busy during what was formerly the off season.

A Few Conclusions

That interest in a year-round program for golf courses is on an upward trend has been brought out by the results of a questionnaire sent out by the writer to many of the golf organizations throughout the state. Pertinent conclusions obtained from a study of the returns might well be:

That nearly half of the clubs encourage winter sports on their courses.

That skiing, skating, and winter golf are the most popular activities, with ski jumping, tobogganing, and carnivals second in importance.

That an average of twenty per cent of the memberships of the various clubs use the facilities.

That the greater majority of the clubs were not located near the private or state winter sports development.

Most of the clubs heard from were open to the public for recreational purposes during the winter months and claimed a suitable topography for nearly all of the various winter sports.

The question, "Do you believe that a winter sports program is becoming increasingly important in the year-round schedule of golf and country clubs?" was answered unanimously in the affirmative.

Weather Conditions

The prime requisite in considering and promoting a winter sports program of any kind is a definite idea of the type of weather to expect. It would be folly to construct a permanent and expensive ski jump or downhill trail in a section where the average snowfall is less than thirty inches and the average winter temperature over thirty-five degrees. From a brochure by E. J. Domina, "Snowfall Survey for Massachusetts," written for the Massachusetts State Planning Board from data secured from the United States Weather Bureau in Boston, there is sufficient evidence to establish sound general conclusions warranting investment in winter sports facilities and promotion in ninety per cent of the state of Massachusetts. It will perhaps be surprising for old timers who claim that our winters today are mild compared to those of past seasons to learn that the average snowfall statistics and the mean temperature data collected from 1926-1936 at stations in a number of cities throughout the state vary by less than ten per cent from data which had been collected at six of these stations over a period of forty years. Inasmuch as these stations cover an area representative of the greater part of the state, the amount of snowfall and mean temperature for each section may be reliably interpreted by means of maps and graphs.

From statistics available there seems to be justification for the development of all winter sports activities in all sections of the state west of Boston over a long period of years. This statement does not mean, however, that a lighter program is not justified in the southeastern part of the state, but that the reliability of good conditions is uncertain. Thus a short-time or simplified program in relation to existing conditions might prove more favorable.

Financing

Very important in carrying out an organized winter sports program is the problem of finances, since on this may hinge either the development of a better group of facilities or the closing of the club to all winter sports activities as a result of financial reverses.

It has seemed advisable for most of the private clubs to charge a certain fee for the season, showing preference to year-round members over non-members.

The following program card was devised by the Weston Golf Club, a leader in the winter sports field:

"The rates for membership in winter sports are as follows:

Family membership	$20.00
Husband and wife	10.00
Individual	7.50
Junior	5.00

"The usual rebates to members in the event of there being less than fifty days of skating and coasting combined will be in effect. The complete list of rebates is posted in the club office.

"Membership cards for winter sports are available to non-members of the club who have been approved by this committee. Rates for such members are fifty per cent higher than for club members.

"The charge for guests is seventy-five cents per day.

"Your cooperation is asked in signing all guests either with the attendant or at the club office or in the book provided for this purpose at the pond.

"Arrangements will be made with a professional ski instructor for beginners and experienced skiers if a sufficient number are interested. Information about classes will be mailed.

"Please list on the enclosed post card the members of your family who may wish to take ski lessons. Names of those who are not members of the club but who would like to take these may be given to the chairman.

"The rink will be used most of the time for informal hockey. Occasional reservations will be made for games. Will those interested in forming a club team communicate with Mr. Alexander Winsor? A junior team will be organized during vacation.

"Meadowbrook School will have the use of the pond Mondays through Thursdays until four o'clock except during holidays. As in past years, winter sports members may use the pond during these hours if conflicting in no way with the school.

"The Winter Carnival will be Friday, December 30th, weather permitting.

"Our committee welcomes suggestions."

Facilities

The problem of facilities, natural and artificial, holds an important place.

Since skiing is our most popular winter sport, we are first concerned with that activity. Its prime prerequisite is a wide open slope, with a grade of fifteen per cent or more. Golf courses are happily adapted to this activity because of their rugged topography and the smoothness of their fairways, conditions which make it possible to ski on as little as four inches of snow. (Some ski instructors have intimated that all that is needed to ski on golf terrain is a good heavy frost.) Welcome additions to those who are unable to find the time to ski during the day time the floodlights on the slopes. This factor works out particularly well on municipal courses where there are apt to be large crowds on hand during the evening sessions.

Ski Safety

A necessary precaution that must be taken is the reservation of open slopes for skiing only. An article from the Springfield *Republican* calls attention to the danger of permitting skis and toboggans on the same slopes, and the importance of park department supervision or a division of the area with separate zones for each type of winter sport.

Hockey and Curling

Throughout the country, ice skating and hockey are giving its chief competitor, skiing, a real run for being the most popular of our winter sports. Since the weather conditions in Massachusetts are favorable for the pursuit of this activity from December through March, it should be of prime importance in the winter programs of golf and country clubs. While many of our courses possess natural water hazards, which may very conveniently be converted into skating rinks during the winter, it has been found practical to flood tennis courts or level fairways to provide areas for ice skating. Curling, a fine sport somewhat similar to that of bowling, should be encouraged and instituted for those who have passed the summer of their lives yet who wish to enjoy an afternoon of brisk, invigorating exercise.

Tobogganing

Tobogganing and ski jumping are winter recreations of the thrill type and require artificial facilities and considerable upkeep. Most tobogganing is done in chutes which are constructed so as to follow the contour of the hills upon which they are laid. Some slides have highly elevated trestles to gain their start, especially where the topography is fairly level. Such a one is found on the Northfield Golf Course, Northfield, Massachusetts.

The following is a short description of the location and design of toboggan chutes from a paper by Samuel P. Snow as published in the *American School and University*:

"The toboggan slide often provides the incentive which draws from the fireside those who lack the enthusiasm necessary to participate in more active sports.

"The first thing to look for in laying out any sort of toboggan facility is a gently sloping hill having a maximum gradient of not more than forty per cent at its brow. Secondly, this hill should preferably face to the north or the northeast so that the ice in the chute will melt as little as possible.

"The third requirement is at least a four inch snowfall for the outrun of the chute. If there are not four inches of snow on the ground at all times there must be at least enough snowfall to maintain a course forty yards wide and four inches deep at the end of the chute.

"The entire slide should be built straight. Although topography tends to govern the location of a chute, curves even though carefully designed by an engineer make it possible for the toboggan to go over the sides through carelessness or recklessness.

"The chute should follow the natural contour of the ground, including a few secondary places to add variety and speed, thereby avoiding ugly scaffolding and an accompanying increase in construction costs. Some designers advocate building a sudden drop or two on a toboggan chute, but this is thought by the writer to be a poor policy. The chute in general should be clear of trees and other obstructions to prevent serious accidents in case the toboggan should overturn."

Ski Jumps

Unless the location is naturally situated and unless the golf club desires to go into the venture for profit, no ski jump should exceed thirty meters in size. Although there is no definite limit or size that might be said to be

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The material presented in this article has been taken from a term paper submitted by Mr. Conant in a Special Problems Course in the Department of Physical Education for Men, Massachusetts State College, June 1939.

A Shelf Show for Community Craftsmen

It is not too much to hope that a Shelf Show may, some day, become a community's permanent art exhibit

By CORA SHERBURN
Lincoln, Nebraska

PEOPLE USING their leisure hours in arts and handicrafts work need conditions favorable for increasing skills and knowledge; they need appreciation and encouragement. It is not always enough stimulus to continued effort for them to display their work even once a year. More frequent displays will not only arouse the competitive "spurt," but they will encourage a steady effort to excel in skills, as well as supplying greater satisfactions to the artisans and the local citizens.

A Shelf Show is one means of displaying the handiwork of a select group of eight to twelve persons. The entire exhibit should be composed of an arrangement of shelves with one shelf assigned to each individual exhibiting.

The purposes of a Shelf Show are many. It provides a constant display of selected arts and crafts articles, stimulating the interest of participants and observers. It encourages fine workmanship, promotes originality and creative skills, and gives recognition to advanced students in the field.

The Shelf Show may be set up in a town of 5,000 or more population. Such an activity is an excellent means of reaching persons in the community who are not directly served by the recreation centers and its leaders. Of course, the recreation supervisor and leaders, in cooperation with the city council, should initiate the exhibit, working with a local art club, other organized clubs, or a group of interested persons.

The first step is to inform the "key" persons of the town—whether potential exhibitors or onlookers—of the purpose of the Shelf Show. Next, the leaders must find a group which is willing to sponsor the show.

In arranging for the preliminary exhibit (from which the best craftsmen are chosen for the Shelf Show), they must select a centrally located spot: the town library, a store window, community club room, or recreation center. The preliminary display may be a Shelf Show contest, or a city-wide exhibit. The award basis for the contest would be admittance to the Shelf Show proper.

The next step is the construction of the shelves, which may be of varying depth and height. They should, however, accommodate at least twelve articles, with background space and attached rods for hanging textiles. They may be modernistic cabinets, or set-back shelves in a group. Ivory or French gray paint is generally preferred as a neutral background for varied shapes, colors, and textures. Often the shadows cast by the articles add much to the display.

All through the preparation, publicity should be circulated concerning the project. The leaders must arrange for posters and news stories, prepare a group of rules and qualifications and suitable legends to explain the exhibits, as well as compile a list of probable exhibitors who should receive invitations to enter the Shelf Show preliminaries. Possible channels for publicity are: newspaper stories; folders or invitations announcing each new group of Shelf Show exhibitors; lessons, lectures, and illustrative material at the recreation center, which will aid in increasing knowledge and interest in various elements of the show.

In Lincoln, Nebraska, the criteria by which the craftsmen were judged were: native Nebraska craft media; Nebraska design motifs; originality in model, design, and sketch (this eliminated copy and pattern work); excellence of workmanship, design, usefulness, beauty, and application of idea to the art subject. The judging can be done by a selection committee. The members of this committee should have a thorough knowledge of arts and crafts, and skill in encouraging exhibitors to greater effort.

After the final selections have been made for the first Shelf Show, there should be other contests at stated in-

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Miss Sherburn, who has had a number of years of experience as art and music instructor in the Emergency Adult Education Project and as specialized supervisor of Arts and Crafts for WPA Recreation Projects at Hastings, Nebraska, is now specialized supervisor of the state-wide crafts project in Nebraska.

Child Development Through Play and Recreation

"Play is the natural impulse of the child. It is the center of all interests and activities to which other interests, even eating and sleeping, are often subordinate. When we speak of play, therefore, as a need of children, we speak about that which to them is most important and most necessary, if they are to develop as normal, healthy individuals." This is the opening paragraph of a report from the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy which all friends of recreation will be interested in seeing. It is possible here to present only a résumé.

IN WASHINGTON, January eighteenth to twentieth, public spirited citizens from all parts of the country gathered to hear and discuss reports on various phases of child welfare. An earlier preliminary conference had been held on April twenty-sixth, 1939. At one of the section meetings a report on child development through play and recreation was discussed by the delegates present who had been invited to attend this particular session, and a few changes were suggested. At the main session of the Conference a brief summary of this report was presented.

The Importance of Play

The report itself emphasized the importance of play in the life of the child. "Recreation for children in a democracy should reflect in its program, organization, and operations those values which are implicit in the democratic way of life. This means, among other things, a program that emerges from the life of the people; a leadership that represents and releases the deepest needs and interests of persons; a relationship with people in the community that involves them in responsible participation, both in planning and in management; a form of administration that is democratic, not autocratic; a method that utilizes group experience and group channels in the total process."

Such an interpretation of recreation must recognize the importance of the family unit and of facilities and services designed to meet the leisure time needs of whole families. It must realize the universality of the need for recreation and the requirements of people of low as well as high income, of all ages, of both sexes, of all sections of the country, of occupational groups, and of racial and ethnic backgrounds.

The Play and Recreation Needs of Children

The Conference recorded its recognition of the significance of leisure. Paralleling the importance of housing, health, and formal education are the uses of free time. These include not only the personal and social values of play and recreation but also the far reaching individual and group outcomes of informal education programs for children and youth in our democracy.

"All children and youth need experience through which their elemental desire for friendship, recognition, adventure, creative expression, and group acceptance can be realized. Normal family life contributes much toward meeting these basic emotional needs. Voluntary participation in informal education and recreation under favorable conditions also contributes greatly toward this same result. They help to meet certain developmental needs, the need of congenial companionship with both sexes, the need for emotional development and a healthy independence, as well as other needs that arise at different stages in the individual's passage toward maturity. They furnish, finally, an important means whereby the child can express his functional need for the development of motor, manual, and artistic skills, for contact with nature, for creative contemplation, for nonvocational learning, for the socializing experience of group life, and for responsible participation in community life."

If these important needs are to be met, certain basic instruments are necessary.

The Committee lists among these requirements time for play; places in which children can move freely and safely; play areas and play materials which they can use by themselves; and opportunities for self-expression and spontaneous play.

In spite of the progress which has been made in the multiplication of facilities, in the enactment of enabling legislation, in the enrichment of the recreation program, and in the training of leaders, there are still many unmet needs and there are groups of children who have fewer than average opportunities for participation in a recreation program. The Committee cites the needs still existing among children of families of low income groups; the lack of adequate facilities and leadership for Negro children especially in the southern states; the failure to provide more effectively for children in rural areas particularly in nonfarm rural areas, in migratory families, and in families living in depressed rural communities. Children in slum areas in large cities are suffering from lack of playground and park areas.

The Committee also points to the needs of children in certain age groups — of the pre-school child for whom programs are the exception rather than the rule; of young people leaving school for whom social contacts and recreation are essential; of girls who do not yet have recreational advantages comparable with those accorded boys; and of children with special problems whose needs call for an expanded and concerted effort and planning among welfare and educational and recreational agencies. "The needs of these groups constitute a challenge to our democracy. Play is as vital to the child's developing personality as food is to his growing body. Children are children but once. Their time is play time."

Recreation for All

Communities desiring to give specific attention to existing inequalities of play and recreational opportunities for children are urged in the Committee's report to take stock of their own situations and to give consideration to careful planning along a number of lines.

Playground areas of primary schools and the buildings and grounds of secondary and consolidated schools should be open and under supervision for community use after school hours, at week-ends, on holidays, in summer and winter.

Legislative action should be sought by agencies of all kinds which will make possible cooperative action between school and recreation agencies. Joint planning groups in which city and county agencies participate might well be set up, in the opinion of the Committee, to help provide for children outside city limits and in adjacent rural areas and to give consideration to long-range planning.

All recreation programs for children should incorporate in their programs the active use of libraries, museums, health agencies, schools, parks, art schools and galleries, and social recreation facilities in the furtherance of a total community recreation program.

Children should have access to book collections so essential to the fostering of good reading habits and the exploration of individual interest and hobbies. "All recreation agencies will enrich their programs by establishing close associations with public libraries."

Municipal and county parks and forest agencies, in collaboration with similar national and state agencies, should provide park and camping areas especially for low-income and minority groups.

Housing development should be encouraged to enter into cooperative agreement with local communities so that established standards of recreation facilities will become effective for housing residents and the entire neighborhood. Methods of providing garden plots for people living in crowded areas should be explored.

Recreational activities should be planned and carried out to meet the physical and psychological needs of children of all age groups.

It is further suggested that special emphasis be given to public education in the value and importance of leisure time through farm journals, the press, and radio; to parent education in the fields of mental hygiene and the play needs of children at various age levels; to school recreation programs and their extension to recent graduates; and to general training in the principles and programs of recreation for all rural workers in child welfare, teachers, extension workers, ministers, health officials, volunteers, librarians, and social service workers. Civic orchestras, people's theaters, and art museums should be organized and maintained for the enjoyment of all.

"Play and recreation in and of themselves have values for the individual. To emphasize recreation as a means of reducing or preventing juvenile delinquency, of developing character and citizenship, or achieving some other worthy end, is to slur over its essential character, its developmental and creative role as play, fun, relaxation, release, joy. Play and recreation are part of the soil in which personality grows. Their central significance lies in the fact that it is during leisure one is most free to be himself."

Education in the Selection of Leisure Pursuits

In the opinion of the Committee, public and private leisure-time agencies would profit by reconsidering their attitude toward various kinds of commercial recreation, adopting a positive approach in which a sustained effort should be made to assist all consumers in their choice of play and leisure activities.

"Recreational activities should be designed to stimulate cooperative endeavor, to give immediate satisfying experiences, to utilize local resources, and to build interests which can be enjoyed further in later years, such as music, drama, art, discussion and reading, as well as active games and sports. They should offer many opportunities for boys and girls to work and play together."

The Committee further stresses the value of a leisure-time information service directed to families, which would cover the following fields:

Current motion pictures, radio programs, magazines, books, periodicals, lectures, concerts, plays, and exhibits.

Standards for selecting toys for children and information on inexpensive game equipment for home use.

Places of interest to visit; low-cost vacation places for week-ends and holidays; interesting drives and excursions, picnic spots, trails, nature museums, and sports areas.

Location and programs of community centers, sports areas, nursery schools, children's play centers, parent education classes, workshops, community festivals and play days, settlement houses, and educational and recreation centers.

Formation of groups for listening to radio programs and discussing movies; formation of committees of parents to advise with operators of commercial amusements.

The directing of children and parents to public libraries and inexpensive juvenile book departments; encouraging the public library to establish browsing libraries in recreation centers; and the creation of toy lending libraries.

Formation of and leadership assistance to volunteer groups who undertake some responsibility in supplying information to the central service.

Qualified Leadership

"The key to a successful play and recreation program is leadership," states the report. "The leadership of volunteer play and recreation groups requires persons of rich background and experience sensitive to individual as well as group needs and proficient in several recreation skills." Accordingly, the maintenance of standards which have been established is of primary importance. The Committee urges that preparation for all leaders in community play and recreation "should be generally comparable in amount and thoroughness to that required for the profession most closely related to it—namely, public education."

As rapidly as possible, recreation positions paid by public funds should be placed under a merit system. Training for recreation workers and in-service training should be encouraged.

Planning for the Play and Recreation Needs of Children

"Recreation requires planning on a national, regional, state, and community basis, and such planning to be effective calls for the collaboration of public, private, non-profit, and commercial agencies." While urging the recognition of the development of recreation and the constructive use of leisure time as a public responsibility on a par with responsibility for education and health, the Committee acknowledges the contribution made by voluntary associations and organizations and their continued functioning. "Groups of citizens also acting through private agencies should assume a part of this responsibility, because of the historic role of private agencies in experimentation and the development of standards, and in order to provide a continuous channel for the voluntary participation characteristic of a democratic society."

The distinctions between public and private agencies in the field of recreation are becoming less important, the report further points out. "Of greater concern is the provision of opportunities for the entire population and cooperative intelligent planning for them. The particular importance of private agencies lies in the fact that they provide a medium through which groups of citizens through voluntary effort can identify, interpret, and seek to meet some specialized community need. Particularly is this the case in relation to areas of activity which are resisted or as yet are unrecognized by the larger community. Private agencies also play a vital role because they have emphasized responsibility and participation on the part of volunteers, have provided joint policy and program planning on a continuous basis, and have brought volunteer and professional leaders into

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A Ten-Year Park Program

The City Planning Commission of Portland, Oregon, has issued a recommended ten-year park program proposed under authority of charter amendment and approved by referendum vote November 3, 1938. The methods of procedure, the principles involved in the selection of sites, and the policy of financial disbursements are of interest to executives and officials concerned with the planning of programs. Further information in regard to the plan may be secured from Charles McKinley, City Planning Commission.

As a result of the 1938 election, and in accordance with instructions of the City Council, the Planning Commission of Portland, Oregon, was authorized to review the findings of a park report prepared in 1936. It was also authorized to work with the Federated Community Clubs in studying the program. The Federated Community Clubs had sponsored a referendum on the charter amendment authorizing a .4 mill tax levy for park purposes, designed to yield approximately $100,000 a year for ten years.

On May 3rd the Federated Community Clubs presented its report to the Planning Commission. This was followed by a series of hearings at which the various zone chairmen working under this central committee were heard. Then followed a thorough field inspection on the part of the members of the Parks Committee of the Planning Commission and a careful study of land values, population distribution, present land usage and other factors affecting the various sites by the staff of the Planning Commission.

After a check of the report of the Community Clubs, the City Planning Commission's Parks Committee presented its finding to the Community Clubs group for re-study in the light of obtaining certain refinements in the plan in order to secure an even spread of recreational areas in the city-wide plan and in order to secure the most economical plan by avoiding any duplication of service. This process of re-planning the plan involved a series of nine meetings with the Community Clubs Committee on Parks.

Principles Involved in the City-Wide Plan

1. The elementary school grounds and existing park playgrounds should form the backbone of the recreational system for children of elementary age. It anticipates the coordination of all school grounds and park playgrounds in a unified system. This will make it possible to obtain an economical spread of service throughout the city with savings of many thousands of dollars in acquisition of land.

2. The plans would embrace the entire urban area and provide units of suitable location and size for all age groups.

3. Neighborhood parks as well as playgrounds for children should be located in connection with the elementary schools in order to have in addition to basic playground facilities other features for all age groups within half a mile. The school house can thus be used as a community house without expensive duplication of buildings.

4. In addition to the primary playground system there is need for additional playgrounds to supplement the primary playgrounds, particularly in areas of dense population. These are especially valuable in summer months and will have a basic service radius of a quarter mile.

Playfields serving youth of high school age and adults are based on a one-mile service area. These provide space for the various sports. The basis for a system of playfields is the high school plant. However, extra playfields on special sites are sometimes needed to provide extra service. By judicious arrangement in the city-wide plant a complete service for all age groups can be obtained. In this plan certain sites will be single duty (playground); double duty (playground-neighborhood park) or triple duty (playground-playfield-neighborhood park).

The income from the .4 mill tax levy, approximately $100,000 each year for ten years, is to be spent primarily for the acquisition of sites. This includes the purchase of new sites, the extension of school sites, and other features. This phase of policy represents some departure from the original plan that was made in 1936.

A complete list of the proposed new sites with descriptions and location is given. The document contains maps indicating the location of the existing and proposed sites.

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Square Dancing Is Fun, But--

Teach an Easy One First!

Some very practical advice for those seeking the best possible way to get a maximum of enjoyment from the old-time square dances so popular in earlier days

By HOMER F. DAVIS
George Williams College
Chicago, Illinois

"PLAY PARTY" games are neither barn dances nor square dances. Highly enjoyable as they are, they are not the type of dance that was danced throughout America when this country was in the process of settling down.

After you have danced the simple circle-type dances, you may feel the desire to enter the field of real old-time square dancing. If it is a new experience for you, you will be carried away with the pure fun of doing the various figures. Everyone, from nine years up, likes square dancing—provided the dances are properly taught. Young people take readily to this form of dance when they have been carefully instructed. Square dancing is an activity that can be used frequently in planning recreation for them. As a mixer it is ideal. It serves to break down the reserve so often present in the modern "social" dances, and tends to eliminate "wall flowers." If there is an excess number of girls, they can dance together and enjoy the unusual experience of learning the girls' and the boys' parts.

Probably the best way to become experienced in calling square dances is to attend square dances until you become familiar with the calls and know how to teach the various movements. If no such opportunity presents itself in your community, you will find a great deal of help in the literature on square dancing. For a start, Kit T of the Handy II series, which costs twenty-five cents and is published by the Cooperative Recreation Service, Delaware, Ohio, will be helpful. You may be able to find reference material on your library's shelves, or you may be fortunate enough to discover an "old-timer" who can be of assistance to you.

Start with a small group and teach the dances thoroughly. If you can get about eight persons, or at the most sixteen, who will agree to meet for two or three nights, you all can learn enough for safe teaching of larger groups. The process grows on itself, for each learner in turn becomes a teacher.

I recall that I was not particularly fond of square dancing when a boy on the farm, because I rarely understood the caller and seldom knew what to do when I did understand him. There were no teachers, as we understand teaching. One learned by experience, and when we continually became confused, much to the disgust of the older people, we gradually gave up square dancing. For this reason, every call should be given loudly and clearly. Avoid fancy language and jingles until your group is well enough along to appreciate the little "nonsense" that creeps into the various calls and adds color to the calling. But above all, be sure your group knows what each call means and can execute the figure promptly. Otherwise the dancers will become confused, and, if they do manage to complete the figure, they will not be ready for the next one at the proper time.

The art of imitation must be used in teaching the square. Take the dance apart, bit by bit, and have the group walk through the parts until they know them each by name, and they will gain the thrill that comes with doing the dances correctly in the proper time. You must be careful not to keep the dancers so long on drill that they become tired and disinterested, but at the same time you should avoid leaving a dance too soon. It is annoying to the dancers to spend time learning a dance, only to have the instructor switch to something else just as they would enjoy practicing what they have learned.

Once again, I advise you to teach each figure so that the dancers will understand it thoroughly and can go through it quickly and correctly when the call is given. Some of the more difficult figures

can be omitted until your group can do the easier dances fairly well. If they enjoy the easier ones they will probably ask for the more difficult ones as they progress. A good practice is to repeat the dances you have taught, adding one new one each time.

"Allemande left" is a figure that seems to bother the beginner, yet I have taught a large group to do this figure in a short time. It is really simple to execute, but it can be quite confusing, and no one can do what he does not understand. Therefore, take five or ten minutes at the start of the dance to have the group walk through the movement until everyone has a good understanding of it and can move into it quickly when "allemande left" is called. This is a call which is used so much, particularly in the middle west, that it should be learned so well that it becomes an automatic movement. Then, of course, your dancers must learn the grand march, or "grand right and left." This should not be hard, especially if the group has been dancing the circle dances where the figure is used often.

A few minutes' instruction in the proper way to swing will be helpful. There are two ways to swing, and the chances are that if your dancers are left to themselves they will use both ways—some swinging on the inner foot as a pivot, and some using both feet to take quick little steps as they move around in a small circle. In teaching the first method, I instruct the girls to bend slightly backward and to keep the inner foot as still as possible, using it as a pivot. This will add grace and ease to the swing. It should be freely executed, with no hopping or stiffness. But do not worry if the swinging is a little "hoppy" at first. As the dancers gain more experience, many of the rough spots will automatically disappear. I find that two or three complete turns are enough in the swings of the average dance, although in some communities they swing and swing.

Later on "right and left through," "do-si-do" (really a beautiful figure), and other calls can be learned, but avoid attempting these figures at the beginning.

Bear in mind that many of the squares can be modified to fit the experience of the group. A swing may be eliminated here, a "circle four" there and so on. With further experience your group will expect these more difficult figures, and will have built up adequate preparation. The first square you try should be an easy one. I know of no easier yet no more popular square than "Bow a little, jig a little, swing a little," which has been a favorite wherever I have used it. It involves no difficult figure and includes "allemande left" and "grand right and left." Its ease of execution and the enjoyment derived from it will give the dancers confidence and make them ask for more.

Here are the calls:

Introduction and Chorus

1. All eight balance and all eight swing.
2. Allemande left, right hand to your partner, and a grand right and left.
3. Meet your honey and promenade eight till you come straight.

Change Call

4. First couple balance and first couple swing.
5. First gent lead out to the right of the ring.
6. Now bow a little, jig a little, swing a little.
7. On to the next.
8. Now bow a little, jig a little, swing a little.
9. On to the next.
10. Now bow a little, jig a little, swing a little.
11. Home you go and everybody swing.

Then (2) and (3) are called, after which the second couple balances and swings and the second gent goes around in the ring in the same manner as the first gent did. After all the men have gone around, it is the ladies' turn, beginning with the first lady. The dance is ended with the chorus call.

Explanation of the calls:

(1) Partners back away from each other a step or two and bow, after which they swing for two or three complete turns in place.

(2) Each gentleman turns to the lady on his left, takes her left hand in his left hand, and turns her completely around in place, counter-clockwise, so that he comes back face to face with his own partner, who meanwhile has been turned by the gentleman on her right. He then takes his partner's right hand in his right hand, passes her, gives the next lady his left hand, the next his right, and so on, until he meets his own partner half way around the ring.

One way to help the men with this call is to interpret it to them as "all the men left." In spite of this, some will stick out the right hand and get all

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"Try this easy square dance first," is Mr. Davis' advice. "Your group will love it. If you are a beginner or an advanced square dancer, one who knows his 'do-si-dos,' you will find it a lot of fun."

"Places of Children's Joy"

By DEMITRIOS LEZOS

"It is heart-warming indeed to hear our refugee mothers refer to the playgrounds as 'places of children's joy.'"

As a Greek I feel I can speak freely of a subject near to my heart—training for physical fitness via children's playgrounds in my native land. The ancient "glory that was Greece" has lived through the ages in the minds of the world as a three-fold symbol of civilization representing highly developed forms of government, art and sports. Words such as "Olympic" and "Marathon" had their origin in Greece. Perfect physical development was an ideal in those days. The word "Spartan," which refers to the heroic mothers of Sparta in ancient Greece, still stands for the epitome of physical endurance. We Greeks indeed have a heritage of physical fitness.

In order to understand what has happened to that heritage it is necessary to know what has been occurring in Greece and the Near Eastern countries during the last five hundred years, and more particularly during the years since the beginning of this century. Ottoman supremacy swept over the Near East conquering as it went and subjugating as it stayed. All the countries of the Eastern Mediterranean, from the Balkans to Egypt, became subject to Islam, and under that rule native civilizations became atrophied. Then revolts began, and one by one the countries fought for independence and won. Greece gained her independence in 1830 and since then has been struggling to gain something of her former strength. It was an uphill struggle, for she was very poor and had to start from the beginning to organize educational, social and economic life for her people. Early in this century matters were complicated by inter-Balkan strife over boundaries. Then came the World War, which persisted long after 1918 in the Greco-Turkish conflict, which was not ended until 1922 with the sacking of Smyrna.

The author, a refugee from Turkey, has worked for the welfare of Greek children since 1922 when, a student at Roberts College, he was employed by the Near East Relief to help convoy 22,000 children from American orphanages in the war-torn interior of Asia Minor to places of safety, following the close of the Greco-Turkish War. A great believer in the vital part play has in promoting health and happiness, Mr. Lezos has worked tirelessly to establish playgrounds and to persuade a government preoccupied with caring for a million and a half refugees to include in its educational program provision for playgrounds. He is now serving as director of the first playground set up in Athens by the Near East Foundation.

At that time the Near Eastern countries presented a picture unparalleled in the world's history. They were a seething mass of shifting peoples. Nearly everyone was a refugee. Greece, with a population of five millions, opened her doors to receive 1,500,000 of the fleeing hordes. It was a tremendous undertaking to accept and assimilate into the national life of the country a group of poverty-stricken people numbering one-fourth of her normal population. Without outside aid such as was given by the Refugee Settlement Commission and various charitable organizations, it never could have been done.

Foremost among these organizations was the American Near East Relief, later becoming the Near East Foundation, which cared for the refugees in Greece and seven other Near Eastern countries and set up orphanages in Greece for 17,000 of its huge family of 132,000 orphan children. Later, when the orphanages were liquidated and the children were outplaced into industry or home life, the Americans turned their energies to working with the refugee people in their desperate endeavor to make a living in a new environment and to aid the governments, through demonstration projects, to improve the health and social and economic status of the people. This is being done through more than thirty projects in hygiene, agriculture, sanitation, malaria control, child and home welfare, youth training, village culture and recreation, which have greatly aided these people.

Physical education has been of paramount importance in the programs of both the Near East Relief and the Near East Foundation. The first playgrounds seen in modern Greece were those in the compounds of the American orphanages. I recall those children, literally thousands of them, strong and joyous in their organized play. It was not long, once they had recov-

ered from the long trek from Asia Minor, before they were the healthiest children in all Greece.

The government viewed these playgrounds with interest. In the minds of many officials there was undoubtedly the wish that some of the money which had to be used too sparingly in the practical jobs of settling the refugees and building up the economic and educational life of the country could be diverted to the health-promoting, joy-provoking work of recreation.

When a demonstration in tuberculosis control was started in the city of Athens ten years ago, a playground was attached to and made part of that demonstration. Eighteen acres of land at the foot of Mt. Hymettus and facing the Acropolis were contributed by the government. The property was adjacent to the great Kessariani refugee camp where 45,000 persons were living in the utmost squalor in a community of tents, shacks and converted barracks. The plight of the children was particularly pitiful. They were in rags. Naturally, with parents working from dawn till dark to earn a few pennies for food, they were neglected. There was no place for them to play except in the muddy alleys between the shacks where sanitation conditions were unspeakable.

The equipment of the playground was made possible through the generosity of an American, A. A. Hyde of Kansas City, Kansas, and it was opened with impressive ceremonies. The children streamed in, thousands of them, enchanted with their first sight of the swings, slides, giant strides, traveling rings, sand boxes and all the other paraphernalia. The older girls and boys were equally delighted with the playfields for soccer, volleyball, basketball, paddle tennis and deck tennis. The showers fascinated everybody, parents included, and as the program, which included not only the calisthenics and games, but dances, drama, music, lectures, movies and handcrafts, continued, the playground become a true community center for the entire neighborhood.

On the playing fields young athletes prepare for the modern Balkan Olympics, and they are fast winning a place for Greece that is reminiscent of ancient times. Working boys and girls from the centers established by the Near East Foundation come there for the relaxation necessary to offset their long hours in factories and shops.

It has been my good fortune to be attached to this epoch-making project since its inception and to have been trained for the work under the able leadership of its former director, A. Asthalter of Scarsdale, N. Y., formerly American indoor tennis champion. Under his tutelage I received my first instruction in modern methods of physical instruction.

There are a few activities connected with our work in Athens that I would like to mention particularly. One is a kindergarten for 250 of our tiniest children, which the children love and which is also a great boon to the mothers who must go out to work all day and who are comforted by the security of their little ones. Our summer camps for some 3,000 working boys and girls, by the sea not far from Old Phaleron, has saved many a work-weary and lonely young person from ill health and unhappiness. Last year, for the first time, we gathered up eighty-five of our smallest and poorest children and took them away for a few weeks from the pitiless dust and heat of Athens to the cool, clean breezes of the sea. These children were not big enough to go into the camps for the older boys and girls and we had no equipment to care for them, nor any funds at all for the experiment. It was only the desperate need of the children that made us attempt it. When they saw what we were trying to do, the older camps lent us a little equipment, and friends came forward with small sums of money, so that we got through the experience without mishap. And our reward was in the glowing health and high spirits of those little tots when we finally got them back to Athens. If we can possibly raise the money we hope to give this privilege next summer to 150 of our neediest children.

The initial endeavor on the part of our American friends is bearing fruit. There are now twelve municipal playgrounds in Athens patterned after the original one in Kessariani, and others are in prospect. The summer camps have proved so beneficial to the young workers that employers are now helping financially so that more boys and girls may enjoy the privilege.

In June, after his return to Athens, Mr. Lezos wrote the National Recreation Association that plans were under way for a playground exhibition in which 2500 girls and boys would take part in a program of gymnastics, games and national dances.

Last year Mr. Lezos spent six months traveling about this country observing American playgrounds and familiarizing himself with American methods of organizing and administering recreation.

WORLD AT PLAY

Feeding Stations for Birds

SIX BIRD feeding stations, each measuring about eight feet square, have been installed in Watchung Reservation of the Union County (N. J.) Park Commission. The feeding stations, constructed in the form of a small coop, are about eighteen inches high and have a peaked roof with a three to five inch overhang to keep rain and snow off the food supplies. The roof is constructed so that grain may be poured into a hopper which supplies the feeding pans by gravity. In addition to the grain various kinds of greens donated by local stores are scattered near the feeding stations. Volunteer help through Boy and Girl Scout troops, 4-H Clubs, and garden and nature clubs simplify winter feeding. In the December 8 issue of *Our Parks* an appeal is made for anyone wishing to assist by donating and distributing foods for birds and animals to get in touch with the Park Commission's office.

Ice Skating Rinks for Detroit

THE DETROIT, Michigan, Department of Recreation will construct seventy large ice skating rinks this winter on its own and school property, eliminating small rinks on private property. The rinks will be approximately 150 by 300 feet and will be situated in the center of one-mile areas.

For the Children of Lancaster

THE BOARD of Education in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, determined recently to discover how the social agencies affect the boys and girls of the community. In order to secure statistics for the executives and board members of the character building agencies of the Welfare Federation, they distributed check cards to all of the school children. The total number of cards turned in was 6,391. The use of playgrounds was checked on 4,546; 2,206 showed daily use, 1,392 twice a week, and 930 once a week. Of 5,537 cards (excluding the returns from the 854 parochial school children), 4,833 denoted Sunday School attendance. The weekly attendance out of this total was 4,103 a fact which has a great significance and many implications as to the character of family life in Lancaster.

Taxidermy Club for Boys

IN THE fall of 1937, according to the annual report issued by the South Bend, Indiana, Department of Public Recreation, a number of boys requested the organization of a taxidermy club whose purpose would be to interest boys in the various phases of animal life. Since that time the club has grown from eight to thirty members. Nature study hikes are conducted, and different types of insects and animals are captured and brought to the center where the members, who are quite skilled, mount them.

Day Camping Grows in Popularity

DAY CAMPING is a form of recreation that lends itself to existing circumstances, and, from reports, promises to grow more rapidly in the future. Seven hundred and forty-one letters were sent over the United States inquiring into day camping projects, and replies disclosed that eighty-one cities have one or several day camps operated by various organizations, as compared to forty-one cities with no such plans. The Girl Scouts report that they have 435 day camps throughout the country with an attendance of 42,577 Scouts and 6,511 non-Scouts, making a total of 49,088 girls at their camps. From *Proceedings of the Sixth Annual Outdoor Recreation Conference.*

Only Grandmothers May Join!

AT THE Willowwood Community House in Birmingham, Alabama, there is a Do-As-You-Please Club which in its brief existence has recruited twenty-four grandmothers — and being a grandmother is the only requirement for membership. Here grandmothers chat, crochet, knit, play cards and other games, sing, or do anything they wish whenever they wish.

Why not more clubs of this kind in our municipal recreation systems?

Gardening
School-Community-Home

- The newest publication of the National Recreation Association is devoted to the subject of gardening. It discusses gardening in schools and by community organizations other than the schools, demonstration, group and tract gardens for children, and children's home gardens; gardening indoors, adult gardens, and elementary garden practice. A number of sample programs are given, and sources of help are listed. The booklet is attractively illustrated.

Price $.50

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION
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A Play Writing Contest — The Religious Drama Council of the Greater New York Federation of Churches announces its annual play writing contest which began December 15, 1939 and will close April 15, 1940. The plays submitted must be one-act plays not exceeding one hour's playing time. The plays must be especially designed for church production by children, young people, or adults. They may be Biblical, historical (based on the lives of the saints or heroes), or modern plays, but "they must give expression to Christian conviction and faith in the face of modern problems." Suggested themes for topics are "The Spirit of Christ in the World Today," "Peace," "Christian Unity," and "Christianity and Democracy." Further information may be secured from the Play Writing Contest Committee, Religious Drama Council of the Greater New York Federation of Churches, 71 West 23rd Street, New York City.

Hobby Classes in Colleges—Dr. Samuel N. Stevens, dean of University College at Northwestern University, has recommended that courses in the selection and pursuit of hobbies be made a part of the nation's college curricula. "A hobby may keep a man broke," he said, "but it will also keep him mentally alive. It drains off dammed up energies which could not be released in the business world, stimulates him socially by contact with other enthusiasts, and increases his mental alertness as more and more fields of knowledge are involved." Dr. Stevens, whose own hobby is reading photostatic copies of old Greek and Latin manuscripts, made his recommendations after making a survey of the recreational interests of 1,500 university students. The study disclosed that 633, or nearly half, have no hobbies.

A Community Center Assured for Centralia —On November 14, 1939, a $40,000 bond issue for a community center in Centralia, Illinois, was passed with the majority of five to one. The bond issue augments a WPA allocation of $55,000 in labor and materials for construction.

Libraries That Travel About—By an ingenious system North Carolina is providing books for many people in the state. The North Carolina Library Commission started a demonstration "bookmobile"—library on wheels—in July, 1936. Since then this Ford truck, with a special unit built to carry books on outside shelving, has traveled 40,000 miles in twenty-six counties. It shares the work with twenty-eight other bookmobiles, some of them renovated school buses, which cover the roads of North Carolina. The present problem is providing enough books, although each bookmobile carries several hundred books on the shelves, with extra books stored inside to answer special requests and to refill the shelves. Regular trips, announced in advance, are scheduled, and the units stop at country stores, cross roads filling stations, homes, schools, and libraries to distribute the free books to eager borrowers. Often collections of books are left so farmers may exchange with each other until every one has read them, and each trip of the bookmobile brings a fresh supply. In a state with a predominance of rural people, the most economical and satisfactory plan for library service is by means of bookmobiles and county stations. The cost of operation, twenty dollars a month for each unit, is met through the appropriation for county library service. From *Popular Government.*

Will We Go for "Go"?—Go, the oldest intellectual game in the world and the favorite pas-

time of the Japanese, may become a popular American game, according to chess experts who attended the demonstration and general playing period at the Japan Institute in New York City. This recent exhibition attracted more than a hundred American devotes of this intricate, 4,000-year-old game. Go is played on a large board, eighteen blocks square, with black and white counters.

Hiking in Union County, New Jersey—The Union County Hiking Club, sponsored by the Union County, New Jersey, Park Commission, has scheduled a series of hikes from early October until the middle of December. The objective of the first hike on October 3rd was a broad plateau almost 1,400 feet high in Bergen County. The hike involved nine miles of walking, for the most part on a mountain top along picturesque winding paths linking abandoned farms. Transportation was provided for hikers without cars, all of whom brought their lunches. Residents of Union County may secure advance notices of each hike on request from the Park Commission.

Favorite Italian Pastime—Bocce is a Roman game which was played long before the time of Nero, who had terraces built especially for this game. Today, the older Italian residents of Philadelphia still name bocce as their favorite sport, and they sometimes play from early morning until dusk. There are two to four men on a bocce team, and the rival leaders pick sides by throwing fingers. They often use a belt to measure balls near the object ball. In one section of Philadelphia, Italian interest in bocce is so high that players have formed an Italian bocce club.

A Camp in a National Forest—Camp Ouachita, Arkansas, in the national forest of that name, is forty-two miles west of Little Rock in the Perry County section of the Ozark foothills. The camp overlooks the pine clad banks of man-made Lake Sylvia of twenty-two acres, created from the dammed up waters of a mountain stream. The Great Hall for recreation and dining service, with its cypress beamed roof and large natural field stone fireplaces, has proved an ideal center for leadership training in social recreation, folk dancing, and other activities. Twenty-four permanent screened cabins of field stone and cypress construction, together with four shower houses, unit shelter houses, ice house, hospital unit, and a caretaker's lodge, are located on a thirty acre tract in the forest. The camp has been used during the past season for leadership training by a number of groups, including the Recreation Section, Division of Professional and Service Projects, WPA of Arkansas, and the Girl Scouts, Inc., Dixie Region. There were summer camping periods for 172 Girl Scouts, and during the last three weeks of August a cooperative camp was operated for seventy-five less privileged girls, sponsored by the Little Rock Council of Social Agencies. The program consisted of waterfront activities, hiking, outdoor cooking, horseback riding, handcraft, folk dancing, dramatics, and nature study.

Safety Convention to Be Held—The Greater New York Safety Convention and Exhibition will be held at the Hotel Pennsylvania and Governor Clinton Hotel, New York City, on April 16, 17 and 18, 1940. This will be the eleventh annual convention held by the Greater New York Safety Council. Last year there were forty-eight sessions

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Charles Nagel

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CHARLES NAGEL, Secretary of Commerce and Labor in President Taft's cabinet, died in St. Louis, Missouri, on January 5th.

Charles Nagel was one of the pioneers in the playground and recreation movement, serving for many years as an honorary member of the National Recreation Association. He helped in raising funds for its work. Charles Nagel and Joseph Lee had been friends for years.

Mr. Nagel was often called the father of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, because an address which he delivered at Boston in 1912 had much to do with the establishment of that organization.

The national recreation movement through the years has been fortunate in having the active support of so many leaders of the type of Charles Nagel.

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with 200 speakers and presiding officers, a registration of over 5,000 and an attendance of more than 11,000. Each year the convention has grown in participation and attendance. Further information may be secured from the Council at 60 East 42nd Street, New York City.

The Root Memorial Hall—The Boys' Club of Wilmington, Delaware, is the possessor of a building to be used for summer and winter activities which will be known as the Root Memorial Hall, dedicated to C. B. Root, late superintendent of the Boys' Club of Wilmington. The building, located at the boys' camp, has two large fireplaces, one in each of the rooms. The assembly room, 48′ by 28′, is the largest part of the building. Adjoining it is the reading room occupying a space 19′ by 20′. The stone for both fireplaces was taken from the old White Horse Tavern near Philadelphia and built into a replica of the famous tavern's fireplace. The hearthstone in front of the assembly room fireplace is more than two hundred years old. Fronting the building is a long covered terrace 12′ by 32′ with flagstone flooring. About fifty yards north of the clubhouse is a concrete pool 35′ by 90′. The building provides facilities for overnight camping.

Mr. Root was at one time a member of the staff of the National Recreation Association.

An Archery Round-Up—On December 9, the New York Archers with headquarters at 254 Seaman Avenue, New York City, held an Archery Round-up, designed to acquaint people "with what the sport is all about, just what made Robin Hood so famous, and just what archery has that fascinates over 500,000 archers in this country." Colorful archery demonstrations were put on at the indoor archery range and technical instruction was given on how to shoot correctly.

The Safety Education Association—The organization of an association to be known as the Safety Education Association has been announced. Miss H. Louise Cottrell is President, and Howard G. Danford of 20 Washington Square North, New York City, is Secretary-Treasurer. The association will hold its first annual conference on safety education at St. Louis on February 28th. Further information may be secured from Mr. Danford.

A Silver Anniversary—On January 22, 1940, Kiwanis International celebrated at Detroit its twenty-fifth anniversary, commemorating a quarter of century of service to community, state, and nation. The service activities of Kiwanis International are many and varied. Not the least of

these are the achievements of the organization along recreational lines. At the present time 1,881 Kiwanis clubs are engaged in playground, recreation, and athletic activities.

A booklet entitled "Kiwanis Helps in Print" issued by Kiwanis International, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, tells of the literature available.

Golf Course Becomes Winter Sports Center—Portland, Maine, has a beautiful 18-hole golf course which serves the city the year round through the action of the Park Commission in converting this 133-acre property into a winter sports center. The Commission has taken advantage of the fact that the topography of the land makes it usable for skiing, coasting, snowshoeing, and tobogganing. What is a golf water hazard adjoining the seventh fairway has been transformed into a very satisfactory winter skating area. The tower toboggan chute provided by the Commission, which is shown in the reproduction of the photograph on page 594, is a two-lane chute with steel frame bents. The chute is 100 feet long from the tower take-off. The chute proper and the "run-off," which has been made to conform with the shape of the slide trough, extend far enough to give approximately a 300-yard toboggan run. The slide is erected at the tenth tee at the end of the golfing season and is dismantled in late March.

All winter sports facilities are free to the public, and the Riverside golf course is a Mecca for thousands of participants when weather conditions permit of winter sports.

Winter Sports in New York City—The Department of Parks, New York City, announces an extensive program of winter sports activities, including carnivals, skiing, ice skating and coasting. In addition to twenty-one lakes used for ice skating in the larger parks, 127 wading pools and twenty-two other suitable surfaces in various playgrounds will be flooded. Fifteen tennis courts will be sprayed. Thirty hills have been set aside in the parks of the five boroughs for coasting and thirteen locations have been designated for skiing. As a climax to the borough carnivals a monster winter sports carnival was scheduled to be held on Sunday, January 14, in Central Park. Last winter 3,000 competed in a novel contest in snow sculpture and snow architecture at the carnival.

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A Winter Carnival—The sports events of the annual Winter Carnival at St. Paul, Minnesota, held in January centered about a toboggan slide, believed to be the longest and fastest in North America, and a ski slide modeled after that of the 1936 Olympics in Germany. An important feature of the festival was a gigantic ice palace constructed of 20,000 huge blocks of ice containing colored lights. There were masked balls, fireworks displays, a horse show, and a parade of 30,000 marchers and seventy-five drum corps and bands. St. Paul presented its first Carnival in 1886.—U. S. Travel Bureau *Official Bulletin*, December 25, 1939.

Leopold Stokowski's All-American Youth Orchestra—National Youth Administration offices are receiving applications for positions in Leopold Stokowski's All-American Youth Orchestra of 109 pieces. This musical organization, representing the whole of the United States, is being organized to carry a message of good will to the Latin American countries. General requirements are that the players be within the age range of

about 16 to 25. While previous orchestral experience is not required, such experience is valuable. Great ability and good technique are essential. The orchestra will play modern as well as classical music.

Preliminary auditions under NYA auspices will be held from January 15 to March 15. Local committees of qualified musicians will do the preliminary judging. Regional auditions will be conducted by agents of Mr. Stokowski. The famous conductor will hold his final auditions in April. He will be entirely responsible for all arrangements incident to the tour itself, a good will trip through Latin American countries this summer and fall.

Seguin Establishes a Recreation System—Seguin, Texas, has a population of 7,112 people within the city limits and 1,259 outside the city limits, 21.7 per cent of the total population being Mexicans and 20.5 per cent colored citizens. The majority of the white people are of German extraction.

The movement to establish a year-round recreation system was started in 1936 when the citizens realized the need for a recreation center and a golf course. On April 1, 1938 a year-round recreation executive was put in charge of the program. In addition to the playgrounds and other play areas, he is in charge of the parks and all activities conducted in them and is directly responsible to the City Council. The department devoted to recreation spent about $6,000 during the first year of operation and will have about $8,000 at its disposal for the second year. Part of the funds are received from fees; the remainder from the city-owned utilities fund.

Ski Patrols

(Continued from page 598)

in Europe but were started in the United States only four years ago by various ski clubs in New England. In 1938, Roger Langley, President of the National Ski Association of America, appointed Mr. Charles M. Dole as Chairman of the National Ski Patrol Committee to form a nation-wide organization to be known as the National Ski Patrol. All local patrols then in existence and those formed since have become units of the National group.

The objectives of the National Ski Patrol are: to prevent accidents and injuries; to work for safety in skiing; to develop a common sense attitude of the skiing public toward the risk of skiing; and to teach that skiing is no more dangerous than any other sport if one stays within his capabilities. Since secondary accident prevention is first aid, all Ski Patrolmen must complete the standard twenty hour first aid course given through the courtesy and cooperation of the American Red Cross. He must be acquainted with modern techniques applicable to winter conditions, for frequently serious ski accidents occur far from shelter, medical aid and plowed auto roads.

A Ski Patrolman is not a policeman on skis. Rather he is a friend of the skier, giving his time on and off the ski slopes to make skiing safer and better for all skiers. He is not expected to give up his own recreational skiing, but with his appointment as a Ski Patrolman he does assume a responsibility to the skiing public. Therefore he must be a picked man over eighteen years of age, intelligent, dependable, tactful, trained in first aid and rescue work, a good skier, familiar with the ski terrain and rescue facilities.

Through the cooperation of the Forest Service and CCC, the Salt Lake City Patrol has placed ten rescue caches at vantage points on ski trails near Salt Lake. These rescue caches, (nicknamed "birdhouses" by skiers) were designed by G. M. O'Neill, Chairman for the Rocky Mountain Division of the National Ski Patrol. Each cache consists of a stout pole erected on a spot chosen for its emergency rescue advantages. Atop the pole is a roof to shed rain and snow. A fully equipped toboggan is fastened upright to the pole. A first aid kit is fitted in the front of the toboggan, and pads, blankets or newspapers are fastened to the back. Wood for splints are included in the equipment. A canvas, tied down over the ends, protects all from weather and rodents. Ample rope is provided at each cache to facilitate handling of the toboggan on its mercy errands on steep side hills. Rope is also provided to fasten the injured skier to the toboggan and to tie on the injured one's skis and poles.

Trends in Public Recreation

(Continued from page 610)

ing that recreation has on other fields of effort. They should know the best ways of launching

activities and of carrying them on and how to test the values in programs offered. Questions of finance, recording, interpretation must be grasped.

Finally, the recreation worker is working with forces which are in many an instance the deciding forces of the individual life as they develop growing interests and develop points of view and attitudes that have everything to do with associative living.

In leisure men have the chance to offset daily compulsions. Since this is so, spontaneity must be the characteristic of the recreation field. If recreation becomes too hidebound or too intricately elaborate, many of its values will be lost. Therefore, the art of widening and intensifying relationships and the freedom of individual action should be zealously guarded.

Institutes as Valuable In-Service Training

(Continued from page 618)

Of interest to some participants is the question of credits given by nearby colleges and universities. Such credit is frequently available. For example, the successful completion of the course in Birmingham will qualify individuals for credits from Birmingham-Southern College, Howard College, Miles Memorial College for Negros, and Payne University.

The Association's institute staff includes the following highly trained and widely experienced persons:

For music, Augustus D. Zanzig and Siebolt H. Frieswyk

For social recreation, Ethel M. Bowers

For arts and crafts, Frank A. Staples

For drama, Jack Stuart Knapp

For nature recreation, Reynold E. Carlson

Institutes Have Lasting Value

Not only are the institutes an excellent type of in-service training conducted at slight cost to the participating agencies, since the students pay the fees, but they are first-rate instruments of public education for recreation. They create new friends for community recreation and they cement the interest of old ones. The attendant publicity produces values beyond securing adequate enrollments. The Birmingham course was preceded by an extensive educational campaign which included win-

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Has Anyone an Extra Copy?

Mrs. Catharine P. Storie, Assistant, Reference Department, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, is very anxious to secure a copy of the September, 1937 issue of RECREATION which is out of print. Will anyone having a copy which he is willing to put at the disposal of Teachers College communicate with Mrs. Storie?

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dow displays, news articles, editorials, Sunday newspaper features, daily radio announcements, and a speakers' corps that reached every organization in the city and county. This interpretative program aroused cooperation and created an understanding of the recreation program at large as well as securing registrations.

Of the numerous testimonials received by the National Recreation Association on the value of the institutes, requests for a second course are perhaps the most eloquent. However, there have been many other enthusiastic letters of commendation. A few samples are to be seen in the following quotations:

"In my estimation, it was the best recreation faculty I have every seen together."

Community Chest Executive

"Our sincere appreciation for the splendid training institute."

Asst. Secretary, Council of Social Agencies

"We were so much impressed that we feel that the city will welcome an opportunity for an advanced course." *Business man*

"The people of this city will enjoy a greatly enriched and more abundant life in the future because of the recreation institute."

Director of Religious Education

"If the institute were to come back next month, the same people and more would enroll."

WPA Executive

"The eagerness with which our workers are plunging in now to apply some of the new inspiration and new techniques which they achieved through the sessions testifies to the stimulating value of the school."

Superintendent of Recreation in a Park System

"The assistant priests who are in charge of social and dramatic clubs are enthusiastic about the results obtained with the new methods and knowledge of games. The sisters in the parochial schools secured many ideas to be applied during recreation periods."

Diocesan Director of Catholic Charities

"Those who took the courses were more enthusiastic over them than any courses I have seen offered in any school in our state."

Consultant in Physical Education

"Our staff members are high in their praise not only of the subject matter contained in the courses, but particularly of the kindness, interest and skills shown by all members of the faculty."

Chairman of a City Chapter of American Red Cross

The next institute will be held at Denver February 5th-March 1st under the sponsorship of the Council of Social Agencies. This is the second course in Denver, the first one having been held in January 1938.

Further information regarding the institute program may be secured from the National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Introducing the Snow Artist!

(Continued from page 620)

Duluth, Minnesota, awards prizes each winter in its snow modeling contest in the following classifications: snow statues, snow houses or huts, and original figures. The Board of Education sets a date by which time all models must be completed. The judges are ready to consider a model as soon as it is finished. In the event of bad weather conditions, the competing sculptors take pictures of the models they have made in their front yards and submit them to the judges.

A large model of Will Rogers (twenty-three feet high and weighing about 100 tons) was constructed in Hibbing, Minnesota, in 1937 and it received national publicity. The model started great interest in snow sculpture in Hibbing and resulted in hundreds of models from cats to battleships.

Other Winter Pastimes

Ice painting is another interesting wintertime occupation. Remove the glass from a window or picture frame and pack the frame in snow after placing it flat on the ground. To produce an icy surface, pour water over the frame and let it freeze overnight. With a thick paste made of kalsomine, any desired landscape can be painted on the ice. Exposure in a warm room will blend the colors of the portrait, after which it may be allowed to freeze again.

The technique for making art windows ("stained glass" windows) is slightly different. Roll putty or art clay into a long string one-quarter-inch thick and outline a scene on a pane of glass, placing the clay tightly against the glass along the division of colors. A colored design or drawing can be placed under the glass for copy work. Water colored with Easter egg dyes is run through the canals formed by the clay dykes and allowed to freeze. Stained glass windows have been used effectively in buildings modeled in snow.

From St. Louis County, Minnesota, comes a suggestion for "the Queen's Jewel," an arrange-

Chicago's Fifth Annual Recreation Conference

On November 8, 1939, the Chicago, Illinois, Recreation Commission held its fifth annual city-wide Recreation Conference. The meetings attracted an attendance of approximately 3,000 people, over 1,500 of whom were officially registered, and there were a number of delegates from adjacent cities. The Conference opened with a discussion meeting addressed by Dr Jay B. Nash, Professor of Education at New York University, who also spoke at the opening general session in the afternoon when he discussed the subject, "Is America Ready for Leisure?"

At 2:30 the Conference broke up into six group meetings on special subjects — "Amateur Hour for Community Singers"; "Youth Quizzes Recreation Experts"; "Curbstone Session on Community Problems"; "Club Women Interpret Recreation"; "Industrial Recreation Round Table"; and "Outdoor and Nature Recreation."

Under the chairmanship of Dr. Arthur J. Todd, Chairman of the Department of Sociology at Northwestern University, a panel discussed "Coordination and Planning of Recreation in Chicago."

The Conference closed with two dinner meetings, one for young people who joined the larger group to hear the speakers of the evening. Dr. Charles W. Gilkey, Dean of the University of Chicago Chapel, served as toastmaster. Dr. Maynard Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, introduced Dr. Eduard C. Lindeman whose subject was "Recreation—a Positive Force in a Democracy." Almost 1,500 people attended the closing banquet.

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ment of colored chunks of ice frozen into place. This is the procedure: mix water and dye in old wash tubs, tin containers, or oil barrels split lengthwise to form two tubs. Build the colored ice in layers to get an even distribution of color. Remove the ice from the tub by knocking it out or by pouring hot water on the bottom and sides. Break it into various sized chunks to get as many reflecting surfaces as possible. Build a pile of snow and set in the broken pieces of colored ice so closely that no snow can be seen. Cement into place with slush. By throwing a spotlight on it, the Queen's Jewel will stand out as a colorful part of the decorations.

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

Beach and Pool, November 1939
- "Swimming Pool Construction and Operation" by David McCary
- "Minimum Swimming Pool Standards" by courtesy Texas State Department of Health
- Twenty-first Annual Convention of Amusement Parks, Pools and Beaches
- Fifth Annual Aquatic Forum by courtesy City of Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Parks and Recreation, November 1939
- "Protection and Improvement of Park Scenic Values" by Herbert M. Blanche
- "A Camp for Underprivileged Children" by Walter L. Wirth
- "How Shall We Play?" by L. H. Weir
- "Human Needs." A Panel-discussion of Public and Private Recreation

School and Society, November 11, 1939
- "The American College in a War-Torn World" by Dixon Ryan Fox

The Library Journal, November 15, 1939
- "Libraries in the Contemporary Crisis" by Archibald MacLeish

The Nation's Schools, November 1939
- "Does Vandalism Begin at School?" by Ruth L. Bills

Journal of Adult Education, October 1939
- "Let Us Get Back to Art" by Ernst Jonson
- "Greenbelt" by Linden S. Dodson

The Epworth Highroad, September 1939
- "Games That Go Places" by Elizabeth A. Cavanna

Business Digest, November 1939
- "Create Something"

Childhood Education, September 1939
- Editorials—Festivals
- "Festival Making—A Means of Growth" by Ruth Bristol
- "A Festival of Lights" by Josephine Bowden
- "How a Community Festival Contributes to Democratic Living" by Lelia E. Weinberg
- "Festivals in a Mountain Community" by Marie Campbell

Minnesota Municipalities, October 1939
- "Prescriptions for Hallowe'en Hoodlums"

PAMPHLETS

Age and Organic Efficiency by J. H. McCurdy, M.D. and Leonard A. Larson, Ph.D. Reprinted from *The Military Surgeon,* Vol. 85, No. 2, August, 1939

Educational Opportunities of Greater Boston for Working Men and Women—Catalog No. 17—1939-1940
Compiled by the Prospect Union Educational Exchange, Cambridge, Massachusetts, price $.50

Juvenile Delinquency
Reprint from *Youth Leaders Digest,* Peekskill, N.Y., price $.25

Hospital Schools in the United States by Clele Lee Matheison
Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., price $.15

National Parks Bulletin, November 1939
- "Influence of Science Upon Appreciation of Nature" by John C. Merriam

Courage, Teacher—

There are brave men today who are working steadily for the progress of civilization, even though half the world's armies are trying to destroy each other. There are men of courage and wisdom and skill whose achievements put to shame the futile destruction of Mars. These peaceable and progressive heroes can divert the minds of today's children from the horrors of the time, can inspire today's youth to noble deeds. It is men of this calibre who are right now on their way to make the conquest of the South Pole complete.

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Youth Leaders' Handbook
National Council of Catholic Women, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Woodland Trail Walks with the HTB — Booklet No. 8 October 1939 through March 1940
Hiking Trips Bureau, Ho-ho-kus, New Jersey, price $.10

Local Community Fact Book 1938
Chicago Recreation Commission, 160 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois

Golf and Country Clubs for Winter Sports

(Continued from page 623)

the best, the writer believes that a jump ranging from fifteen to twenty meters would work out very well. On a jump of this size the oldsters could enjoy the supreme thrill of flying through the air without flirting too much with possible broken limbs. We have watched children as young as seven years of age go over jumps of this size with little or no concern. Ski jumps have their place on golf courses as it is fine training for the youngsters and an occasional thrill for those oldsters who have nerve enough to try it.

Winter Carnivals

Golf courses or country clubs are excellent places for the holding of winter carnivals. Wide open fairways provide plenty of room for skiing, skijoring, tobogganing; water hazards provide an ice surface for skating and hockey; and the big, warm reception room in the clubhouse is the natural scene for the ski-boot dance, the end of a perfect day!

In a Word

As a result of the study made the following conclusions will be of interest to golf clubs considering the use of their facilities as a winter sports center:

There is seemingly adequate snowfall and a low enough mean temperature in ninety per cent of the state to carry out a full winter sports program.

Ninety per cent of the golf clubs in Massachusetts were heartily in favor of a winter sports program, and more than half of these clubs were willing to open their courses for public use.

Those golf and country clubs now running a winter sports program have been successful in their undertaking and consider the winter program an important part of their year-round activities.

A Shelf Show for Community Craftsmen

(Continued from page 624)

tervals, perhaps each four or six months, to allow other craftsman an opportunity to qualify for a shelf. Anyone being awarded a shelf will display his work for a period of two or three months, replacing the article with another as often as he wishes, subject to the approval of the judges. This ruling provides a constantly changing group of handiwork, and therefore a more interesting display.

The recreation leaders should not allow their enthusiasm to run away with them; they should not undertake the project unless the sponsoring clubs and judges are eager to carry it through. At all times they must see to it that the shelves are maintained in faultless arrangement and neatness. They must also remember that although the exhibit is open to artists in any field of arts and crafts, it must represent the best work of the arts and crafts students of the community. They must strive to uphold this standard.

The artists and towns people both will benefit from the exhibit. The craftsmen will constantly strive to improve their skills and the observers will enjoy and grow to appreciate craftwork. From these humble beginnings, it is even possible that a permanent art center may develop in a community where the citizens have been made newly aware of the beauty and fine skill native to arts and crafts.

Child Development Through Play and Recreation

(Continued from page 627)

creative association. Private agencies also contribute discriminating social thinking and leadership through analysis, evaluation, and interpretation. They are experimenting both in new areas of need and in new methods of work. They often consciously prepare the community for larger public effort and the transfer of services from private to public auspices. . . .

"Cognizance must also be taken of the vast increase in, and growing importance of, commercial recreation. This is not limited to entertainment and cultural opportunities, such as are provided by radio, motion pictures, and the theater. It includes also many opportunities for sports and active recreation. Commercial recreation is available only to those who can afford to pay for it,

(Continued on page 644)

Recreation Notes and News

V. K. Brown, Chief of the Recreation Division of the Chicago Park District, was elected president of the American Institute of Park Executives at their fortieth annual convention held in Philadelphia. For some time he had edited the Recreation Section of the Institute's magazine, *Parks and Recreation*. Mr. Brown is the retiring president of the Society of Recreation Workers of America and is the first recreation executive to head the Institute. His election followed a long term on the Executive Committee as one of the Institute's directors.

Other officers elected were Walter L. Wirth, Superintendent of Parks, New Haven, Connecticut, vice-president, and Edward H. Bean, Director of the Chicago Zoological Garden, treasurer. Mr. Bean begins his ninth term as treasurer. R. S. Marshall, Superintendent of Parks and Recreation, Birmingham, Alabama, and C. A. Bossen, General Superintendent of Parks, Minneapolis, Minnesota, are the two new directors, each to serve for three years.

. . . .

H. S. Callowhill, who for a number of years has been Executive Director of the Playground Athletic League of Baltimore, Maryland, will serve as Director of the Department of Public Recreation, brought into being when the voters of Baltimore approved a charter amendment creating a Department of Public Recreation and outlining its duties and powers. The new department went into effect on January 1, 1940. Meanwhile $10,000 has been provided with which the department will work in establishing a transition from the present private auspices to public control. A full appropriation will be voted the beginning of 1940.

. . . .

Last September Winthrop Rockefeller, son of John D. Rockefeller, announced a new organization to be known as "Air Youth of America," whose objective it is to assist the thousands of young people already participating in junior aircraft activity. The board has selected as its technical adviser to aid in preparing the program Arthur J. Vhay, for the past four years head of the model aircraft program developed by the Detroit Department of Recreation. Mr. Vhay has been a member of the staff of the department for fifteen years. Under his direction 2,000 boys have been meeting each week for instruction in building elementary airplane models and for assistance in advanced work.

L. DI BENEDETTO, Sr., who for many years has been Superintendent of Playgrounds in New Orleans, Louisiana, in January was elected President of the Amateur Athletic Union.

Child Development Through Play and Recreation

(Continued from page 643)

but it is influenced both in quality and quantity by the character and amount of the demand. Educational agencies can play a role in promoting intelligent choice and appreciation of these forms of recreation."

The Committee urges parents and citizens who desire to see their community operate a broad program of community recreation to support and encourage the organization of community planning groups, believing that these will tend to minimize friction, waste, and duplication, and to develop new channels of operation.

"Within any community, state, or region, opportunity for leisure-time activities must be planned. If it grows haphazardly, with school, parks, and private agencies each acting independently, the program may be wasteful and retarded. Planning, on the other hand, may lead to coordination of services and facilities. It also helps to bring about public recognition of the fact that recreation for young and old requires equipment and trained personnel."

The report stresses the recognized responsibility of government for providing recreation facilities and services and urges that municipalities having no public recreation agency investigate the means by which local recreation commissions may be formed. It recommends that approaches to intercommunity and state-wide cooperation and planning be made through recreation committees of state planning boards, inter-departmental committees of state bureaus, and departments or special committees appointed to study the desirability and methods of creating state recreation bodies.

In the opinion of the Committee, public recreation programs could be strengthened by the establishment of state recreation bodies to facilitate planning and cooperation among the various departments of the state government and the counties and cities within the state and the recreation services available to states and localities from departments of the Federal government.

The Committee calls attention to the work which the Federal government has done since 1933 in improving old recreation areas, building new units, and setting aside new areas. More than one billion dollars, according to the report, has been spent by the Works Projects Administration on recreation projects requested by state and local park, forest, education, public works, welfare, and recreation departments. Other Federal agencies performing some types of recreational functions include the National Park Service, Forest Service, National Youth Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps, Public Works Administration, Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture, Farm Security Administration, Bureau of Biological Survey, Office of Education, and Public Health Service.

To meet the need for joint action on the part of Federal agencies and bureaus, the Committee urges careful consideration be given to the setting up of a Federal bureau of recreation.

The final recommendation of the Committee has to do with the creation of a national commission to study the country's leisure resources and needs as a nation and make recommendations concerning the development of recreation programs with particular regard to the needs of children and youth for play and recreation. A later national conference on leisure in a democracy is suggested by the Committee as the occasion for the national commission to present a report of its findings and recommendations to the American people.

A Ten-Year Park Program

(Continued from page 628)

The City Planning Commission recommends that a suitable plan for early acquisition be devised in accordance with the opinion of the City Attorney in order that all recreational areas recommended in the ten year program be appropriately earmarked in the beginning. Some of the most needed sites can be paid for in the first few years of the program. Time payments can be arranged for other sites. Owners of property needed for public use will have positive knowledge as to whether or not their property will be taken. The city can thus act more systematically if the entire program can be established in the beginning and all the sites reserved for public park use. It is recommended that transfer of title be arranged for in the beginning so that the city will not have to reimburse the private owners for taxes on all earmarked sites until final payment is completed. This will prevent continual study and revision of the city-wide plan.

(Continued on page 646)

Ferdinand A. Silcox

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of the passing of Ferdinand A. Silcox, Chief of the United States Forest Service, so soon after the death of his associate, Robert Marshall, comes as a double shock to all friends of recreation. Chief Forester since 1933, Mr. Silcox has done much to impress upon the American people the concept of "The People's Forest." Over 165 million acres of forest land came under his direct administration—land that was to be used for "the greatest good to the greatest number of people." His was a rare combination of understandings. He knew forestry, for after graduating from the Yale School of Forestry in 1905 he started his career as a forest ranger. He served in that capacity until the World War claimed his services. Yet he knew more than forest management and trees. He knew people. As industrial relations director for the printing industry in the interim between the end of the War and his appointment as Chief of the Forest Service, he sensed the yearnings of the human heart and the constant struggle in men's souls for a more enriching and satisfying life. He felt the pulse of humanity and he knew his job. Thus fortified he was eminently qualified to serve in the high office he held during the past seven years.

Under his leadership, inspired by his splendid social vision, the Forest Service has recognized recreation as one of the multiple uses of the forest. Literally hundreds of forest camps have been constructed in various forests throughout the United States. These camps provide facilities for tent camping, picnicking, bathing, swimming, hiking, and opportunities for close contact with nature. In sections of the forest where weather conditions are ideal, winter sports areas have been set aside for those interested in skiing, tobogganning, skating, and other types of winter sports. Thousands of miles of roads have been constructed through the forests and people can enjoy the scenic beauty that abounds.

Surely Ferdinand Silcox has made a valuable contribution to the people of America, and it is comforting to know that his philosophy of recreation will continue because it has been rooted as deep as the primeval giants of the forests that he loved.

Hugh McK. Landon Honored

MR. HUGH MCK. LANDON, a member of the Board of Directors of the National Recreation Association, has been honored for distinguished citizenship by election to the order of the Staff of Honor in Indianapolis, his home city.

The order was created a year ago by representatives of civic organizations for the purpose of recognizing outstanding service to Indianapolis apart from business or professional achievements. To be considered for the honor the individual must have lived in Indianapolis at least ten years as a private citizen, he must have reached his 70th year, and he must have served the city over and above the requirements of good citizenship outside and beyond his own chosen business, profession or calling. Each recipient receives a gold medal symbolic of distinguished civic, social or philanthropic services to the city and its people and a citation on parchment outlining the services for which the award is made.

In addition to serving on the National Recreation Association's Board of Directors, Mr. Landon is one of the founders and for many years has been one of the directors of the Community Fund of Indianapolis. He has had a special interest in child welfare, including service to the local Boys' Club. For eighteen years he has been chairman of the James Whitcomb Riley Memorial Association; he is also a member of the joint committee for administering the Riley Hospital for Children and chairman of its research committee. During the World War he was chairman for Indiana of the War Camp Community Service which directed recreation activities for men in training.

A Ten-Year Park Program

(Continued from page 644)

While most of the funds are to be spent for acquisition of sites, a small part will be necessary for grading and general clean-up of acquired sites. It is recommended that little or no money be spent for these improvement purposes at the beginning of the program or until such time as the Council may be reasonably certain that the more important acquisition can be made and that minimum grading, etc., can be done within the financial limits of the program.

It is recommended that landscape plans be prepared in the near future for all sites in order to achieve a good general designed economy and systematic use of recreation areas.

Square Dancing Is Fun

(Continued from page 630)

mixed up the first time or two, but they will soon get it right. Practice this figure until they do. It is useless to go ahead with the other calls until all in the set move into this call promptly, if you wish to maintain the interest which demands understanding and improvement.

(3) As partners meet with right hands, the gentleman turns the lady so she is facing in the same direction as he; then they cross hands and arms in skating position, and promenade back to place counter-clockwise — the way the man was moving when he met his partner. Remember the lady is always on the gentleman's right, from the beginning of the dance until the end.

(4) First couple balances and swings.

(5) The gentleman leaves his lady standing in her original position, while he goes alone to the next couple on his right, the "second couple."

(6) Standing before the lady of the second couple, he bows, does a little jig (everybody likes this), and swings the lady.

(7) He passes to the next couple.

On (8), (9), (10), he repeats the previous figures. On (11) he goes back to his original partner, and everybody swings. Then the chorus call is given and the second gentleman has a chance to show what he can do.

Not much time is allowed for the "bow, jig, and swing." Call it at about the average speaking speed. For music, a lively reel ("Turkey in the Straw" or similar tune) will do.

Try this easy square dance first. Your group will love it. If you are a beginner or an advanced square dancer, one who knows his "do-si-dos," you will find it a lot of fun.

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New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

A Bibliography of Nature-Study

By Eva L. Gordon. Comstock Publishing Company, Inc., Ithaca, New York. $.25.

GIVING PREFERENCE to "well-written, well-illustrated books," the compiler of this forty-five-page bibliography divided nature study into several divisions, listing separate groups of books under Nature Study in General, Animal Life, Plant Life, and Earth and Sky. Each book receives a brief account of its content, with a notation on the age group to which the book would have its greatest appeal. It was reprinted from Anna Botsford Comstock's *Handbook of Nature-Study*.

Yours for a Song

Compiled by Janet E. Tobitt. Janet E. Tobitt, 430 West 119th Street, New York. $.25.

MISS TOBITT, who was mainly responsible for the excellent collection entitled *Sing Together* of songs chosen especially for use by the Girl Scouts, has compiled this book also, of fifty-seven songs and rounds. The vitality and interest of the collection is in keeping with the brightness and wit of its title. It will be found useful by everyone interested in informal singing by groups or individuals.—*A. D. Zanzig.*

Rehearsal for Safety

By Fanny Venable Cannon. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $1.00.

A BOOK OF EIGHT worthwhile little safety plays for elementary and junior high school based upon recommendations of the National Safety Council and leading courses of study in safety education. Easily produced. Casting and settings will depend on the available material. This book fills an urgent need on the part of teachers and others for dramatizations of a wide variety of safety hazards.

Special Events in the Physical Education Program

National Section on Women's Athletics. American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. $.50.

SAMPLE PROGRAMS for assemblies, demonstrations, and other feature events are given in this booklet, which also presents some general considerations in the administration of these events. Recreation workers as well as physical educators will find this booklet helpful.

Wrestling

By E. C. Gallagher. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $1.00.

IN THIS BOOK a championship coach shows the techniques and fundamentals of the time-honored sport of wrestling. Pictures of individual holds are given with explanatory descriptions so that the reader may follow graphically the best methods to apply to different holds.

Dorothy Gordon's Treasure Bag of Game Songs

E. P. Dutton and Co., New York City. $1.50.

A COLLECTION of twenty-two singing games chosen by radio's popular "Song and Story Lady." From all parts of America and from England, Bavaria, Denmark, France, Germany, Scotland, Belgium and Iceland they come, several of them not yet generally familiar. The book is merrily and copiously illustrated, the musical arrangements fairly adequate though simple enough for the veriest tyro of a pianist, and the directions for each game very clear and detailed.

Color Mosaic Windows

By John T. Morgan. Kit 51. Cooperative Recreation Service, Delaware, Ohio. $.25.

THIS BOOKLET presents a simple and inexpensive method of making translucent paper windows in mosaic-pattern glass design. The author explains the process from creative group discussion and small scale color sketches to painting the windows and sealing them between glass in the window frame. There are numerous illustrations of simulated stained glass windows and interpretations of their meaning.

Finding New Subjects for Your Camera

By Jacob Deschin. Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York. $2.50.

HERE ARE NEW IDEAS for pictures, new angles for photographing, and new techniques of lighting, posing, and arranging. Mr. Deschin, author of a number of books on photography, shows how skill can be acquired, discusses the innumerable possibilities for good pictures, and describes new photographing methods and trick effects.

Low-Cost Crafts for Everyone

By H. Atwood Reynolds. Greenberg Publishers, New York City. $2.50.

TEACHERS OR LEADERS who have to work with inexpensive craft materials or the odds and ends of materials which are about them, will be interested in learning of this publication which includes directions for the making of a large number of handcraft projects. It is stated that none of the projects described should cost more than twenty-five cents, some of them much less, or nothing at all. Many of the articles are attractive and serviceable. The book should be of practical help in planning a craft program.

Constructional Activities of Adult Males

By W. Virgil Nestrick, Ph. D. Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York. $1.60.

HERE IS A STUDY of factors contributing to the individual's desire or lack of desire to participate in leisure activity involving the use of tools and hands. Data were

collected through the use of the standardized interview from a group of men selected at random on Long Island. Among the conclusions is one which will be of special interest to recreation workers. A definite non-chance relationship was found to exist between participation in constructional activities in childhood (ages six to eighteen) and participation in constructional activities either as hobbies or as favorite leisure-time activities in adult life. A very small percentage of men who did not participate in some type of constructional activities between the ages of six and eighteen participated in these activities in adult life. On the other hand, approximately one-half of the men who enjoyed handcraft in their youth participated in such activities in adult life.

Walking, Camping and Nature Clubs of America, 1939.

Edited by William Hoeferlin. Published by Walking News, 556 Fairview Street, Brooklyn, New York. $.10.

A list of some of America's hiking clubs. Names are given wherever possible of club officials. The clubs are grouped according to geographical locations.

Wild Country.

By F. Fraser Darling. Cambridge: At the University Press. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.75.

Here is a scrapbook of anecdotes, observations, and photographs collected by Dr. Darling during many months spent on the desolate, wind swept islands off northern Scotland. The volume is filled with challenging ideas on the characteristics and habits of familiar and less familiar birds and animals. *Wild Country,* with its informal descriptions, beautiful photography, and fine bookmaking, is a volume about which nature lovers will want to know.

Facilities for the Use of Workers' Leisure During Holidays.

P. S. King & Son, Ltd. London, England. $.75.

This subject was discussed by the Committee on Recreation in the Governing Body of the International Labour Office in 1937. Augmenting their information with additional data, the International Labour Office published an international report on workers' leisure time facilities. The booklet is divided into three parts: the report submitted to the Committee, the text of the resolution adopted by the Committee, and the minutes of the Governing Body's discussions. The report is available from the Washington Branch of the International Labour Office.

Education for Democracy.

Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York. $2.50.

The addresses of men and women from a number of countries have been brought together in this volume of the Proceedings of the Congress on Education for Democracy held at Teachers College, Columbia University, August 15-17, 1939. The Congress was planned to meet the need for an organized and continuing movement which would be nation-wide and would involve the national groups that now exert or should be encouraged to exert great influence on public education. Laymen and educators were brought into closer contacts through this conference which sought to lay before the public a number of the fundamental problems of education, particularly as they concern the welfare of the community, in order that educators and laymen together might help work out solutions that are sound and under existing conditions practicable. The heart of the Congress was the sixteen seminars, composed of approximately an equal number of lay and professional delegates, who in small groups discussed critical problems which they themselves and their colleagues had proposed beforehand. The findings from the seminars were presented in a meeting of all the seminar delegates. These seminars were felt to be highly profitable.

Principles of Child Care in Institutions.

Edited by Esther McClain and Jessie Charters. Division of Public Assistance, State Department of Public Welfare, 1207 State Office Building, Columbus, Ohio. $1.25.

This handbook for staff study and discussion takes up the many problems which superintendents of children's institutions and their staffs face every day. Each of the thirty chapters has been prepared by the superintendent of an Ohio institution or by some official associated with the work of these institutions. A number of chapters relate to the play life of the child, notably, "The Child and His Play," "The Child and Aesthetic Experience," and "The Child and the Movies." The booklet should be of very practical help to officials of children's institutions everywhere.

Adventuring for Senior Scouts.

Boy Scouts of America, New York. $1.00.

There is a wealth of material in this book of program activities which will be helpful to all groups working with boys. For those who would go adventuring in the out of doors, there are numberless practical suggestions for trips and activities of many kinds.

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Forward into Forty!

THE mission of the Boys' Club is to get as many boys as possible off the street and away from sinister influences, to provide opportunities for clean and wholesome play, to teach young Americans the thrill of doing something constructive because they like to do it, to offer an example of upright living through sympathetic and experienced leadership, to recognize the existence of the gang as a nucleus which contains the grass roots of democracy, and to help those roots to grow and blossom into the full fruit of American citizenship.

. . . . .

The automobile, the radio, the movies, electric power, even the tremendous onset of the higher-education movement, can never make unnecessary such basic qualities as courtesy, sincerity, courage, tolerance, understanding and friendship.

And in like measure, however much we study, and research, and survey, and evaluate the problems of youth, the essential need for simplicity, candor and friendliness will forever remain.

. . . . .

A Boys' Club is a place, a building containing recreation equipment attractive to boys, not a program only, not a creed, not a slogan, not a political prophecy, but a place, let us hope, always open, always hospitable, always a ready refuge for a boy in need.

It is for those who need it most; none is too ragged, none too impolite, none too rough, none too underprivileged to be refused its friendliness. We are imbued with a confidence born of many a shining experience, a confidence which persists even when many of our fellow men doubt and other organizations reject; a confidence that underneath even a forbidding exterior lie latent abilities and hidden qualities of manliness, honor, integrity and good citizenship.

. . . . .

The Boys' Club makes no use of the opportunity for regimentation. It resists the temptation to enlist boys of immature age in semi-military legions as is done in Europe. It seeks to *preserve* and not destroy the independence and freedom of every one of its members. Boys' Clubs of America takes pride when referred to as the *largest body of non-uniformed boys in the world.*

Most unique and most irreplaceable of all the distinctive attributes of a Boys' Club is that it is a club—to be joined, to be a member of, to be defended, to be loyal to; it represents a group of people of one's own choosing, and has that aspect of proprietary interest impossible elsewhere. In this conception of a Boys' Club resides an outstanding reason why public or political control of a Boys' Club can never replace private sponsorship.

. . . . .

It is not a case work agency but it can recognize the need for sympathetic and skillful treatment of individual needs and make an appropriate referral. Neither in Clubs nor out can boys be coddled, or threatened or marshaled into citizenship. Our oldest and wisest Boys Club leaders are using the Club not as a place for play alone but as preparation for a life service. The Boys' Club is no place for a leader of so little faith in American boyhood as to desire only to administer to them the anodyne of amusement. He is as much concerned with what boys can do for the Club and for the community as with what he can do for the boys.

There is much discussion nowadays about group work and its possibilities, as though it were a new idea. The classification of cer-

tain types of workers dealing with groups of people into a descriptive category may be new but the idea of developing boys' characters through gangs, or clubs, or just plain groups is as old as Boys' Clubs and that means nearly three-quarters of a century. Every Boys' Club has so-called groups through which it works. The annual report of the National Organization for 1939 records the existence of more than 3,000 group clubs in active operation. It is no new discovery that qualities of tolerance and mutual help and the elevation and stimulation of standards of citizenship can be developed by the group process when both the mass and individual approaches have failed. Boys' Club men have continuously demonstrated the value of the group type of activity.

. . . . .

Hence we insist—I am persuaded to an extent greater than any of our contemporaries—on the presence in our leaders of the natural, innate qualities of friendliness, understanding and confidence. We are not foolish enough to assert that the natural qualities of leadership are all that are needed but we do say that without them education is futile. We need the help of all that education can give us; we invite the colleges to send us their best men, but as is clearly stated in our booklet, "Leadership," we do not want college men, however many degrees they possess, unless the basic qualities therein described are present.

In the meantime we shall continue to rely on many a Boys' Club graduate for leadership; we shall provide training courses for as many as will avail themselves, and shall insist on the recognition of Boys' Club service as a career. It is with pride that we point out that five of the last six appointments for newly organized Boys' Clubs were men tried and not found wanting in the actual management of Boys' Club. No false notions of the inherent value of education without experience will swerve us from a purpose, possibly unique, at any rate essential, of (1) recruiting and promoting such natural leaders from our Clubs as show a propensity for growth and a hospitality for education and training and, (2) restricting the intake from our colleges to those who have demonstrated the inherent qualities we seek, those of wisdom with people, friendliness, personal integrity, a sense of humor and that indefinable quality of being a "regular guy" with a personality that draws boys to him as a natural leader.

Although recent claims have been made that it is not wholly living up to its ideals, the public school in America has been a main reliance in the production of citizenship. But it has and must have an element of discipline about it. Who is so idealistic as to believe that we can arrive at a condition where the formal educational and recreational processes are synchronous? For this reason, for example, our handicraft activity takes a voluntary form of vocational exploration and concerns itself with recreation and helpful guidance for future usefulness rather than content itself with mere vocational education such as some schools provide. The strong point in the Boys' Club is that it presents an alternative to school, relief from discipline (at least superimposed discipline), a change to something we do because we want to. We go to the Club, we don't stay after school in it. We may expect great things from the extracurricular activities of our school; not for a long time to come will there be too many recreation opportunities, but we shall not relinquish to the school the function of the separately organized Club building.

. . . . .

Here are our New Year's resolutions, then: With pride in the unchanging validity of our own traditions, with minds open to all the light of knowledge we can acquire, with a consciousness of our own independence of thought and action, with no hesitation or genuflection in the face of specious or temporary philosophies which run counter to our own, with tolerance and cooperation towards all our fellow workers in our own and allied fields; with a clear vision of the central fact that it is the needy boy himself who claims our devotion and not the mechanism we devise for serving him—with a sure knowledge that here is a cause than which none is more noble, let us go forward into 1940 to achieve greater tasks than we have ever achieved before.

SANFORD BATES

From *The Keystone*, January, 1940, published by The Boys' Clubs of America.

By
G. M. GLOSS
Louisiana State University

With all the progress which has been made in the recreation field, much still remains to be done, studies show

Research in Recreation

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH in recreation is a relatively new development, and for this reason many difficulties face the research workers. Interpretations of various terms differ greatly. Many personal and social effects are so intangible that it is impossible to measure them. Moreover, certain activities which are not socially acceptable, such as gambling and drinking, are not included in check lists of actual or desired participation because they conflict with traditional mores. This confusion permits only a few generalizations to be made with any degree of accuracy. There is, however, an increasing need of research in this field in order to prevent mistakes, clarify objectives, formulate programs, study effects of various types of leadership, and discover the efficiency of different forms of program organization or leadership training curricula.

Although man has always in one way or another sought recreation, his acceptance of adequate planning for socially valuable use of leisure time has failed in previous civilizations. It would seem that contemporary civilization has reached about the same point in its cycle as other civilizations faced with the problem of leisure. Power has been released to give man freedom, but we have neglected to utilize the resulting leisure time to further man's betterment, Much of our present neglect in recognizing recreation as an institution of society is due to the fact that it has been traditionally associated with idleness and has not been regarded as a possibility for a creative approach to the perpetuation of valuable social ideals.

In America the first stage of development in public recreation stressed largely the play life of children. Since the World War, however, the promotion of adult education for returned service men and increased appreciation of the leisure-time needs of all adults have given adult recreation a place in the good life. Much of the development in the seventies and eighties was in the field of college athletics, but after the World War interest in many recreational activities expanded the leisure-time program. Recently interest in individual and dual sports has become evident. A large increase in recreational facilities has come through the activity of governmental agencies.

Recreation within the home, studies have shown, occupies the greatest amount of time, with reading, the radio, visiting, and conversation using the largest share. Attending movies, automobile riding, watching athletic spectacles, and other passive, non-creative activi-

This article is a résumé of a chapter compiled by Mr. Gloss for the Encyclopedia of Educational Research which is to be edited by Dr. Walter Monroe of the University of Illinois. In preparing the material the author consulted many Masters' theses and Doctorate studies, and a large number of books, magazine articles, reports, surveys, yearbooks, bulletins, mimeographed statements and similar sources of information.

ties retain their popularity. The corner drug store and roadside dance places are still rendezvous for youth. Much remains to be done in rural districts for the recreation of the farmer and his family.

Commercial recreation as a whole is interested in money making. It offers, regardless of quality, amusement for every purse and class of people, and hence exerts a powerful influence upon a large group. Most commercial recreation fails to meet the deeper cultural needs of a people impoverished by a machine civilization. Most of it is passive, vicarious, and non-creative.

Recreation, it would seem, should to a greater degree be taken over as a public responsibility without, however, permitting governmental centralization of authority. To prevent such centralized control, many feel that the community itself should form councils to solve common problems such as the use of leisure time. There is need, these people believe, for a relating of all social, character-building, educational, commercial, and vocational interests so that there can be some commonly understood goals within the community itself and the organization of a program by the local community.

At the present time the organization and administration of community recreation is still a controversial issue, though the belief in the support of recreation through tax funds as a desirable method of financing the program is meeting with more general acceptance.

Our economic structure is profoundly affected by the way in which people use their spare time. Their demands will influence the direction in which many manufacturing developments will go. In turn, many of those who work for a living are dependent upon their income for the quality of their leisure-time activities. Higher salaries, however, do not necessarily make for better standards in the choice of recreation. For the population at large, greater income may further the imitation of the activities engaged in by the wealthier class, such as riding in automobiles, traveling, watching spectacles, joining organizations, and indiscriminately purchasing non-essential equipment.

This points to the need for a more extensive program of public education. At present our schools are not meeting their full responsibility for educating for the wise use of leisure. Many physical education programs on the high school and college level are still concentrating on gymnastics and team sports in spite of the desire on the part of the students for individual and dual sports which can be used now and in later life. Extracurricular activities are in many instances slighted, and those subjects which could be used for hobby interests, such as English, music, arts and crafts, are taught by such formalized methods that students fail to enjoy them in school and dislike them afterward. Instead of stimulating pupils to creative and enjoyable activities, there are widely practiced forms of program activity which restrain and inhibit, thus destroying interests which might continue to exist outside of the school situation. Most students after graduation are without excellent skill in individual or dual sports and have no discriminating appreciation of the arts, literature, or handcraft. Co-recreation, though widely publicized, has not been accepted by the high school or college administrators as a whole.

Beyond the task of the schools, the acceptance, promotion, and maintenance of an adequate program necessitate provision for out-of-school recreation through education for preschool age children, and for unemployed and employed youth and adults. To achieve this there must be leaders of a social engineering type to educate and guide this type of program. At the present time leadership training in this field is not given an adequate amount of attention in higher education, and salaries are too low for workers. This means that not only does it attract too few superior people but the few adequately trained individuals who are in the field frequently leave for higher salaries in other fields of work. The training program in the traditional university consists chiefly of lectures and of theory rather than of actual experiences evaluated in terms of a consistent philosophy.

There is inadequate understanding of the effect, upon both the individual and the social order, of participation in leisure-time activities. Personality growth and development, according to some of the studies which have been made, depend to a great degree upon the type of recreational opportunities for the infant, child, youth, and adult. Even such intangible factors as a feeling of security, acceptance of responsibility, integrity, personality development, and social attitudes are often dependent upon the quality of experience gained in play life.

America as a new country has not yet found for itself a cultural outlook. Prestige is still given largely to the securing of wealth and to display rather than to creative ability and appreciation which have only too often become either the

Courtesy WPA

pursuit of a few in the leisure class or escape for maladjusted individuals.

Many physical activities have become socialized in recent years. Most encouraging, too, is the fact that people are turning increasingly to more creative uses of leisure time.

Among many the arts still carry the stigma of ef-

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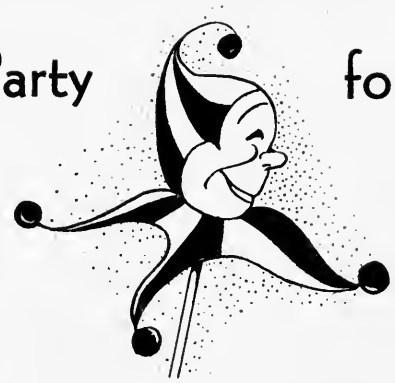
Courtesy WPA

A Folly Party for April First



"Who are a little wise the best fools be"

By

LOIE E. BRANDOM
St. Joseph, Missouri

AS THE FIRST thrill of any party is that which comes with the receipt of the invitation, this advance messenger should be dressed with elaborate care. If possible, it should carry a hidden suggestion to keep the recipient guessing.

Cut April Fool dunce caps, four inches tall, from white art paper, and top them with red pompoms sketched on with red ink. They carry this verse, written in red ink, to the guests:

"Where ignorance is bliss
'Tis folly to be wise,"
So come out to our party
In some April Foolish guise.
We'll be goofy and giggly,
And never sedate;
On April the First,
Please arrive about eight.

When the guests arrive at the appointed time, they find the house entirely dark with the exception of a small light on the front porch. Tacked on the front door underneath the light is a notice which reads, "Have been suddenly called out of the city. For further information inquire at back door."

As the guests wander around through the side yard they are confronted with such signs as "Detour," "Drive slowly," "Danger," "School Zone," "Bridge under construction," "Proceed at own risk." At each one of these signs some simple device has been rigged up to fool the guests and make them think worse dangers are ahead. For example, above one sign wet sponges on strings have been suspended from the limbs of a tree at just the right height to dab a guest in the face as he leans forward to read the sign. At another, fine wire springs have been unwound and scattered about on the ground. When someone stumbles upon a wire it curls up around the unsuspecting victim's ankles. At another place the guest unwittingly rubs against a taut cord which starts a set of bells ringing.

When the back door is finally reached, a little figure dressed as a court jester, or "April Fool," opens it ceremoniously. He declares that "His Majesties were only foolin' and won't the guests please come into the castle?" This mixing of the ancient and modern is very effective, if carried out properly.

Inside, the house is a riot of all the colors of the rainbow. The scene resembles the main hall of an ancient castle, for on a raised dais at one end of the room are seated the "King and Queen of Folly Land." Around them stand several pages, who later mingle with the guests, all of whom are in gala attire. The King and Queen preside over the festivities and announce the first games and contests much as they were announced at medieval tournaments, with the exception that all formality is soon dropped in the interests of a general good time.

The first contest happens to be a Carnival Relay Race. The guests are divided into teams of equal size and stationed behind the starting tape, and a goal line is marked with chalk across the opposite end of the room. The leader of each team is handed a fly swatter and an inflated rubber balloon. At the signal the leaders place their balloons on the floor and start for the goal line, propelling the balloons with the fly swatters. This requires self-control, for if a balloon bursts, the owner must return to the starting tape, blow up another balloon and tie it securely before starting again in the race. As number one of each team crosses the goal

(Continued on page 696)

April Fool's Day, or All Fools' Day, is a day dear to children by reason of the sanction it gives them to indulge in all sorts of mischievous and harmless pranks. Its origin, although unknown, is at least as old as "Poor Robin's Almanac," dating from the 1600's. In English-speaking countries the victim of a joke is called an "April Fool"; in Scotland he is a "Gowk," and in France he is known as a "Fish."

We Play Cards at Our Recreation Center

By LOUIS A. ORSATTI
Department of Playground and Recreation
Los Angeles, California

CARD PLAYING as a recreational activity in public recreation centers appears to have increased tremendously in recent years. No doubt this is due to at least two great influences: partly to the widespread publicity given the game of bridge and its various "systems" through the mediums of radio, publications and lectures, and partly to greater patronage of public recreation areas by adults. As requests for opportunities to play cards become greater, more and more recreation department executives who have considered card playing "out" as a recreational activity wonder if they should not modify their attitude in the light of this apparent new demand.

So the questions arise: How can this activity be administered so it will not offend those attending the recreation centers and who still carry a prejudice against card playing? What can be done to guide the play of participants into constructive channels and avoid the practice of gambling? Toward the solution of these problems the Los Angeles Department of Playground and Recreation has evolved practices over a period of years which appear to give the desired control and yet offer a degree of freedom comparable to that of any other well-established recreation activity. The succeeding paragraphs tell the methods and techniques used under varying situations, and may be suggestive of ways of handling problems attendant upon card playing in other localities. They are by no means to be accepted as being the only solutions, nor even as being completely satisfactory in every instance of their application; but it can be said that these practices, coupled with wise directional supervision, have been helpful and have made it possible to accord a place to card playing in the public recreation program of Los Angeles.

Three Types of Card Playing Groups

Requests to play cards come from three different classes of individuals:

(A) Organizations that wish occasional use of facilities for a card party. Sometimes these are Parent-Teacher groups, church groups, fraternal organizations, or even private groups. Those classified as civic organizations, whose parties are open to the general public, are granted a free permit upon application at the Central Office. Closed or private organizations (in which the membership is limited) are charged a fee of three dollars for the first two hours and one dollar per hour thereafter. This occasional card party requires but nominal supervision by the recreation director since the group already has a leader to whom the permit is issued. Refusal to obey Department regulations is reported by the director, and future requests for use of facilities may be denied. Such groups are allowed to charge an admission fee provided proceeds are used to pay the expenses of the party or for a public benefit.

Nothing further need be said regarding such card playing organizations since they have not been a particularly vexing problem and their program is a simple one to administer.

(B) Many people wish to play cards regularly, once or twice each week, for a two or three hour period in the evening, or perhaps in the afternoon. Since these are recurrent groups with which the director has a continued relation, the problems are different and more numerous than with organizations granted a permit to play cards only occasionally.

(C) Finally, there are those men, many elderly, who are unemployed or retired, who want to meet others on a very informal, social basis and to play informally at cards at any time during the day. It is this class which demands the most careful control and supervision.

Let us consider separately the problems dealing with classes (B) and (C), because each is handled a little differently, and the facilities provided are of a different kind for each group.

Mr. Orsatti, who is Senior Recreation Director in Charge of Boys' and Special Activities, describes the methods used in varying situations to prevent bad practices in connection with card playing. "These methods may be suggestive to other localities in handling their problems," says Mr. Orsatti. "They are by no means to be accepted as the only solutions entirely satisfactory in every instance of their application. It can be said, however, that these practices, coupled with wise directional supervision, have been helpful and have made it possible to accord a place to card playing in the public recreation program of Los Angeles."

Card players and members of the chess and checkers clubs have their own room at Exposition Playground. Combined with the horseshoe courts, the area represents a complete men's unit.

ments or programs). They then become the property of the department and are stored at the local center. No restriction may be placed upon membership by these groups; the activity is open to the public and anyone may take part insofar as the facilities permit.

Smoking usually accompanies card playing and is permitted; ash trays are provided.

Facilities for the Weekly Recurrent Players

Card players who meet for a limited period of play each week are adults, each group numbering from twenty to two hundred or more. They are accorded the use of indoor facilities, consisting of a room of the community clubhouse, or in some instances, the main hall. These meetings are held at a time when children are least likely to be engaging in indoor activities—either when the latter are in school or at night. If children are about, their attention is diverted away from the card players. Bridge, Five Hundred and Whist seem to be the games most popular.

Meeting indoors as described sometimes requires considerable work setting up and later removing the bridge tables and chairs. The group itself undertakes this responsibility. A limited number of bridge tables are furnished by the department but their use is not confined to card playing alone. Where the demand becomes so great as to exceed the table facilities supplied, the players must furnish additional tables. These tables are sometimes purchased from funds raised through activities of the players (by dues, assess-

Control Measures

Being a fairly compact group consisting of approximately the same persons each meeting, supervision by the recreation director can be applied quite effectively. Responsibility for the proper conduct of the activity is placed upon the group itself by requiring the players to elect a floor committee which shall see that members behave in accordance with Department regulations. This committee in turn is held to account by the recreation director.

As much freedom as possible is granted, but two policies are enforced. There may be no playing for money, and all receipts must be handled by a committee consisting of the director and several others chosen by the players. An account is kept of funds taken in and expended and the director has access to the books. Patrons are permitted to contribute toward a "kitty" with which prizes are purchased and awarded to the winners. They may also assess themselves toward building a fund from which refreshments, cards, and card tables, may be purchased. Cash prizes may not be awarded, though merchandise certificates which

can be exchanged for anything the holder may desire up to the value of the certificate are often used. Policies relating to gambling and handling of funds apply to all card groups.

As might be expected, gambling can become a serious problem and sometimes considerable education is necessary to convince all players that playing cards for recreation alone is sufficient. Constant vigilance and alertness on the part of the floor committee are essential. Recreation directors forming new card groups must be especially aware of this problem and must expect to have to cope with it during the early stages of organization.

Wise recreation leaders will operate through the floor committee and appeal to or instruct the whole group as a last resort, and only after the committee fails to function. Continued violation of the regulations results in disbandment of the card group, but this action is a very last move when all other efforts fail. Over a period of several years, during which dozens of card groups have operated, only once was a card club disbanded because of refusal to cooperate. Revoking use of facilities is done upon recommendation of the director and approval of the Superintendent.

Facilities Provided for Daily Card Players

Many playgrounds have become gathering places for middle aged and elderly men. They frequently express a desire to play cards as well as checkers, chess, croquet, roque and horseshoes. Indeed, it is advisable to provide facilities for such play; otherwise the idle men will find less constructive things to do. They may resort to surreptitious gambling or may disturb the caretakers or gardeners and be in the way of younger patrons.

After a cautious experiment at one playground, the practice now is to allocate an area somewhat remote or secluded from the center of activities and known as the "men's area." Facilities provided include horseshoe courts, roque court, picnic tables for chess and checker players, and special tables for card players. The tables are sometimes covered by a pergola. Frequently a small one-room field house is provided, with floor space to accommodate thirty to fifty men. Such a structure

is designed with windows completely around it. Care and upkeep of these special facilities are usually made a responsibility of the men using them. Roque courts need careful attention, horseshoe courts must be kept in good condition, and the card playing areas or buildings require much more janitorial service than is ordinarily necessary since they are in constant use. For the most part, the men prefer to attend to the facilities themselves and relieve the regular caretaker. The Recreation Department has designed special heavy duty card tables for these "men's areas."

Locating such facilities remote from children's areas, and where this is not possible, surrounding the area with shrubs and landscaping so as to give it an appearance set apart, sets at rest the fears of parents that their children might become involved in activities which may be frowned upon at home. It also gives the players a feeling of privacy and freedom from annoyances they might otherwise have. In a few instances it has been possible to set aside and equip for card playing one room of the large recreation building which is cared for just as the field house described above. Where this is the case, the card room has a special entrance used by the players, thus permitting the game room to be segregated from the rest of the building.

Control by Charter Method

Administration of a continuous daily program of card playing such as goes on at a "men's area" requires more care and thought than does the weekly recurrent group activity conducted indoors for two or three hours each period. Hence the Los Angeles Recreation Department is gradually bringing these "daily meeting" groups under charter control. By this is meant the men organize as a club with elected officers and adoption of a constitution and by-laws. They must apply to the local recreation director for an "Application for Playground Club Charter." After this is properly filled out, the application, constitution and by-laws are given to the director for approval. The director frequently advises and assists in drawing up the club papers. Next these are sent to the Central Office for final approval and filing and the new group is mailed a charter, good for one year, but revokable at any time at the discretion of the Department. All charters expire automatically at the end of each year and new applications must then be made. After a club is once issued a charter, it is unnecessary to submit a constitution and by-laws again, but revisions made since previous issuance of charter must be submitted.

The "Application for Charters and Charter Renewal" form consists of three sheets. One lists the conditions under which the Recreation Department issues the charter, and the others, duplicates, request certain information. One duplicate is filed at the Central Office and the other becomes part of the local recreation director's file.

Following are the instructions to clubs and the conditions under which a charter is issued:

JANUARY 1940
APPLICATION FOR CHARTERS AND CHARTER RENEWALS

(Director: Club Leader to keep this sheet)

All existing charters issued by the Department of Playground and Recreation are declared void as of February 28, 1940, by order of the Playground and Recreation Commission. Playground clubs desiring charters and renewal of charters may obtain them by submitting to the local playground director the application form attached. Such application signifies that club members thoroughly understand that charters are issued subject strictly to the following department requirements:

(a) Charters issued to the various groups will automatically be cancelled at the end of each calendar year and their renewal will be subject to application through the playground director in each case.

(b) By issuance of the charter, or renewal thereof, it is understood that the club is under the supervision and direction of the Playground and Recreation Department through the recreation director.

(c) The time when meetings are held and playground facilities upon which club activities are conducted, are subject to the decision of the director. In the interests of the general program the director may change either time or facilities at his discretion.

(d) Charter groups may maintain only one affiliation, namely, that with the Playground and Recreation Department. Other affiliations will be considered cause for cancellation of charter.

(e) Charters will be issued only to recreation groups, i.e., playground groups organized for the purpose of conducting recreation activities.

(f) Membership in chartered clubs must be open to the general public without restriction.

(g) Charters will be issued only to non-profit groups, i.e., groups which conduct activities which conduce to the pecuniary advantage of no one.

The application itself consists of the following:

APPLICATION FOR PLAYGROUND CLUB CHARTER OR RENEWAL

1. Name of Club .....
2. Adult or Junior .....
3. Activity of Club .....
4. Playground .....
5. Club President .....

(Continued on page 697)

Camp Fire Girls Turn Back the Clock

Courtesy Camp Fire Girls, San Francisco

By NANCY WALKER
Camp Fire Girls, Inc.

Camp Fire Girls all over the country this year are hunting through attics searching for authentic period clothing to wear to pioneer parties at which the customs of their ancestors are being revived and old time fashions popularized. Much information is being gathered on American lore.

"JUMP IN THE AIR and come right down, swing your honey 'round and 'round!" And the Camp Fire Girls whirl in circles as old-time fiddles scrape out the melody of a rollicking square dance. Gala pioneer parties are being held by the Camp Fire Girls throughout the land as a means of finding out what a grand time their ancestors used to have. The girls have gone Americana in a big way, learning all they can about how their forefathers lived, what they ate, how they dressed and what they believed in.

Nothing is more fun than dressing up, and the Camp Fire Girls got a great kick out of searching through musty old trunks in the family attic for authentic pioneer clothes to wear to their old-fashioned parties. Costumes played an important part in these events, and a wide variety of former fashions from many different periods and different parts of the country were represented. Some girls came in the swishing taffeta worn by the Governor's lady, and others reproduced the sheer simplicity of Shaker garb. The result was a fascinating, if sometimes confusing medley of fashions taken from diverse times, places and historical personalities in the vast American scene.

One little girl almost burst with pride when she was allowed to appear in her great-grandmother's full skirted wedding dress of purple taffeta with a tiny braided gold belt and gold lace around the neck. Clever little lace hats were made from doilies, which the girls decorated with flowers on the top and velvet ribbons to tie in a bewitching bow under their chins. Girls in Columbus, Ohio, were permitted to model dresses loaned by the State Museum at a historical fashion show.

The good old American bonnet, not the beruffled type but the modest style which the practical pioneer woman wore, was revived by the Camp Fire Girls, who made their own little bonnets with capes attached. Some were of oil silk, grand on rainy days to keep hair dry and the rain from trickling down one's neck, and others were of blue and white check gingham, attractive as sun bonnets.

At an old-time party given in Michigan, guests came dressed as Louisa May Alcott, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Mary Lincoln, and even George Washington. The girls soon found that although hoop skirts are loaded with glamour, they have their drawbacks. In *Harper's Bazaar* for 1859 a Camp Fire Girl discovered an ad for a new kind of steel hoop skirt which would overcome many difficulties for ladies sitting in church, such as "large occupancy of space" and "too frequent inelegant displacement of their attire."

Dressing for the costume parties gave the girls a much clearer idea of how their ancestors felt about life. As Mother fastened the tight stays around her daughter's waistline, every little Camp Fire Girl could readily see how a Colonial maiden's demeanor would naturally be dignified and prim. And everyone of them reported that in fine lace ruffles and dainty curls she couldn't imagine doing much else but dancing a minuet and making eyes at beaux!

This peppy message written on cards shaped liked covered wagons invited guests to the festivities:

Dress up in the silks and satins and curls
That were all the style when our Grandmas were girls
Come with your fans and long lacy mitts
But leave home the lady who only knits
For I'm sure you'll agree when the evening is done
That Grandmother's work was tempered with fun.
We'll sing the old songs, dance a measure or two
And do the same things our forebears would do.

Out in California at a 49'ers' party, even the Dads donned blue jeans, broad-brimmed hats, red neckerchiefs, and false walrus mustaches to join their daughters in merrymaking. Fathers, mothers, Camp Fire Girls and their boy guests all competed for prizes for the best costumes, judged by the oldest living resident of the town. With more enthusiasm than skill, young and old then pranced through the figures of Shoo Fly, Turkey in the Straw and the Virginia Reel. Favorite ballads such as "The Man on the Flying Trapeze," "The Quilting Party," "The Bird on Nellie's Hat," and "Waiting at the Church" were warbled with gusto.

At an Americana Social for five hundred people, the program was climaxed by a show of tableaux dramatizing local history. The games at another party included "Professor Americana," a quiz contest about early America. The ice was thoroughly thawed out at one gathering when a slip of paper bearing the name of a famous early American was pinned on the back of each guest, who had to guess by questioning the rest of the group whether she was labeled Miles Standish, Paul Revere, or Pocahontas.

Old-fashioned games were unearthed for the Camp Fire parties. More than a hundred years old is "The Elements," brought to life again by the girls. The players sit in a circle, and the leader throws a ball to someone in the circle, calling out either Earth, Air, or Water. The catcher must name an animal proper to the element that has been mentioned. (If the element is air, the answer could be eagle, vulture, sparrow, or what you will.) If the catcher makes an error or fails to reply, he is out of the game and the leader throws the ball again. Otherwise the catcher takes the leader's place.

"Musical Romance" is an entertaining game introduced at an Americana party in Texas. Each person was given a pencil and sheet of paper to be numbered from one to fourteen, and it was explained that the titles of the songs to be played were the answers to the fourteen questions. Then the first question was asked, after which a few measures of a song were played, and the guests were asked to write down the answer, which was the song's title.

The questions and musical answers were:

1. Who was the bride? Sweet Adeline.
2. What was the hero's name? Ben Bolt.
3. Where was the bride born? Old Kentucky Home.
4. Where did they meet? Aunt Dinah's Quilting Party.
5. What did he give her? Roses of Picardy.
6. What song did she ask him to sing? Love's Old Sweet Song.
7. Who was a bridesmaid? Jeanie With the Light Brown Hair.
8. Where were they married? Church in the Wildwood.
9. Where did they go on the wedding trip? Dixie.
10. How did they go? Sailing.
11. Whom did they think of while they were gone? Old Folks at Home.
12. Who met them when they returned? Old Black Joe.
13. Where did they live after the honeymoon? Little Gray Home in the West.
14. What did they then decide? Let the Rest of the World Go By.

When the news leaked out that the uncle of a Camp Fire Girl in Denver, Colorado, was a professional caller of square dances, her friends decided to give a barn dance. The boys wore overalls and the girls came in old-fashioned calico dresses. All hands capered through the dances of yesteryear until the musicians begged for a breathing space. Then came the relay races, the most riotous one being a suitcase race for boys only. In each suitcase was an old-fashioned man's nightshirt, a scarf and large hat. The girls almost rolled on the floor with laughter at the ludicrous sight of their escorts dashing madly across the room in these outfits. It took a spelling bee to calm everyone down for the refreshments.

In Oregon the Camp Fire Girls chose to fete their mothers at a combination Valentine and Americana party for which they themselves prepared the invitations, decorations, games and refreshments. Each mother was summoned to the affair by an old-fashioned girl paper doll dressed

in a pasted-on cotton dress. Upon arrival the mothers were given bibs with their names on them. Old-time games such as "London Bridge," "Pin the Tail on the Donkey," and "Hard Hearted" were played, with mothers teamed against daughters. The latter game is played by throwing darts at paper hearts hung on the wall, and the heart having the least number of dart pricks is the "hard-hearted." The girls brought their afternoon's entertainment to a climax by presenting an "Old Family Album" skit. Cake and punch were served on a red and white table around a centerpiece of pussy willows hung with red candy hearts. The mothers surprised and tickled the young hostesses by bringing along their own baby pictures for display at the party.

An old-fashioned school party proved to be a huge success in Michigan. Each girl, swinging a lunch basket over her arm, escorted her grandmother to an old-style school session, where they had a wonderful time swapping stories about old and new school customs, recipes, games, and fashions. The girls couldn't understand why the foot-warmer for church and the hand-warmer for one's muff aren't still popular today! They were summoned to "school" by the clang of a hand-bell actually used at a little red schoolhouse sixty years ago.

Instead of a corn husk or quilting bee, Detroit Camp Fire Girls enjoyed a soap-making party highly approved by the mothers who received the results of the afternoon's fun. A few artistic souls hoarded their soap for future sculptures.

Heirlooms were the main attraction at many gay parties, and the older people were proud and delighted to show their treasured relics of the past. Pleased at the youngsters' interest in antiques, many an old-timer expressed his appreciation for a chance to resurrect the past. In Eureka, California, mothers became so interested that the girls had no trouble at all in collecting lovely old things for their exhibit at an Heirloom Tea. The Minneapolis Camp Fire Girls assembled a very interesting collection of candle snuffers, early American furniture and glass. The Americana Fair given by Oshkosh girls featured choice pieces from the collections of many Oshkosh settlers and old families.

When it came time for "the eats" at these Americana parties, historic dishes were recreated and old family recipes dug up. It's the refreshments by which the success of a party is so often judged, and the appetizing Americana dainties served by the Camp Fire Girls will long be remembered.

Four generations cooperated in the case of the cookies made for a party by a little Kansas girl from a secret recipe belonging to her great-grandmother. Mother supervised the actual cooking of these delicacies, Grandmother made the icing, and Great-grandmother herself was present to cut them.

Cakes played an important part in the lives of our American ancestors, the Camp Fire Girls found out during the course of their culinary research, so they set to work to make some monuments in sugar and spice, heeding the advice of William Alcott who thus admonished young housekeepers in 1838: "Away then to the dignity of your duties. You minister not to the wants of a few bodies but to the wants of immortal souls. You have characters at your disposal, not mere pots and pans." Among the luscious cakes revived by the girls for their feasts were the Monticello sponge cake, Thomas Jefferson's favorite which calls for a dozen eggs; Robert Lee jelly cake; pecan cake, a favorite in Virginia where pecans and other products were grown on plantations; the Nun's Cake, probably the first

Camp Fire Girls of Ponca City, Oklahoma, with their mothers, turn back the clock

Courtesy Camp Fire Girls, Inc.

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The Bar Flies, Winners at Tulsa

All the World's a Barber Shop

By SIGMUND SPAETH

BARBER SHOP HARMONY has once more become a national institution, and in a Big Way. The habit of singing close harmony in masculine groups, supposedly limited to four voices, but actually running anywhere from two or three to a whole mob, dates back to the gay nineties and earlier.

This article is reprinted through the courtesy of the Fall, 1939, issue of *The Key-Note*. It will be of interest to recreation workers to know that Dr. Spaeth's "Barber Shop Ballads" will soon be republished by Prentice Hall, Inc., New York, in a greatly enlarged edition with many new arrangements. "Music for Fun" (Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York) contains much material which should be helpful to recreation leaders. There might also be mentioned "Read 'Em and Weep" (Halcyon House).

But today America is actually beginning to take its close harmony seriously. There is now a national Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America. Its initials, SPEBSQSA, have the distinction of being practically unpronounceable, and its ring-leader and hardest worker, O. C. Cash, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, is satisfied with the title of Third Assistant Vice-President. Its membership includes the governors of several states, Bing Crosby and other movie stars, President-maker Jim Farley, and other prominent names.

The Society held its first national barber shop quartet contest in Tulsa this year, and the championship was won by the Bar Flies from Bartlesville, pictured above, who both look and sing the part. Runners-up were the Flat Foot Four, picked from the Police Department of Oklahoma City. (Incidentally, the new edition of *Barber Shop Ballads* will contain their own particular interpretation of *Shine,* as sung to the author on his arrival in the oil fields of the Southwest.)

Park Commissioner Robert Moses hopes to bring the national contest to New York next year. For five years he has been holding successful contests in the metropolitan area, with the finals generally taking place on the Mall in Central Park. The most recent of these contests was won by the St. Mary's Horseshoers, with a special event for Gibson Girl Trios, won by the Gay Nineties Group from Harlem.

New York's glorifications of the musical barber shop go in heavily for period costumes, generally preceding the actual contest with a parade of the singers, often drawn in old-fashioned vehicles. The winning Horseshoers lived up to tradition, presenting a picture of four colorful village dandies and carrying their gilt horseshoes with them, ready for any kind of competition. The lusty-lunged Four Rubes exhibited a consistent check-

(Continued on page 699)

These lusty lunged "Rubes" were the New York winners at the Tulsa contest

Wide World

Tri-City Quartet—New York Winners

Song Along the Wabash

By KARL DETZER

MRS. HAWKINS has a good contralto voice. That's why she rises early two mornings a month at five o'clock instead of six. She cooks a hearty breakfast for her husband, three children and the hired man, packs the children's lunch and starts them toward school, finishes her housework, gathers the eggs and puts the milk through the separator, and by nine o'clock is burning up an Indiana road in her car.

At ten she is singing vigorously in a small auditorium at the county seat, with thirty-nine other farm and village housewives, rehearsing for their next public concert. She sings for one hour, sits in at a round-table discussion for thirty minutes more, then rushes home to get noon dinner for husband and hired man.

This inspiring story of the enrichment of rural life in Indiana through song is typical of the way in which millions of people in small towns and in the open country may find life, and find it more abundantly, through recreation. With little money and less organization, rural America is learning to live. During the past ten years, through the services of the National Recreation Association, more than 51,000 rural leaders in forty-six states have been trained in institutes to give leadership to their neighbors in music, drama, nature, games and other life-enriching forms of recreation.

Eighty-four of Indiana's ninety-two counties have singing groups like this one. These farm women sing because they like to sing. They pay their own way. They select their own songs. They hire their own directors, picking them by secret ballot and paying them from $1 to $3 for each rehearsal. The women sing well, with vigor and enthusiasm, and their repertoire ranges from Bach and Brahms to Irish folk songs, hymns, and Negro spirituals. Once each year 2000 of them put on choir robes and gather in one place for a musical binge; groups of them have sung in New York, Washington and Baltimore.

The reason Mrs. Hawkins rises early and drives fast on rehearsal mornings is that she doesn't want to pay a fine. The privilege of attending each rehearsal costs her five cents, and she must add one cent for every minute she is late. If she misses a meeting entirely she must fork over twenty-five cents, and for three absences she is dropped from membership.

"That's only fair," she insists. "If I'm too busy to do my part, or not enough interested, I'm certainly not helping the others. If I'm so sick that I can't get to rehearsals it means that my voice is in no shape to sing, and I ought to get out."

Organizer of this chorus is thirty-two year old Albert Stewart, an Indiana boy who sang his way through Purdue University, remained after graduation to direct singing in a school which never had a music department. Farm women in Tippecanoe County heard his Purdue choir on the radio five years ago and asked him to form a chorus for them. He did. Other counties copied the idea. Now nearly 2400 Hoosier country women belong to these Home Economics Choruses, and 300 others are waiting to be accepted. Indeed, the idea has spread beyond the state, and women in Kentucky, Ohio, Washington, Massachusetts, North Carolina and South Dakota have founded similar clubs.

The singing housewives supplement their trifling dues by selling cakes, jelly, candy, fancy work and quilts. One county chorus holds a sale each month, making about $50. Another group, by sales and concerts, raised $2000 in sixteen weeks last summer to pay their way to New York. They descended forty strong on the World's Fair, sang for an hour in the Court of Peace, surprising the crowds that gathered to hear Hoosier backwoods tunes by singing Beethoven instead.

Contrariwise, Mrs. Hawkins' group sang "Home on the Range" instead of Beethoven at the White House; they thought the President would enjoy it more.

These women sing for the fun of it, not, as someone annoyed them by suggesting, "to break the drudgery of drab lives with a bright moment of culture." They insist that their lives are not drab, that thanks to electricity on nineteen out of twenty of their farms the drudgery is gone from housekeeping.

"We get together and sing for the same reason some women play bridge," Mrs. Hawkins explains, "and we think it's a lot more amusing."

They are not "music starved," either. Nearly

all have radios, and a survey of one club showed that nearly half the members listen to two or more symphony programs a week. Many drive occasionally to Indianapolis or Chicago to hear concerts.

The average age of Indiana's singing housewives is forty-seven; they average not quite three children each; nine out of ten are married, one out of six is a grandmother. Fewer than ten per cent have had any previous vocal training; more than half must travel at least ten miles to rehearsals.

Each year Stewart prepares a mimeographed song book and distributes it at cost—about five cents a copy—to the eighty-four clubs. With each song is a brief discussion of the composer, the place, time and conditions in which he lived, an explanation of how the piece happened to be written.

At a recent typical meeting, Mrs. Hawkins' club sang the "Italian Street Song," following the rehearsal with a discussion of Italy in 1880 and of Italian folk music. More than twenty of the thirty-five women present took part in the informal talk, and all knew a great deal about Naples before they were through. They were not thinking of self-culture; they were just naturally interested in the people and the situation which produced the lilting air.

The choruses sing at all Home Economics club meetings, at sessions of 4-H clubs, parent-teacher, patriotic and community gatherings. First rule is: "Sing as often as you can." Club members have been active forming choirs in rural churches.

Not everyone may join the chorus. In a two-weeks period each year the director and executive committee of each club test the voices of applicants. If a woman's voice does not measure up to strict standards, she is firmly but politely told that the chorus is full.

On the campus at Purdue, Indiana is building a state music hall even larger than the one in Rockefeller Center, New York, which will be the hub of activities of the singing Hoosier women. When finished, the choruses plan to meet in it several times a year for massed concerts. Meanwhile, in church and school and county meetings they are keeping song alive along the Wabash.

"We can afford to be honest with ourselves, even if we do not seem to be going ahead very fast. If we take our music as we would any other recreation, trying to take some active part in it, trying to arrive at some intelligent appreciation of a truly great performance or composition, but never losing sight of the importance of our personal enjoyment, Music for Fun becomes a practical possibility. . . . You are the only one who knows whether you are honestly enjoying music or not. Let no one deprive you of that privilege." *Sigmund Spaeth* in *Music for Fun.*

Iowa women, too, are enthusiastic over singing. Members of this Worth County chorus drive many miles to rehearsals.

Noon Hour Fun

By EDWIN L. HAISLET, Ed.D.
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THE RECIPE for noon hour fun requires the following ingredients: a typical American school, typical American youth, and the opportunity for wholesome, self-directed, self-chosen activity during the lunch period or noon day recess.

The school program should be organized so that all periods of free time, recess, lunch time or after school hours, become opportunities for students to participate in the things they like to do and which are of their own choosing. Self-directed extra classroom experiences are truly educational and should be the natural outgrowth of vitalized classroom experience. In turn, the extra classroom experience should motivate classroom work. The two types of experience must be integrated to ensure complete pupil development.

At the present time after school or extracurricular activities, as they are so often called, seem to be a part of most school programs. The possibility of organizing extracurricular activities during the noon hour seems to have been overlooked by most school administrators.

The noon hour recess has two functions: to give the student time to obtain proper nourishment and to rest the tired senses and intellect from the strain of constant attention. An hour at noon is absolutely essential from a hygienic as well as physiologic standpoint. From the administrator's standpoint, a double noon hour period may be necessary in order to relieve crowding, but under no circumstance should this be used for an excuse to shorten the lunch period to thirty minutes. A thirty minute lunch period is sufficient for lunch as such, but another thirty minutes are absolutely necessary in order that the child may rest tired faculties. The point to be made is that the noon period is not merely time to eat, but should be regarded as an essential period of rest and recuperation.

Scheduling a double period at noon, that is, a half hour for lunch and a half hour of free time, will not alone assure that the student returns to class rested and refreshed. The fact remains that the half hour of free time is usually spent in mere idleness, "bull" and smoking sessions, gambling, making noise, causing disturbance, and getting into trouble. Noon time is delinquent time, a source of worry to the school administrators, merchants, police and surrounding neighbors.

The fault lies not with the boy or girl but with the administrators who do not realize that the noon time leisure should mean noon time fun. In terms of refreshment of mind and spirit nothing is so vitalizing as recreational experiences. Give the child a chance to do the thing he likes to do; challenge him with fun and happiness, and the experience becomes creative, interesting and educational. Planned noon time fun will bring the student back to the classroom refreshed and ready for the job of formal education. In rural and consolidated schools where students are taken to and from schools in buses, the noon hour becomes the only period of time for the promotion of extracurricular activities. In these schools this time must be used to promote group and social contacts, develop personality traits and bring out leadership qualities.

Administratively, a noon hour program means scheduling half the noon hour for lunch, half for the program. In large schools this involves double scheduling. A second administrative problem is the selection of a leader to promote the noon hour program. Such a person must be one who is willing not only to determine the interests of the student body but who will organize a program around such interests.

In this article Dr. Haislet presents the case for noon hour recreation, outlines the steps which may be taken in developing a program, and offers a long list of possible activities. In an article to be published in a future issue of the magazine two successful experiments in different types of schools will be recorded.

Facilities

Once the noon hour program is administratively feasible, the organization of the program must start. The first step is to conduct a facility and equipment survey as the physical basis of the program. Before allowing the students to select the things they would like to do it is necessary to find

out what type of program can be conducted. Naturally, this depends on facilities, areas and equipment that can be used. Every school has some type of facility or area that can be used for a noon hour program. The greater the amount of facilities, areas and equipment, the wider and more comprehensive the possible program.

The gymnasium is well adapted for a noon hour program. Depending on the size, equipment, and number of game courts, the gymnasium can be used either as the center for the entire program, or as a unit in which to conduct a game or athletic program as part of a wide comprehensive plan. The library, class or play rooms can be well utilized for interest and hobby groups of all kinds. Halls can be used for low organized games, social recreation activities, dancing or rhythms, or for a specialized athletic program such as track, boxing, wrestling. The auditorium can be used as a meeting place for the entire noon hour group, for discussion periods, forums, lectures, talent or amateur shows, play groups, group singing, orchestra and band work. (See page 668 for other types of activities which may be sponsored.)

"Planned noon hour fun is truly educational. Boys and girls are encouraged to express themselves in their own ways at their own rhythms. In such an atmosphere of joy, social contacts are multiplied, many friendships are made, optimum physio-mental development takes place, and finally, individual interests find expression through group experience. Boys and girls learn to play together in an entirely natural relationship, making it possible for them to accept one another on a friendly and equal basis."

Art rooms and woodworking shops should become centers of handcraft interest. The general science room, greenhouse and surrounding grounds should be used by nature study groups. The music room should be the center of all musical activities, chorus work, bands and orchestras. All these facilities, or only one of them, can be used in a noon hour program, depending on what is at hand, the interests of the students, and the leadership available.

Leadership

The facility survey should be followed by a leadership survey. There are two approaches to the leadership problem — administrative or required leadership, and volunteer or cooperative leadership. Under the first plan the teachers are required to assist in the noon hour program, the program being considered a part of the whole school program. The second approach is through the solicitation of teachers who are willing to supervise or lead some activity or interest group. The cooperation of the Art, Music, Physical Education, Botany, General Science, Speech, English and Shop teachers is necessary to effect a complete program. The greater the leadership, the better the possible program.

In many cases the noon hour program will have to be conducted by a single teacher who will organize, direct and supervise the whole program. The success of such a program will have to depend to a great degree upon student leaders.

The Interest Survey

With leadership, facilities and equipment interpreted in the light of program possibilities, the next procedure is to find out what the students would like to do. This means conducting an interest survey. This is done by listing in questionnaire form all activities that can be promoted in the school and asking the students to check those activities in which they want to participate. The survey should also find out what special aptitudes, talents and leadership abilities are to be found in the group. Such a survey might look like this:

Name .....
Address .....
Phone Number .....
Age.....

I would like to take part in the following activities: (list only those possible) Place a check (√) after activity you like best.

Athletics	*Music*	*Handicraft*
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

Dramatics	*Dancing*	*Clubs*
.....	.....	....
.....	.....	....
.....	.....	....
.....	.....	....

Social Activities	*Nature and Outing Activities*	*Hobbies*
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

If you have had either special training or a considerable experience in music, dramatics, nature work, athletics, or craft work, please indicate below the exact nature of the experience .....
.....
.....
.....

Would you be willing to act as a volunteer helper in the above activity? .....
What other activity do you feel you excel in? .....
The following are talented people whom I believe would be willing to help:

Name	*Grade*
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

Room	*Specialty*
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

Every student in school should fill out such a form. The questionnaires are then sorted according to interests, with special aptitudes, talents and leadership possibilities being listed.

Core interests now become the basis of program organization, the administrative unit. It might seem advisable to make certain that each student become acquainted with many types of activities by requiring the student to select a new or different interest group each quarter or term of the school year. Students should not be allowed to change from one group to another during the term. Meetings of each interest group should be scheduled. If possible, bring in a specialist or enthusiast for the first meeting in order to motivate and center interest. At this meeting find out each person's special interest in the particular field and then indicate the possibilities for each; if possible formulate a program which will allow each individual to express his special interest and at the same time be working on a special group project. Each interest group should choose its own leader if possible.

A general meeting of all interest groups should be scheduled usually once a week. Sometimes the general meeting can take the form of a party, sometimes a talent show, a demonstration, a lecture, a debate, a play, or a community sing. It might be well to assign each group a chance to sponsor a program of its own design.

The program should be, of course, co-recreational in all aspects, with the one exception of highly organized team games.

The complexity and type of organization is indicated by the number and type of interest groups, facilities, equipment and leadership.

Courtesy WPA, New York City

"Art rooms and woodworking shops should become centers of handcraft interest"

Some Hints in Administration

The club unit with its own leadership and program is an effective administrative plan for most interest and hobby groups. Sports can be administered through the formation of leagues, tournaments, contests. The round robin schedule is preferable to the elimination tournament, the double elimination to the straight elimination tournament; the double elimination and ladder type to the straight elimination. In games and sports the foremost objective should be participation for fun—not championships.

A bulletin board on which are listed the name, meeting place and membership of the various groups helps the student to grasp the idea of the complete program and is an effective method of getting others into the program. Meetings, programs, special events, demonstrations, schedules and results of schedules should be posted regularly. The bulletins should be attractive and well placed. If possible there should be a special place on the board for each group.

A noon hour council composed of one member from each interest group can well be formed with the idea of assisting in the administration of the entire program, forming policies, and planning and coordinating activities.

Program Possibilities

Sports

Acrobatics
Aesthetic Dancing
American Ball
Apparatus
Aquatics
Archery
Athletic Games
Badge Tests
Badminton
Bag Punching
Baseball
Basketball
Bicycling Events
Boating
Bobsledding
Bowling
Box Hockey
Boxing
Broom Hockey
Calisthenics
Canoeing
Captain Ball
Casting
Cage Ball, Center Ball
Coasting
Combatives
Corrective Gym
Cricket
Cross Country Running
Curling
Deck Tennis
Diamond Ball
Diving Contest
Dodge Ball Tournament
End Ball
Fencing Tournament
Field Ball
Field Hockey
Folk Dancing
Football
Free Play
Games
Golf
Gymnastics
Handball
Hand Polo
Hockey, ice and field
Hop-scotch
Horseback Riding
Horseshoes
Ice Boating
Ice Skating
Indian Club Swinging
Jiu Jitsu
Juggling
Junior Olympic Event
Kick Ball
Lacrosse
Life Saving
Long Ball
Marathon Games
Marbles
Marching
Marksmanship
Motorboating
Mountain Climbing
Newcomb
Paddle Tennis
Physical Efficiency Contest
Pin Ball
Ping-pong
Playground Ball
Pyramids
Punchball
Quoits
Racing
Reducing
Regattas
Relays
Riflery
Riding
Roller-skating
Rope Skipping
Rowing
Rugby Football
Sailing
Shuffleboard
Skating
Skating Ice Carnival
Skiing
Skeeball
Skeeter Contest
Sleigh Riding
Sliding
Snow Shoes
Soccer
Softball
Speedball
Squash
Stilt Contest
Stunts
Surfboard Riding
Swimming
Target Practice
Tennis
Tetherball
Tobogganing
Touchball
Track and Field
Trapping
Tumbling
Volleyball
Wading Pool
Water Carnival
Walking and Hiking

Dance

Singing Games
Folk dance
Clog
Tap
Athletic
Social
Modern

Music Activities

Accordion Club
Bands
Barber Shop Quartet
Choral Club
Choruses
Community Singing
Concerts and Recitals
Drum Corps
Flute Contests
Glee Clubs
Group Piano Lesson
Harmonica Club
Holiday Music
Jews Harp Contest
Kazoo Contest
Kitchen Bands
Mandolin Club
Minstrel Show
Music Club Festivals
Music Evening
Music Memory Contest
Negro Spirituals
Opera Club
Orchestras
Phonograph Concerts
Radio
Saxophone Band
Singing
Toy Symphony
Trumpet and Bugle Corps
Ukelele Club
Whistling Club

Dramatics

Charades
Comedies
Costume Parade
Debating Club
Drama Tournament
Dramatic Games
English Classes
Farces
Fantasies
Literary Society
Literary Clubs
Little Theater Group
Melodramas
Minstrel Shows
Mock Trials
Oratorical Contest
Pageants
Pantomimes
Play Writing and Producing
Plays for Children
Public Lecture Course
Public Speaking Club
Reading Clubs
Puppetry
Recitals
Story Acting
Storytelling
Stage Club
Stunt Contest
Tableaux
Tom Thumb Theater
Traveling Street Theater
Vaudeville
Wandering Storytelling
Writing Clubs
Voice Training

Craft Work

Aeroplane Building
Art Classes
Art Exhibit
Art Stone Work
Balloons—Hot air
Basket Weaving
Bead Work
Block Printing (Soap, wood, linoleum and potato)
Bird House Building
Boat Building
Book Making
Bridge Building
Building Clubs
Cabinet Making
Clay Modeling
Cobbling
Cork Work
Crayon Work
Crocheting
Costume Making
Drafting
Drawing
Dressmaking
Dyeing
Etching
Fancy Work
Flower Work
Furniture Work
Glider Making
Hammock Making
Housewifery
Interior Decorating
Jewelry Making
Jig Saw Making
Kiddy Car Making
Kite Making
Knitting
Lamp Shade Making
Lanterns
Leather Work
Loom Weaving
Marionettes
Mask Making
Mechanical Club
Millinery Club
Model Boat Making
Modeling
Needle Work
Ornamental Wood and Iron
Painting
Paper Cutting and Pasting
Paper Modeling
Photography
Poster Making
Pottery
Pressing and Mending
Printing
Pushmobile Building
Quilting
Radio Building
Raffia
Reed Work
Rope Work
Rug Making
Sand Modeling
Scooter Making
Scrap Book
Sculpture, wood and stone
Sealing Wax Work
Sewing Club
Shelter Building
Shipbuilding
Signaling
Sketching
Snow Modeling
Stenciling
Tie Dyeing
Tin Craft
Toy Making
Trick Clubs
Vocational Training
Wax Work
Weaving
Whittling and Carving Contest
Wood Craft

Nature

Astronomy
Forestry
Geology
Flower Show
Museums
Pet Shows

Bird Studies
Trees
Insects
Hiking
Leaves
Field Trips
Gardening
Woodcraft
Indian Lore
Collections
Campcraft
Flower Pressing and Mounting
Nature Games
Nature Excursions
Agriculture Contests

Camp Activities
Camp Fires
Clam Bakes
Fishing
Gypsy Tribes
Hiking Club
Hunting Club
Jamborees
Lawn Parties
One Day Camp
Outing Clubs
Picnics
Summer Camp
Summer Outings
Trail Making
Walking Clubs
Fire Building
Tracking

Social

Active Games
Banquets
Billiards
Backgammon
Bean Bag
Candy Pulls
Chess
Camelot
Checkers
Dance Reviews
Dominoes
Dramatic Stunts
Dancing
Fun Roast
Folk Evenings
Games Carnival
Hobo Party
Ice Cream Social
Jack Stones
Lemonade Party
Mock Track Meet
Magic and Entertainments
Mumbly-peg
Picnics and Steak Frys
Progressive Games Party
Puzzles
Quiet Games
Peanut Hunt
Stunts
Ring Toss
Splash Party
Squares
Shuffleboard
Singing
Tea Party for Young
Tops
Watermellon Party
Weenie and Marshmallow Roast

Hobbies

Bridge Clubs
Camera Clubs
Checkers
Chemistry Club
Chess
Collecting Contest
Doll Club Fashion Show Dressing Contest
Farming Club
Gardening Clubs
Gun Clubs
Hobby Clubs
Household Mechanics
Indian Lore
Interpretive Hobby
Jig Saw Puzzle
Lassoing
Pageantry
Reptile Club
Rodeo Club
Science Club
Stamp Collecting
Traveling

Special

Academic Classes
Americanization Classes
Baby Show
Backyard Playgrounds
Branch Libraries
Carnival of Games
Citizenship Training Classes
Clean-Up Campaign
Commercial Club
Community Club
Country Club
Current Club
Demonstrations
Doll Parade and Shows
Economic Club
Fraternities
First Aid
Geography
Health Clinics
Health Clubs
Kindergarten Activities
Knowledge Club
Know Your Town Club
Language Club
Lectures
Lip Reading Classes
Little Mother Club
Lyceums
Men's Club
Metropolitan Club
Mothers Club
Naturalization Classes
Naval Club
News Boys Club
Newspaper Contest
Nurseries
Office Club
Olympic Club
Organization Club
Orientation
Oriental Club
Orthopedic Club
Parents Club
Physicians Club
Physiotherapy Club
Play Days
Playground Beautification Contest
Playground Circus
Playground Village
Political Club
Psychology Classes
Relief Agency Work
Roof Playgrounds
Sand Box Contests
Service Bureau
Scrap Bubble Contest
Stuff Doll Contest
Street Playground
Tea Clubs
Thrift Club
Traffic Club
Tropical Club
Union Club
University Club
Volunteer Club
Cooking Classes
Etiquette Club
Exhibits
Hairdressing
Knot Hole Club
Showers
Telegraphy

Celebrations

Arbor Day Celebrations
Baby Show
Banquet
Block Parties
Book Week
Carnivals
Children's Pageant
China Parties
Christmas Celebrations
Community Dances
Dog Derby
Easter Carol Service
Easter Egg Hunt
Entertainment
Father-Son Dinners
Festivals
Hallowe'en Celebrations
Historical Pageants
Ice Carnivals and Festivals
July Fourth Celebration
Labor Day Celebration
Lantern Parade
Navy Day
Mardi Gras Parade
Mother-Daughter Dinners
Masquerade
New Year's Celebration
Parades
St. Patrick's Day
Thanksgiving Celebrations
Valentine Celebration

"How long will it take adults to learn that the art of getting along with others, like any other technique, requires years of practice, years of seeing others, years of talking with others, and years of cooperating and sharing experiences. Young people will meet, and if favorable conditions are not convenient, their social contacts may be in undesirable circumstances. Mystery and glamour produced by undue sentimentalism are often dangerous. Self-control is not learned in isolation nor by a process of unconscious prohibitive conditioning. It requires understanding on the part of adults and opportunities for self-imposed responsibility on the part of youth.

"Those who would help young people to reach a well-adjusted maturity must guide them in this adolescent period of transition, of conflict, search, and experimentation. Leaders are needed who are themselves well adjusted and fully mature, who will not use authority to hamper youth, and who will lead by example toward better ways of behaving. Evaluation of youth's conduct should be in terms of 'better' or 'not as good as possible,' rather than an absolute right or wrong. . . . It is not the academic curriculum but rather the activities known as 'extracurricular' which offer the richest opportunities for young people of opposite sexes to meet each other under favorable circumstances."—*G. M. Gloss,* Ph.D., in *The Journal of Health and Physical Education,* January 1940.

Are You Planning an Easter Egg Hunt?

EASTER EGG HUNTS are always great fun and the children look forward eagerly for the season which means brightly colored eggs, bunnies, and Easter baskets. But an Easter egg hunt holds possibilities for keen disappointment on the part of children who are not able to gather the eggs because larger children crowd them out. Then, too, the fact that many eggs are destroyed by being stepped on is another disappointing factor.

The Recreation Department of Sacramento, California, believes it has found the solution to these difficulties in a plan described by Elmer Congdon, Supervisor of Athletics, which was very successfully put into operation last year.

Twenty thousand cut-outs in the shape of eggs were made from inexpensive colored mimeograph paper. These were divided among several areas on which the hunts were held, and Boy Scouts and other volunteers with handfuls of cut-outs were stationed at various points. At a given signal the cut-outs were thrown into the air, and the hunt was on! In each area an Easter basket or a large chocolate bunny was concealed as an incentive to careful searching, and the child lucky enough to find a golden egg cut-out received a live bunny. A similar hunt for younger children was conducted in an enclosed area.

After the hunt was over each child was given a chocolate egg and two colored eggs. Later races were held, the winners of which received small candy chocolate bunnies.

More than 3,000 children took part in the Easter egg hunt held under the auspices of the San Jose, California, Recreation Department held at Alum Rock Canyon, and 35,000 people came by bus or family car to take part in the celebration. Many of these were adults who had come from neighboring cities to watch the hunt and to enjoy the musical program prepared for them. Many gathered in family groups to picnic under the oak and sycamore trees which grow on the floor of the canyon.

Off to a flying start soon after one o'clock in the afternoon, practically every child in the park under fifteen years of age joined in the hunt for the multicolored eggs, particularly the golden colored prize eggs. The children had previously been divided into three general age groups—the first limited to children up to six years of age;

(Continued on page 700)

Courtesy Sacramento Recreation Department

The Place of a Hobby Program in the Department of Public Recreation

By HERBERT M. WEINBERG

A PRACTICAL and realistic treatment of the place of hobbies in a public recreation program must take cognizance of the fact that few recreation departments throughout the country are in a position financially to expand their programs. The departments in most cities have been forced, during the past ten years of financial strain, to operate on smaller budgets than before. In cities where the budget for recreation has not been reduced there has been an increasing necessity for careful use of funds. Most of the additional activities have arisen despite the inability to secure larger appropriations. With these examples in mind, it may be observed that a hobby program can be included in the activities of a public recreation agency with only slight additional expense and with very little increased pressure on the administrative organization.

Just as planning is important to the entire recreation program, so it is with the hobby activity. If new activities are to be undertaken at a minimum of expense and effort, there must be planning to coordinate them with the old. It will be necessary to allocate the new administrative duties to the proper divisional head. In the Cincinnati Public Recreation Commission, the hobby program is under the Supervisor of Playgrounds. In this instance, as is often the case, the administrative assignment was given to the person responsible for its development. Another city, depending on its organization, may place the administration of hobbies under some other divisional head. In Cleveland the Supervisor of Girls' and Women's Activities administers the hobby program. Since the organization structure of public recreation departments will differ in the various cities, it is impossible to state dogmatically just where the administrative responsibility should lie. It is a problem which should be solved by the individual departments; location of administrative responsibility will vary as conditioned by the organization and its needs.

This material represents extracts from a section of a comprehensive dissertation entitled "The Development of Avocational Interests in the Program of Public Recreation" submitted by Mr. Weinberg to the Graduate School of the University of Cincinnati in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts. We regret exceedingly that lack of space makes it impossible for us to reproduce the section in its entirety.

Scope of the Program

The first consideration of the supervisor of a hobby program will be its scope. He must familiarize himself with details of the various hobbies and their local possibilities. Equipment requirements, general popularity with the public, and an evaluation of comparative worth, are some of the first problems. The hobbies finally selected will be determined by such factors as those mentioned, as well as by general feasibility, which depends upon availability of funds, space, and adequate personnel for service as instructors. The fact that an elaborate program cannot be undertaken at the outset should not disturb the supervisor, since it is well to undertake one hobby group at a time on a small experimental scale. Whether the public evinces interest in the activity, whether attendance is regular or sporadic, and whether constructive work is accomplished by the group, will determine future plans.

In Cincinnati the program sponsored by the Recreation Commission began with one hobby group in 1936. At present it includes the following eight groups: model railroad building, model airplane building (including gas models), model boat building, telescope making, jewelry making, painting, drawing and designing, short-wave radio broadcasting, and photography. As it appeared feasible and desirable to include each new activity, the program was broadened.

Providing Space

The problem of providing adequate space for the hobby activities is one of the controlling factors in determining the program. The existing recreational centers should be utilized, of course, wherever there is suitable space. In cities with large recreation centers there is usually opportunity to meet the space need at the outset. More often, however, the recreation department will find itself hard-pressed for space in its recreation centers, for building space, and for funds from which capital outlays can be made.

One practical solution was found by the Recreation Commission in Cincinnati through utilizing the second floors of two police stations. In Cleveland also, the motorizing of the police force made it possible to use police stations for recreation centers. The efficacy of such use is readily seen when it is remembered that no rent is charged. The only extra cost is light and heat, which in some cases, are also provided without expense to the recreation program. The example set by the public recreation agencies in these two cities is but one practical solution to the problem of space. Other possibilities may be found in schools, churches, women's clubs, settlement houses, vacant stores, factories, offices, homes, as well as police and fire stations. To the pragmatic recreation supervisor who can visualize methods for utilizing otherwise unused facilities, the space needs for hobbies will not be a perplexing problem.

Leadership

The third problem the hobby supervisor must face is that of personnel. This problem, however, has been solved in many cities through the use of WPA personnel. Since the largest item of expense in a recreation department is for personnel, this federal personnel possibility has been of great financial assistance. In a large metropolitan city there are many potential hobby leaders on the WPA rolls, including skilled craftsmen who are no longer able to find private employment in their trades on account of age. There are also many young men on WPA rolls who were merely unfortunate in presenting themselves to the labor market during a time of economic distress. These younger men have often learned hobby skills as boys, and are of great value as instructors to the hobbyists.

Equipment

The final problem is that of supplying equipment for the hobby groups. Tools and machinery are usually needed, and these should be provided by the Recreation Department from its own funds, when they are available. Such expenditures may be met the first year the hobby program is introduced from the reserve fund which should be part of the financial program of a well-administered recreation department. In no case, however, should an outlay be made for expensive machinery and tools, unless it is found that such equipment is absolutely necessary. In most cases, only the most simple machinery and tools will be needed. Even these often run into a large item of expense. It may be possible that the hobby group can provide the money for subsequent equipment from the sale of things made with low-cost initial tools. This is not merely a possibility; it has been accomplished by one of the hobby groups sponsored by the Cincinnati Recreation Commission, which purchased a mechanical saw costing $25.00 from the sale of articles which had already been made by hand tools.

Since the administrative structure of a recreation department, as well as the facilities of space, personnel, staff, and finances all vary in different municipalities and prevent the application of rigid rules for developing a hobby program, a concrete illustration from the hobby program of the Cincinnati Recreation Commission is described as an example for recreation departments without hobby programs, as well as for comparison with those departments already furnishing hobby activities.

The Cincinnati hobby program, it should be noted, serves both children and adults. An individual's personality, tastes, and habits are formed in his childhood, and it is at this stage that the correct uses of leisure time should be introduced. Skills will be more easily learned at this stage of development. Avocational interests are important to adults also, and as one grows older, his leisure time gradually increases. Important to adults also is the fact that hobbies are the chief means of satisfying the restlessness which often comes with retirement.

In Cincinnati's Hobby Shops

Many varied activities feature the programs of children's hobby groups and clubs meeting weekly throughout the winter months under the sponsorship of the Cincinnati Public Recreation Commission. A total of three hundred and forty-seven different groups meet each week, an average of almost seventy groups daily, Monday through Saturday.

The Recreation Commission provides six hobby workshops, located in different sections of the city. Two of these are located on the second floors of police stations. The activities conducted in one shop are model railroad and airplane building, photography, and radio work. From three to six in the afternoon, the main activity is model airplane building for the younger boys. In the evening the workshop is given over to adults and the older boys. The chief activity during this period, for the boys, is airplane building, while the adults engage in photography, radio, and model railroad building. One evening of the week the entire workshop is given over to the model railroad group. This is a difficult group for which to provide facilities because of space requirements for tracks for the miniature railroad, with its round house and yards, all of which must be left undisturbed between work periods. This problem has been solved by building a wire enclosure about the large table on which the tracks are laid. The enclosure is portable and can be removed and folded when not in use. When the model railroaders are finished for the evening, the enclosure is placed around the table and locked so that the children who use the shop in the afternoons cannot disturb any of the railroad group's work. The model railroad hobby is most interesting; all the cars and engines, which are exact replicas of the rolling stock of the large railroads, are built by the hobby group of railroaders. By constructing a miniature railroad one becomes familiar with the operation of a real system. The hobbyists not only make the cars, but lay the tracks, plan the system, route the cars, and build miniature scenery for the railroad's background.

The second hobby workshop operates on the same work schedule for children and adults. Its main activities are photography and large model airplane building. Some of the gasoline models have an eight foot wing-spread. The main activi-

WPA, New York City

ties of the children's hobby groups are photography and model boat building.

A third center, in a fieldhouse near one of the athletic fields operated by the Recreation Commission, provides ample space for building large model boats and for making telescopes and grinding lenses for evening adult groups.

The fourth center, provided by The Goodwill Industries, furnishes quarters for amateur short-wave radio broadcasters. This hobby group had been operating less than three months when it received post-card replies from over fifty listeners, one from Hawaii. The cost to the Recreation Commission for eight months operation was $25.00 spent for equipment.

The fifth center, in a downtown building, has been converted into an art studio for the fine arts hobbyists. The space is donated, and the up-keep and instruction costs are met by the cooperative effort of women's clubs and the Recreation Commission. Afternoon activities are engaged in mainly by women. The studio is also open three evenings a week, when men have found it convenient to engage in fine arts hobbies.

The sixth workshop is located in one of the public schools, where an adult group meets to make jewelry. The jewelry is made from inexpensive metals and gems, but nevertheless is attractive and decorative.

The policy of the Recreation Commission in supplying materials for the jewelry group has been to buy at advantageous prices in large quantities and charge the individuals the actual cost of the material. The cost, of course, depends on the nature of the particular hobby, and therefore varies greatly, ranging from a few cents for a model airplane kit, to five or ten dollars for equipment for model railroad building, gas model airplanes, and telescope lenses. Then too, it must be remembered that although each group engages in a special hobby, each hobbyist within the group may desire different types of models and lenses. For this reason it often happens that a large supply of materials or equipment cannot be bought at one time. There is a saving, however, in knowing exactly where the best materials can be secured for the lowest cost. This information is usually supplied by the instructors and more experienced hobbyists.

Other subjects dealt with in the section of Mr. Weinberg's thesis having to do with the hobby program in public recreation departments include personnel, library and research, publicity, and hobby fairs. Unfortunately space does not permit of our presenting this interesting and informative material.

Courses in Hobbies

An outstanding innovation of the Cincinnati hobby program was a course in hobbies included in the curriculum of the Teachers' College of the University of Cincinnati. The class was under the supervision of the director of the hobby program of the Public Recreation Commission and met one evening per week for two hours, for a period of one semester. One hour of academic credit was given to those who enrolled and successfully completed the course.

The course consisted of three sessions on photography, two of which were lectures and one a laboratory period in which the students developed and printed their own pictures. The fourth and fifth sessions were devoted to model airplane building, during which time the students built two different types of models. The sixth session was a lecture and demonstration of telescope making, and the seventh and eighth sessions were devoted to collecting stamps. It was during these sessions that the students were introduced to the many phases of collecting and heard lectures by several philatelists, of whom one was the stamp editor of one of the metropolitan newspapers. Each student built a model sail boat during the ninth and tenth sessions on model boat building. The last two meetings were devoted to the making of a radio crystal set and to a short-wave broadcast demonstration.

The course was well received, having an enrollment of approximately twenty-five students composed mainly of teachers, recreation leaders and play leaders. Instruction was handled by the employees of the various activities in the regular hobby program of the Recreation Commission, many of whom are under the WPA. It was found that the offering of such a course answered a definite need.[1]

There are two big items of economy in the Cincinnati program: first, the personnel costs for instructors are borne by the WPA, and secondly, the Recreation Commission has been careful to secure locations where no rent must be paid. The only costs are light and heat, and electricity for operation of the machinery.

It is interesting, for pur-

(Continued on page 701)

[1] "A New Course in Hobbies," editorial of *Journal of Physical and Health Education*, September, 1934.

What They Say About Recreation

"THE PARK SPIRIT must be American culture; it is the spirit of bigness and spaciousness as opposed to littleness and narrow mindedness, providing vistas for a war-torn world to see life that is good. It builds democracy for men who would be free; it creates beauty where there is ugliness; restores hope where there is despair. . . . The park spirit is universal. It is simplicity, genuineness, sincerity. It challenges America's over-emphasis on material values." — *Raymond Morrison* in *Journal of the National Education Association.*

"People need recreation, not because they are poor or rich, young or old, but because they are people. A democratic leisure-time program is one intended for all of us, on the theory that the best is none too good for the American people."—*Eduard C. Lindeman.*

"Important as is work, it is only one of the great activities of life in which most normal individuals engage. The success of any individual in leading a happy, well-adjusted life depends on his ability to develop satisfactory relationships and activities not only in gainful employment but in his leisure time as well; not only among his fellow workers but also in the family and community. Life cannot be separated into sharply divided compartments."—From *The Bulletin* of the National Association of Secondary School Principals.

" 'Happiness to be got must be forgot' is an old hedonistic saying. To go deliberately seeking art values in painting, literature, any medium, is to defeat itself. One cannot fruitfully make a business of friendships. The influences that slowly build up liking are subtly accumulative; they must be permitted to steal upon us before we are aware. Besides, art is enjoyment, one's personal pleasure. It is one's fun, to put it indecorously; it is the joy of living as different from the struggle to keep alive. . . . Art was made for man." — *Hughes Mearns.*

"Timber and minerals, grass and forage, game and water are tangible forest crops. Definite values can be put on them. Certain values of recreation defy price analyses. But they are real values just the same, for they help change for the better the spirit of a country's people." — From *Report of the Chief of the Forest Service.*

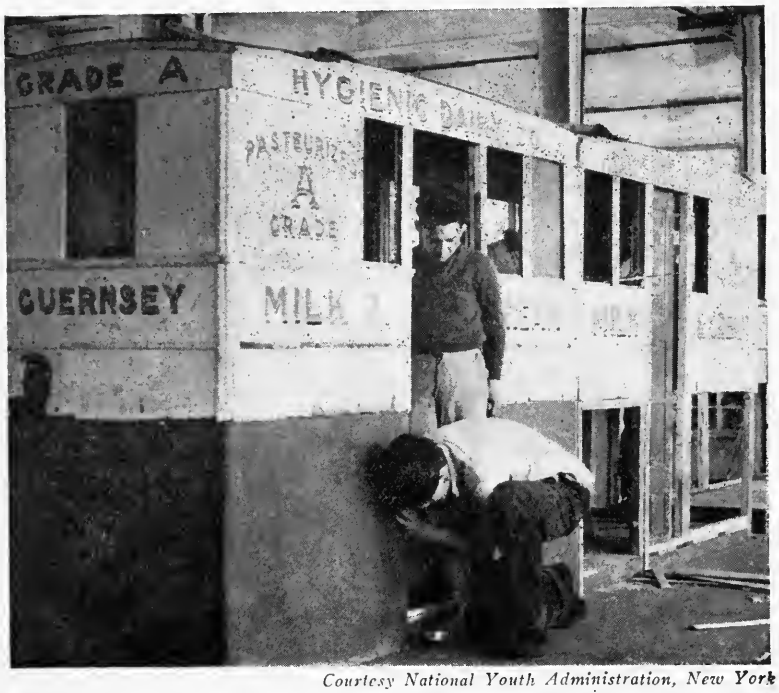
"Always there is the danger of learning to speak too much in terms of recreation in the mass and of neglecting the individual human values that manage to assert themselves in the face of inadequate floor space and playground facilities. There is a way of being seriously unjust to the little people by assuming that without our intervention they are lost."—*New York Times.*

"Nothing is more important for maintaining a balanced, happy life than to have all of one's abilities functioning. With the high degree of specialization in most vocations, it becomes increasingly necessary to seek expression through hobbies and avocations if some valuable capacities are not to atrophy and if the individual is not to feel stifled."—*Katherine Whiteside Taylor.*

"The total recreation program of a community should be community-administered; that is, it should be a coordinated program to which all agencies can make a contribution. It is time we eliminated the idea that the magnitude of a program is any index of success. It is time we consider the people to be served rather than the program of an agency or the protection of vested interests." — *Alonzo G. Grace,* Commissioner of Education, State of Connecticut.

"In reinterpreting the three R's through the enrichment program the arts will take a conspicuous place. They are essentials. No experiences which help us to identify and to appreciate loveliness in life, lead toward social and emotional poise, have such large recreational and vocational possibilities, can be looked upon as frills. No program which helps to build the character of a person can be classed as unnecessary." — *Agnes Samuelson,* Iowa State Teachers Association.

The Metamorphosis of a Milk Cart



Courtesy National Youth Administration, New York

By

RUTH SHERBURNE
State Supervisor of Demonstrations
National Youth Administration
New York State

DO YOU REMEMBER the high-slung milk wagon that used to come swaying down the street to your door in the wake of faithful Dobbin? Do you remember how, as the old horse turned in toward the curb and came to a stop, the milkman would catapault out of the sliding side door and down the steps with his dripping dipper and two shiny cans—the large can for milk and the small one for cream; and how Dobbin would doze peacefully until he heard his master running back around the corner of the house, when he would snatch a hasty bite of grass as he moved off unguided by the hanging reins to wend his leisurely way, cloppity-clop, to the next stop, leaving the driver to make a flying leap into the cart as it jogged along?

Dobbin has probably long since gone the way of all flesh, but apparently some of the wagons are still in existence. At least Mrs. E. H. Bunce, Superintendent of the Children's Home in Watertown, New York, saw several relics of the pre-motorized, pre-sterilized era standing out back of the Hygienic Dairy, and forthwith had a bright idea. Her children needed a playhouse; why couldn't a milk cart be made to serve the purpose? So she talked the matter over with the owner of the dairy, and the next day one of the dilapidated wagons stood at the back of the Home.

Mrs. Bunce looked it over with a critical eye. Of course, it *could* be used just as it stood, but if only those wheels were off and it were fixed up a bit! Whereupon she telephoned Mr. Russell B. O'Reilly, Jefferson County Supervisor of the New York State National Youth Administration, asking him to come out to talk with her a bit; she had a problem on her hands that she thought the boys at the NYA work center in Watertown could help her solve. Mr. O'Reilly came, saw the wagon and caught the idea. The next day it was towed to the work center, where a group of NYA boys, under the direction of John O. Stamp, the foreman, set to work with enthusiasm. Off came the wheels, and the wagon body was put on a foundation. When a front porch and window boxes were added, and finally the structure was treated inside and out to liberal coats of gay paint, and an awning hung over the windows and doorway, the metamorphosis of the old wagon was complete. Here stood a quaint little playhouse looking as if it belonged in a picture book, all ready to gladden the hearts of any group of children. Once more the old cart—now riding in pride high on a truck—was driven through the streets of Watertown it had traveled so many years in humbler guise to rest at last in the playground of the Children's Home.

The children were delighted with it and set to work happily making curtains for the windows, hanging pictures on the walls, and arranging and rearranging the small tables and chairs. In fact, the house was so popular that Mrs. Bunce decided

she must have another. So Mr. O'Reilly again talked with the owner of the dairy, this time begging four wagons, two of which, when remodeled, went to Mrs. Bunce for her Children's Home, and two to St. Patrick's Orphanage. There are about seventy-five children in each of these institutions, and reports from both superintendents indicate that the youngsters have taken the greatest pride in keeping the houses neat and in order, as good housekeepers should.

The completed playhouses are 10′ x 7′ x 4½′, so constructed that they can be left out of doors the year 'round, and were remodeled at a total cost of $8.00 per wagon.

Undoubtedly there are some antiquated milk carts or other old wagons stored somewhere in every town that the owners will be glad to give to the playgrounds, just to get them out of the way. Lacking an NYA work center in the community, NYA boys on a special project or even the older boys on the playground can fix them up. Either Mr. O'Reilly or Mr. Stamp, who may be addressed in care of the National Youth Administration, Watertown, New York, will be glad to furnish specific information as to just what materials are needed.

If your funds for equipment are low—and whose aren't—why not try the plan suggested in this article? From all parts of the country come reports testifying to the resourcefulness and ingenuity of groups everywhere in evolving needed equipment for their recreation programs.

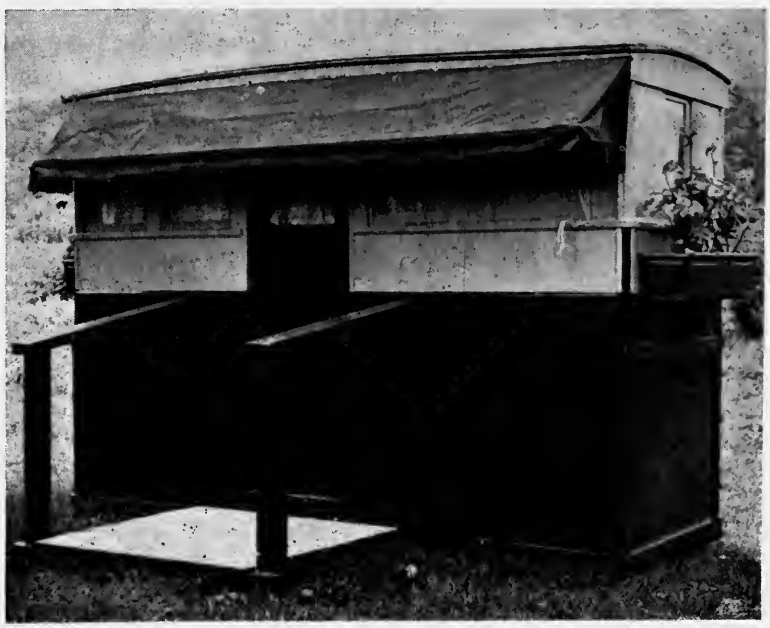
Another interesting project, this time reported by the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, was the transformation of a box car into a 4-H club house annex at Camp Clinton, Indiana. The car, donated by the Nickle Plate Railroad, was taken to the camp grounds where it was set up on a concrete foundation and concrete blocks.

Both side doors were screened and screen doors were installed. Porches were built over both doors with eave troughs for each. Three windows with overhanging protection from sun and rain and serving windows were installed in each side of the annex.

Each window on the two main side porches was valanced, giving the annex an attractive, cozy appearance.

The renovated box car was painted green on the outside and white on the inside. So irregular was the inside of the car that painting had to be done with a borrowed spray pump. Plumbers who were on the sponsor list laid a water line. Other sponsors in paint, lumber, and implement companies aided by material price reductions. The final cost of the new annex was $135.00, which included $32.50 for hauling the car to its location and installing it upon the concrete foundation.

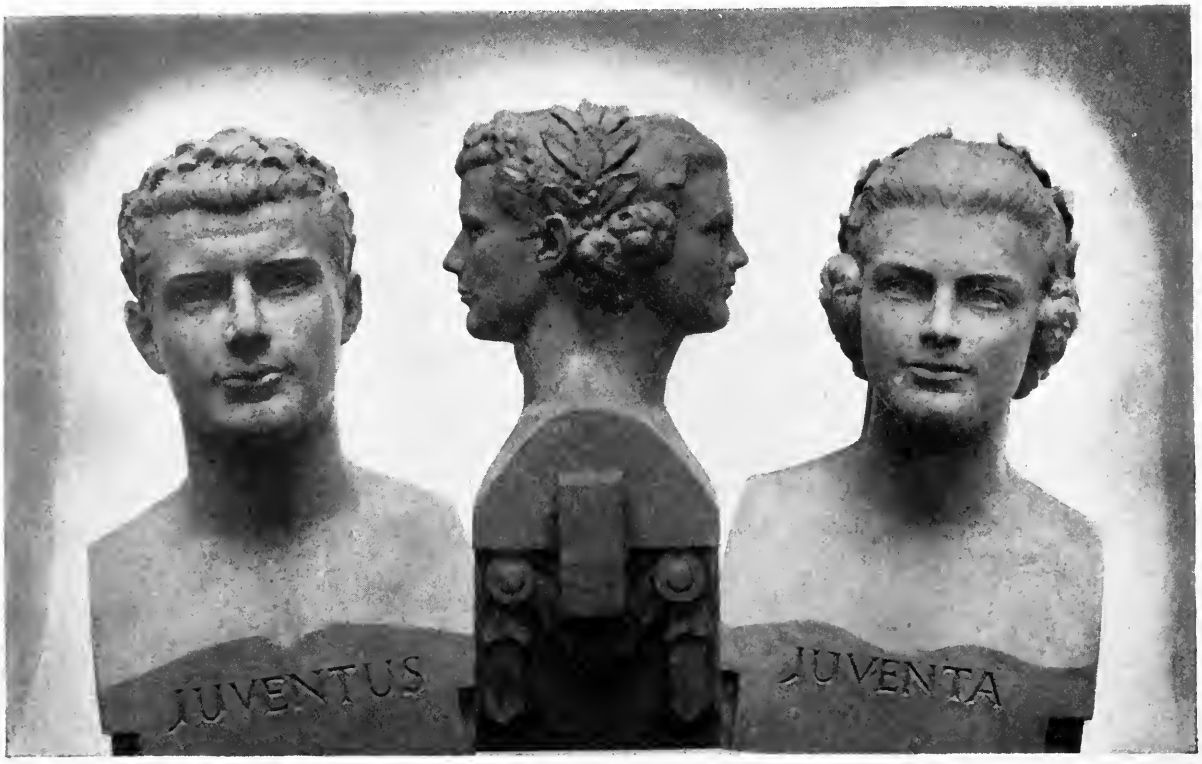
A new kitchen was installed in the annex and placed in charge of club members and leaders. Electric stoves and an ice box were installed. The other end of the annex was used as storage space for equipment and as a sub-office for the camp director.



Courtesy National Youth Administration, New York

The playhouses at Watertown, when set up and furnished, proved all any child could possibly wish for!

America's Typical Boy and Girl



A SHORT TIME before his death in April 1938, R. Tait McKenzie, distinguished sculptor, who for many years was director of the Department of Physical Education at the University of Pennsylvania, decided to design a column or herma which would combine the masks of two students to represent the best types found in our American colleges for men and women—"the finished product," as Dr. McKenzie expressed it, "of the great movement for physical education, sports, and outdoor life which is one of the outstanding features of our national life of the past forty years."

In the sculptured "column of youth" Dr. McKenzie attempted to answer the questions: What does the American college girl look like? What kind of boy would we consider as representative of our American college and university?

Dr. McKenzie's composite American girl which he evolved as the result of his study has a forehead broad and rather square. The eyebrows are not highly arched; her nose is short and inclined to tip up; the lips are full but not heavy; the chin is prominent and broad rather than pointed. The face is not long but wide, the whole head belonging to the round skulled rather than the long skulled category. The typical boy is tall, broad shouldered, thin hipped; his face shows a low, square forehead, very straight eyebrows, blunt nose, high check bones, and square jaw.

Dr. McKenzie will be remembered as designer of the badge worn by many thousands of boys who have passed the tests issued by the National Recreation Association

Is Archery a Safe Club Program?

By WILLIAM M. GRIMSHAW
Center for Safety Education
New York University

Because of the increased need for training of leadership in a field showing evidence of rapidly growing popularity, this article is dedicated to "making safe fun safer"

HAS YOUR school principal ever said to you, "I wish we could have archery in our club program but it appears too hazardous?" Isn't he really saying, "If we are to have archery as one of our club activities, how can the program be conducted safely?"

Many developments have occurred in archery since DeFeltra[1] introduced its use in his physical education program in 1378. Progress has been slow, to be sure, but available figures do not in any way indicate that accidents have caused this somewhat retarded growth. Lloyd, Eastwood, and Deaver [2] point out that archery compares very favorably with golf and tennis in the low incidence column. Research shows that these three activities, with others, have a distinctly low accident record, and that the severity of these relatively few occurences is slight.

Archery is an ideal activity for indoor club use. For secondary school purposes few clubs provide more opportunities for real educational experiences. Its fascination lies not alone in shooting. Its avenues of exploration and pleasure are many. As an art teacher said the other day, "At last I have found one way to interest my pupils in *Diana of Versailles,* the huntress." Archery often adds interest and enthusiasm to academic and vocational subjects where it blends nicely with the romance and meaningfulness of their content. A fine example in this connection is an editorial, "Is Archery Safe?" which appeared in the semi-annual edition of a recent school publication. The editorial was an outcome of work in an English class.

During the past five years the demand for archery has been clearly in evidence by its increased use in universities, colleges, and teacher training institutions. The popularity of archery is growing steadily in camps, playgrounds, and schools even though it is handicapped by incompetent leadership, inadequate facilities, and faulty procedures. From this evidence it appears certain that archery has reached a stage of permanency; that its growth will continue; and that its place as an integral part of the physical education program in schools is not just a passing fancy.

How can a program of archery be conducted safely in secondary schools? What are some of the underlying principles of safety in a constructive indoor archery club program?

Leadership

Probably no other single factor has had more to do with retarding the progress of archery in the secondary school program than has incompetent leadership. Besides the usual prerequisites of a good sponsor, it should be required that the club activity be a hobby or field of special interest to the sponsor. It is not in the least unusual to find many club leaders or advisers laboring away in club work that has no special appeal to them. The club activity under such circumstances seldom becomes a real constructive program full of rich educational experiences. The sponsor who has an appreciation of values in club activities, who is expertly prepared in the theoretical and practical aspects of archery, who is fully acquainted with the responsibilities involved, can be expected to promote and direct a successful archery program.

Accidents are not always predictable but in many cases are preventable. Qualified leadership, careful supervision, and good management attribute to more joy and less grief. Like a good automobile driver who quickly diagnoses a serious traffic situation, the

The Center for Safety Education is issuing at nominal cost much helpful mimeographed material on safety education. The Center, of which Dr. Herbert Stack is Director, is preparing a series of tests which will be available during the spring of 1940. Additional information may be secured from the Center, 20 Washington Square, North, New York City.

1 Raymond A. Kent, *Higher Education in America.* Boston: Ginn and Company, 1930. p 565.
2 Frank S. Lloyd, George G. Deaver, Floyd R. Eastwood, *Safety in Athletics.* Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Company, 1936. pp 104-107.

Good equipment, ample space, and proper space eliminate many accidents on the shooting range

archery club sponsor must be able to recognize instantly any possible danger and see that proper adjustments are made to insure safety. To be sure, every member of the club should appreciate safety hazards as they arise and should see that their corrections are made. This latter takes time and requires constant teaching and supervising.

Principles

The club sponsor should be selected for his special fitness in the field.

It is advantageous to the best interests of club members that the sponsor have an appreciation of safety and the general purpose of school club programs.

The sponsor and his assistants should be able to recognize safety hazards and know their prevention.

It is desirable that the adviser remain with the club during activity on the range.

Assistant leaders should be specially trained by the sponsor to cope with situations peculiar to the local conditions.

Archery clubs should not be organized unless there is trained leadership available.

Membership

From the standpoint of safety the selection of pupils for the archery club must be made carefully and systematically. Not every one who desires to become a member will necessarily make a good member. At least every prospective candidate should satisfy certain minimum standards of selection before given serious consideration for membership.

First, the responsible type of individual is looked for. After club choices have been made by the student body, a list of all those pupils indicating archery as their choice is made through the principal's office. Individual studies of this group through the personal record file, by talks with home-room teachers, and through interviews with the pupils themselves will reveal much of the information desired concerning the student's responsibleness.

Secondly, age grouping is used in further determining the selection of candidates. As in many other phases of physical education, this technic is found very desirable from the safety viewpoint. The additional technic of height measurement is also important. This is especially true when the club does not afford a variety of arrows lengths and bow poundage.

Thirdly, a testing program may be used in the finaly analysis of selection. Skill tests and information tests can be given outside of the regular club period. These may be followed by a short series of instruction and then each candidate tested again.

The following testing program has been found useful:

Archery Skill Test

Demonstrate stringing bow.
Take proper position on shooting line.
Show method used in warming up bow.
Indicate points of inspection before shooting.
Demonstrate nocking bow.
Pull bowstring to full draw and release.
Explain aiming methods.
Show proper technic in retrieving arrows.
Demonstrate target shooting.
Show possession of an arm guard and finger tabs.

Archery Information Test

(True or False)

T F 1. Archery is the most dangerous recreational activity.

T F 2. Broadhead arrows are generally used for indoor target practice.

T F 3. It is a good rule to use the same bow regularly.

T F 4. A person should always remove his glasses when shooting.

T F 5. When shooting both feet should be parallel to the shooting line.

T F 6. Linen bowstrings are more durable than cotton bowstrings.

T F 7. Beeswax is a liquid used to preserve bows.

T F 8. Archers should stand more than two feet apart on shooting line.

T F 9. Bows kept in heated rooms do not need "warming up" before using.

T F 10. A lacerated thumb may be caused by a loose feather.

T F 11. The loop end of the bowstring is at the upper limb of the bow.

T F 12. Bows will last longer if used frequently with bottom limb up.

T F 13. The flat type of bow is considered inferior to the "stacked" type.

T F 14. Archers should always pull their own arrows from the target.

T F 15. Arrows that are too short are hazardous.

Principles

Interested pupils should have an opportunity to express their desire to have a club organized or to be considered for membership where the program is already promoted.

While one student pulls the arrows, another records the scores, and two retrieve stray arrows

First consideration for club membership should be given to responsible boys and girls of approximately the same age level, who manifest common interests and demonstrate like abilities in archery.

Personal records, interviews, and testing devices serve admirably in the selection of new members.

Prospective members should receive practical and theoretical instruction before shooting on the range in the regular club period.

Size of Club

In determining the size of an indoor archery club consideration must be given such essentials as space, facilities, equipment, safety, and the nature of the activity. The gymnasium is usually best adapted to the purposes of the indoor range. There must be ample space in order that overcrowding may be entirely eliminated. Overcrowding in itself is a safety hazard. It lends itself to interference, confusion, and poor morale. Especially on the shooting line there should be ample room for freedom of movement. No less than four feet between archers should be the rule. A membership of twenty-four boys and girls is a workable sized group where sufficient equipment and a minimum floor space of 52 feet wide and 72 feet long are provided.

"Safety in archery is not merely a method, a convenient organizational plan or procedure; it is a real educational experience. The archery club represents a small organized community where boys and girls work and play together. Here they learn to share responsibilities, appreciate orderly conduct in a refined recreation, and live together in a situation which demands conscious effort toward respect for property, and sane, safe living. The club presents abundant opportunities for leadership, self-reliance, craftsmanship, coordinated skills, fun and adventure. Through these media safety is taught, experienced and lived."

Principles

The size of the club should be determined by its objectives, its available space and equipment, and leadership.

The club should be large enough to be stimulating and yet small enough to encourage constant, active, and safe participation.

There should be no overcrowding at any time.

From the point of view of safety, sixteen to twenty-four members should be the maximum enrollment under ordinary circumstances.

Equipment

Careful selection and frequent inspection of equipment and archery tackle are safeguards against accidents and injuries. Reliable information regarding the extent of accidents and injuries due to faulty equipment is difficult to obtain. From personal observation and experience, however, it would seem that a large percentage of injurious accidents are caused by inferior or faulty materials. Such conditions are in most cases preventable with better care and better technics. Good natural and artificial lighting is necessary. Wall fixtures, including clocks, passing bells, telephones, fire alarms, open ventilators, and doorways, call for protection. Preferably, these should not be at the target end of the range. The ceiling should be high and free from suspending apparatus that might interfere with the flight of arrows. The sponsor and his assistants should be expertly acquainted with equipment hazards, their cause and prevention. Members of the club should be familiar with these as well.

Some insight into the extent of the responsibilities of safety involving the use and care of facilities and equipment is shown in the paragraphs following. The number of situations where possible accidents may occur are numerous. It is the responsibility of the sponsor to see that proper safety controls are provided.

Equipment, facilities, and tackle for a club of twenty-four members:

Floor space with minimum dimensions of 52 feet wide by 72 feet long.

Arrow-proof backstop at least ten feet high and extending fully across the floor.

A system of pulleys and ropes for raising backstops into position.

Three regulation targets spaced equally apart twenty yards from the shooting line. Iron pins at the bottom of the target stand set into holes bored in the floor to prevent slipping.

Twelve selected lemonwood bows varying from 20 to 26 pounds pull.

Six dozen selected white birch dowel arrows with at least three dozen more in reserve. Arrows should be made in four different crests (colors) since four persons use a target at one time.

Twelve combination bow racks and quivers placed on shooting line.

Twelve chairs placed in back of shooting line for pupils waiting turn.

Extra chairs in safe locations for club sponsor and visitors.

Bow racks for storing bows.

Arrow racks for storing arrows.

Arm protectors and finger tabs for all members.

Individual score cards and clipboards for each target.

Additional equipment and supplies for replacements and repairs.

Principles

Equipment should be selected and cared for under careful supervision.

Constant inspection should be made by members themselves during shooting period.

All hazardous situations should be removed.

Equipment and tackle such as arm protectors, finger tabs, bows, and arrows should be assigned to pupils according to their special needs.

The following table cites examples or situations where accidents may occur. These situations may be improved or entirely eliminated through proper safety procedures and controls. The table indicates actual situations, possible results, and suggested safety controls to aid in reducing these hazards.

Situation	*Possible Result*	*Safety Control*
Equipment		
Target stand out of position.	Broken arrows. Damaged target.	Anchor target stand to floor.
Bow too strong.	Strained muscles and ligaments in arm, back, and shoulders.	Select bow to meet individual needs.
Cracked or splintered bow.	Body injury.	Inspect bows regularly.
Bows stored in heated places.	Bows become dry and brittle causing breakage.	Store bows in cool place.
Bows left on floor after shooting.	Broken bows. Falls.	Use bow rack.
Shooting broken arrows.	Lacerated hand or forearm.	Inspect before using.
Arrows left lying flat or grouped together.	Feathers damaged or loosened, causing lacerations of thumb and hand.	Keep arrows in quiver.
Frayed or worn bowstring.	Broken bow. Head and face injuries.	Use only bowstrings in good repair.
Shooting without arm protector.	Bruised forearm.	Use arm protector. Correct arm position.
Organization		
Overcrowding on shooting line.	Confusion, disorder, body injury.	Allow four feet between archers. Four archers on one target.
Open doorways and entrances behind or near backstop.	Serious accident by flying arrows.	Lock all doors. Place safety posters outside doors.
Putting up backstop.	Body injury.	Stand away from pulley blocks and wall fixtures.
Members waiting turn to shoot.	Interference with those shooting.	Provide seats in safe location. Quiet when shooting.
Range captain uses advisor's whistle.	Transfer of cold infection.	Captain should use own whistle.
Left hand and right hand archers facing each other while shooting on range.	Head and face injuries.	Archers should stand so they do not face each other.
Members unable to find proper bows.	Muscular strain. Breakage of equipment.	Each members given range number. Use only equipment with corresponding number.
Drawing bow before all members return to the shooting line.	Arrow loosed unintentionally.	Range should be clear.
Walking forward as soon as own arrows are shot.	Individual is struck by flying arrow from another bow.	All archers should await the signal of the range captain before walking forward to targets.
Two or more archers pulling arrows from target at same time.	Face and head injuries. Damaged target face.	One member should be designated to pull arrows; one member to record scores; two to retrieve stray arrows.
Technique		
Shooting with glasses.	Released bowstring may throw off glasses.	Change anchorage.
Shooting with ornaments on personal dress.	Torn clothing. Contusion of chest.	Wear plain clothing.
Wrong stance on shooting line.	Interference.	Shoot with feet parallel to line.
Shooting without finger protection.	Blistered finger tips.	Use tab or glove.
Bows used before "warming up."	Broken bow.	Make preliminary drawing with bow, slight at first, and gradually increasing to full draw.
Stringing bow improperly.	Broken bow. Bruised face. Pinched fingers.	String bow only after having had instruction.
Shooting bow with lower limb up.	Broken bow. Faulty aiming.	Make note that bow is in proper position for shooting.
Overdrawing arrow.	Broken arrow. Lacerations about face and arm. Injury to others.	Shoot only arrows of proper length.

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One More Step Forward

By RUSSELL J. FOVAL
Superintendent of Recreation
Alton, Illinois

A ton's fourth playground is a demonstration of what hard work plus community cooperation can accomplish

AFTER WORKING for more than two years to complete their project, the citizens of North Alton, in Alton, Illinois, officially opened a lighted playground for public use on May 15, 1939. At the same time three similar lighted areas in Alton were dedicated, making a total of four such playgrounds for this city of 30,000 population.

The North Side Playground is the result of many meetings and a great deal of hard work. The idea originated at a church brotherhood meeting in the early spring of 1937, and immediately after tentative suggestions had been offered, the North Side Playground Association and the North Side Auxiliary were organized. The search for a playground site then began. After visiting six sites, bids were received. Following considerable investigation and deliberation, the committee recommended a tract of ground about three blocks from their present playground. The area consisted of 4.99 acres and was located in the very center of the district to be served by the new agency. Larger than any other city playground, the acreage was suitably located in regards to traffic and population. There was a deep valley running through the land, however, and this valley would have to be tiled and filled with soil graded from the hills. The magnitude of the task did not frighten the North Side enthusiasts, for they had seen other city playgrounds develop from worse sites than this one.

Everyone Helped!

The boosters started a money-raising campaign and secured the purchase price of $1,700 entirely in their own section of the city and all by cash donations. The land was deeded to the city and a Works Progress Administration project was filed. While waiting for the project to be approved, workers cleared the land and purchased about three hundred locust fence posts at fifteen cents apiece. The project was approved, and later had to be reapproved, as the federal appropriation of $40,000 was used almost entirely for grading. The City Council voted six hundred dollars for tile, and the Recreation Commission gave about a thousand dollars. The North Side group later contributed an additional five hundred dollars for lights, water lines, and such necessities.

Lighting poles were purchased from the Shell Petroleum Corporation at scrap iron prices: $49.50 for six 48-foot poles made of four- and six-inch pipe. A member of the North Side Club who is a welder by profession donated his equipment, and other welders in the club assembled the poles. They welded the four-inch pipe into the six-inch pipe, put steps every two feet starting ten feet from the ground, and welded the cross-arms on each pole. The poles were erected through the same cooperation of North Siders. One member owned a large flat truck. Aided by other volunteers, he erected a boom on the bed, called a local garage for a wrecker, and set the poles in the holes in about two hours' time.

The Kiwanis Club purchased ten flood lights and the North Side group another four. The approach of opening day found the light company crew installing the transformer and setting several lead-in poles. The official working day for the crew ended at four o'clock in the afternoon, and somehow the men sent by the light company managed to complete their day's work exactly at that time. But then the entire crew started to work as volunteers for the North Side. In less than two hours, they had wires strung, lights erected, the switch hooked up, and the lights turned on.

This is Alton's fourth lighted playground. These areas are more than athletic fields, for the modern playground equipment has been installed with sections for children of all ages, and a regular playground program is carried on from 9:00 in the morning until 9:30 at night each week day. All of these playgrounds were obtained and improved in the same manner. Neighborhood interest was there; the entire city was called on at times for volunteer labor and money, and very seldom was a refusal reported. We feel that we have had outstanding assistance and cooperation from everyone in the city in the development of needed playground areas in Alton.

Housing and Recreation Cooperation Effective in Pittsburgh

Some outstanding recreation developments will be the end result of cooperative planning in the low-rent housing projects in Pittsburgh

By LOUIS C. SCHROEDER
Superintendent, Bureau of Recreation
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

RECREATION is finding new problems and unprecedented opportunities for developing needed services in conjunction with new public, low-rent housing projects. Decent shelter is not the sole aim of the housing program. It is becoming widely recognized that normal community services designed to meet the basic human needs of health, education, security, and recreation, in addition to shelter, are the goal of the well-planned urban neighborhood. Facilities and program for these varied services must be well planned and well integrated. Those of us long engaged in these older related services now have a new medium for attacking the problems of social planning in an orderly coordinated fashion.

Housing authorities are thinking of recreation in much the same terms as we are. They are thinking of recreation facilities and leadership for the whole neighborhood including both the project and the surrounding area. That means recreation is not a housing function, but the job of the appropriate local public agencies, wherever these exist. Housers do have an obligation to plan and operate the projects in such a way that the recreation program may be conducted efficiently. That means that housing and recreation officials, along with officials of other community service agencies, should establish a working relationship at the moment the project is first conceived, and should be in constant consultation all through the planning, construction, and operation of the project.

The fruit of this type of working relationship and some of the possibilities involved are illustrated by the cooperative planning between recreation, education, health, welfare and housing agencies in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Steps Taken

Late in 1937 the Pittsburgh Housing Authority started negotiations with the United States Housing Authority to secure a Federal loan for slum clearance and low-rent housing. After President Roosevelt had approved the loan application, work began in earnest on demolition of 3,053 substandard dwellings occupied by white and Negro families in blighted areas, and construction of 3,053 low-rent dwelling units was started. The cost of the projects was estimated to exceed $18,000,000. Approximately 12,500 people will be rehoused in modern row houses and apartments located on the 180 acres of project land connected with twenty more acres of city playgrounds. Rents will average $4.86 per room per month, including utilities. Consequently, families from the lowest income third of the city will compose the project population.

This tremendous demolition and building program offered an opportunity to replan community facilities for large sections of the city in well integrated relationship to housing. The time to begin such planning is when the housing organization is first established. The personnel selected and procedures established at that stage determine to a large degree the possibilities of success of the cooperative planning venture.

In the first place, the Pittsburgh Housing Authority was organized on a basis conducive to a sound consideration of recreation and other community needs.

George E. Evans, City Councilman and Chairman of the Council's Committee in charge of Park and Recreation Bureaus, was selected as chairman of the Housing Authority, which is the legally constituted local public housing body. Dr. B. J. Hovde, Administrator for the Authority, was formerly Director of Public Welfare for the City of Pittsburgh. Furthermore, officials and

A view to the northwest of the filled-in Soho Valley where a new recreation area is under construction to take the place of the old Kennard Playground. At the extreme left is the junior playground, and at the right a part of the major recreation center for older boys and girls and adults. On top of the far hill will be seen the units of Terrace Village Apartments being built.

technicians of the City Planning Commission who plan city recreation facilities also serve the Authority. Thus, those who determine and execute the policies are well versed in recreation planning.

In addition to the experts directing the housing program, a special advisory group was formed to study further the recreation needs and possibilities of the project in relation to the community and to make recommendations to the Housing Authority. This special committee brought together the major local agencies concerned with the provision of such community services as recreation, education, library, welfare, and health, by including representatives from (1) Regional Planning Commission, (2) City Planning Commission, (3) Board of Education, (4) schools in the neighborhood, (5) City Council, (6) Bureau of Recreation, (7) Conference of Catholic Charities, (8) Bureau of Parks, (9) Soho Community House, (10) Soho Neighborhood House, (11) Soho Board, (12) Urban League, (13) Carnegie Library, (14) Carnegie Institute of Technology, (15) Federation of Social Agencies, (16) Jewish Social Service Bureau, (17) Pittsburgh Housing Association, (18) The Irene Kaufmann Settlement House, and (19) Pittsburgh Housing Authority.

The Advisory Committee met a number of times during the planning and construction stages of the development to study the recreation needs of the neighborhoods affected by the projects and subsequently to make recommendations to the Housing Authority and other interested public and private agencies, such as the School Board and Bureau of Recreation.

The United States Housing Authority gave assistance in the determination of needs for community services, in the negotiations with various local agencies, in the planning of community space, and in the preparations for operation of that space. At the request of the Pittsburgh Housing Authority, Howard L. White, Assistant Chief of Tenant Relations, and Daniel U. Kiley, Associate Town Planning Architect, came from Washington to render these services.

Such was the organization and personnel of the housing staff and advisory groups concerned with the planning for community services. All this, coupled with the spirit of cooperation with other

agencies, led to the sound planning which followed.

Achievements in Recreation Planning

Let us focus our attention now on a review of the achievements of these planners as applied specifically to recreation.

Recreation planning came into the picture in the early stages of choosing the sites. Cooperation between the Pittsburgh Housing Authority and the Bureaus of Recreation and of Parks, which had just received a two million dollar bond issue for new space and equipment, resulted in the joint purchase and planning of two large areas for project and playground development.

The smaller of the two sites is located in the Upper Hill District and is known as Bedford Dwellings. The first families are scheduled to move into these homes in April, 1940. The twenty-acre project site, which had to be leveled and graded before construction, includes four acres of former sloping play space known as Ammon Playground. This recreation area has been relocated on a site filled in by project grading, immediately west of the project boundary. It is now double its former size.

The larger area selected for cooperative development has been almost completely redesigned. About three and one-half million cubic yards of waste hillside are being cut from Ruch, Goat, and Gazzam Hills and poured into Soho Valley in a tremendous topographical face-lifting job. Nathan Straus, United States Housing Authority Administrator, has called this "the most dramatic achievement of its kind in the United States." Terrace Village Units One and Two, jointly covering over 130 acres, are each to be located on two elevations on opposite sides of this leveled fill, which will hold the new twelve-acre Kennard Playground. The old Kennard Playground was hidden away in narrow Soho Valley. It had about six acres of space terraced in three levels—obviously a natural handicap to proper recreation use. This whole remodeled area will be truly a Garden Community.

Both of these plans were reviewed and approved by the Department of City Planning. The City Park and Recreation Bureaus are developing, maintaining, and operating this play area, while the Housing Authority is in charge of the adjacent project properties.

The sites having been agreed upon, it was necessary to study the recreation facilities of the surrounding neighborhoods in order best to adjust the projects to their locale. The Bureau of Research of the Federation of Social Agencies prepared a map of the city showing existing public and private recreation facilities. This map was reviewed by the Advisory Committee and by the Authority in determining what recrea-

A view of Kennard Playground before grading operations were started. Ruch Hill, in the background, was chopped off in some places as much as a hundred feet to make room for a Terrace Village housing unit.

tion needs of the ultimate project population would not be met by the existing provisions.

Supplying recreation opportunities for 12,500 project residents, with their necessarily divergent interests, is a sizeable problem. But this is only a portion of the group to be served. The Authority and the Advisory Committee began with the premise that the whole neighborhood, and not merely the projects, must be considered.

"Planning Recreation Service for USHA-aided Housing Projects" is the title of a recent USHA pamphlet outlining the steps of project planning and the stages at which recreation officials can assist the local housing authority. Copies are available from the Tenant Relations Section of the United States Housing Authority, North Interior Building, Washington, D. C.

In the areas surrounding the Pittsburgh projects, it was discovered that the recreation facilities existing prior to initial revision would be entirely inadequate for all age groups of the soon-to-be increased population. The needs appeared to be as follows:

For preschool children — nurseries and play areas; for school children — more schools, playgrounds, and indoor space, including meeting rooms, craft rooms and gymnasiums; for adult— outdoor recreation areas and community buildings for meetings, dances, and libraries.

Having decided upon the needed space and equipment, the next step was to see that such was provided. This too was done on a cooperative basis between the Housing Authority and other city agencies.

Preschool children require recreation facilities within the immediate vicinity of their homes. Hence this is a need within the project boundaries. The Pittsburgh Housing Authority itself has planned space and equipment such as indoor and outdoor play areas, sand boxes, and spray pools for this group. A few well-situated junior play areas with adjoining indoor space for play, arts, crafts, and adult education are provided. Furthermore, advantage is being taken of a natural hillside to develop a splendidly located amphitheater at almost no additional cost. Leadership will probably be supplied by other agencies and by parents. This is almost the only recreational responsibility assumed by the Pittsburgh Housing Authority, and then only as part of a cooperative plan.

The nation's first census of housing will be taken in April as part of the Sixteenth Decennial Census. Facts on physical features and equipment of dwellings, type of tenure, actual rental or estimated rental value if occupied by owner, mortgage characteristics and other facts will be sought through thirty-one questions included in the schedule. The Census Bureau, believing that the data secured will be of great value to housing experts, city officials, social workers, manufacturers and builders and other groups, urges the cooperation of all citizens in this enterprise.

Educational requirements of children were planned for through a cooperative agreement between the Board of Education and the Authority. "The Board shall cooperate with the Authority by furnishing school buildings, improvements, services, and facilities for the projects and by giving other aid on behalf of the projects. The Board agrees to provide, together with educational facilities mentioned above, auditorium, gymnasium and meeting places." These facilities are to be open to the community as a whole as well as to the school children.

The City Park and Recreation Bureaus, as already indicated, are taking an active part in planning to meet the needs of children and adults. The new Edith Darlington Ammon Playground, adjoining Bedford Dwellings, will include an outdoor swimming pool, play spaces for children and adults, volleyball and basketball courts, and an athletic field. These hard-surfaced courts can be flooded in winter for ice skating. A well-equipped community building is planned, including club rooms, auditorium, gymnasium, dressing rooms and showers. Kennard Playground, located on the filled-in area between the Terrace Villages, will likewise include the swimming pool of the playground plus play spaces for all ages, volleyball and tennis courts, an athletic field, and an amphitheater across the project boundary. The Kennard Community Building will house facilities similar to those described in the Ammon structure. The City Park and Recreation Bureaus report that in this park planning there has been greater emphasis on active recreation than has been customary in the past.

The Authority also decided that the small meeting rooms provided in the schools and playground community buildings would not be adequate to serve the entire neighborhood. To meet this inadequacy, a central community building has been planned to supplement those already mentioned

These plans for neighborhood recreation facili-

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Youth's Interest in Community Recreation

In the February issue of *Recreation* mention was made of the Fifth Annual Recreation Conference conducted by the Chicago Recreation Commission, and of the part played by youth in the meetings. A recent Information Bulletin issued by the Commission tells how the interest and participation of the two hundred young people attending the special Youth Session of the Conference were secured, and recites the steps being taken to make this interest count in the development of the city's program. We are presenting a résumé of the information for the benefit of other community groups wishing to enlist the aid of youth in the interest of their city-wide recreation plans.

IN 1938, about fifty young people attended the evening session of Chicago's Annual Recreation Conference. These young people had been arbitrarily selected by the neighborhood recreation committees and community councils. They had no part in the planning or promotion of the program, and following the Conference nothing more was done by the youth.

In setting up plans for the 1939 Conference, considerable interest was shown by city-wide youth organizations in greater participation in the meetings. Local community councils in several sections of the city expressed their desire to have young people from their neighborhoods have an active part in the city-wide recreation movement. Young people who had been participating in group sessions in past conferences in cooperation with P.T.A.'s, women's clubs, and social agency sessions asked to have a session of their own. All indications pointed to the awareness of these young people of their place in recreation programs of local neighborhoods. The general conference committee accordingly included in its program a youth session and urged that the problem be thoroughly explored with youth in the hope that by having young people participate in the Conference a continued interest would be developed in the city-wide recreation problem and local recreation committees of youth might be set up.

Sixteen youth agencies representing fraternal, social, character building, church, and neighborhood youth groups, selected from approximately sixty city-wide organizations, were invited to select representatives who were leaders in their respective organizations to attend a meeting in which young people would discuss the question. Community councils which had organized junior recreation committees were also invited to send representatives. At the meeting the question was put before the young people: "Will youth participate in the city-wide Recreation Conference and organize themselves for the purpose of furthering recreation throughout the city?" There was a unanimous opinion that youth should be definitely identified with recreation, and a city-wide organization was proposed which would have a part in the annual Recreation Conference. The meeting resolved itself into a conference planning committee divided into three operating committees — promotion, program, and exhibits.

Three subcommittee meetings and three additional general meetings were held over the next four weeks. At this time additional youth organization groups participated both by attending meetings and helping to promote the youth session at the Conference. Many youth organizations were asked to submit the name of youth leaders from their respective organizations to be invited to the youth session dinner and program. Several hundred invitations were issued.

In planning the subjects for program discussion at the Conference, three main topics were decided upon:

(1) "A Definition of Recreation — An Explanation of the Opportunities and Inadequacies of Recreation in Chicago"

(2) "Benefits to Be Derived from Adequate Recreation in Metropolitan Areas"

(3) "Should Youth Be Represented in Any Relation on the Chicago Recreation Commission —How Should It Be Represented?"

These subjects were to be presented by youth, and the program was to be in their hands. Recommendations were to be made by youth representatives following an open forum.

During the discussion at the planning committee meetings of youth several recommendations were made to be brought up at the youth session. It was decided that definite consideration would be given the organization of a permanent youth group in the interest of recreation in cooperation with the Chicago Recreation Commission and neighborhood communities.

At the Conference

About two hundred young people representing thirty-five different organizations attended the youth dinner and program which was held in a separate banquet hall at the same time the main Conference dinner was going on in the grand ballroom of the hotel which was the headquarters of the Conference. The youth themselves planned the dinner arrangements which were carried through in a very dignified manner. The program included a roll call by organizations, the posting of the colors by representatives of the Boy Scouts, and the presentation of a number of topics by young people. During the discussion period four members of the Chicago Recreation Commission were welcomed, and the group was addressed by Dr. Philip L. Seman, Chairman of the Chicago Recreation Commission. Following the dinner and program, the entire assemblage of young people adjourned to the main ballroom and were greeted by the toastmaster. The procession of youth made a great impression upon the thousand and more people in attendance at the banquet.

Looking to the Future

The young man who had served as chairman of the planning committee for the youth group selected an executive committee of youth to plan for a meeting with representation from all youth groups at which recommendations made at the general youth session would be discussed further. Among the recommendations were the following:

That a permanent youth organization be set up with representatives from all city-wide youth agencies, organizations, and groups.

That this youth organization confine its policies and objectives to recreation and the constructive use of leisure time by youth.

That plans be made to hold four general meetings throughout the year, having in mind the promoting of a large youth session at the Sixth Annual Recreation Conference in 1940.

That a representative group of twenty-five or more youth be selected to meet with members of the Chicago Recreation Commission to discuss relationships and further participation by youth in cooperation with the Chicago Recreation Commission.

The assembly of nearly two hundred youth voiced itself as desiring to have youth represented in relationship to the Chicago Recreation Commission. The youth session further resolved that as an organized body of youth and as an organization and groups of individuals, they accept the responsibility for helping to create and organize local and neighborhood recreation committees; that they participate either as members of adult recreation committees or from junior recreation committees within their own neighborhoods, and aid in securing the cooperation and participation

(Continued on page 703)

How can these young people of Fitchburg, Mass., be guided so that they will play a part in the development of community recreation in that city?

Courtesy Massachusetts WPA

. . . And the Pursuit of Democracy

By CAROL L. LEVENE
State Supervisor of Training
Work Projects Administration
Northern California

DEMOCRACY has been making excellent table talk these days. Democratic "techniques," "procedures," "processes" and "implications" make splendid conference-theme fodder. Teachers, social workers and recreation leaders have hitched their conference wagons to the ascendant star—"the contribution of blank field to the democratic way of life." In brief, democracy is current lingo.

Of all the ink spilled in the name of the democratic concept in the last years, no one drop was more challenging than Dr. James Plant's "Recreation and the Social Integration of the Individual" in the September 1937 issue of RECREATION. The message was vital, sincere. A certain county school office, committed to the principles of progressive education, ordered several hundred reprints and set about recording responses.

Soon the seeds began to sprout. The newly proselytized came home to roost.

Yes, the readers agreed, yes, the article is excellent, challenging, thrilling —

Most people will agree —

But nothing will happen!

Why?

Because Dr. Plant's ideas are essentially the *accepted democratic concepts* which presuppose persons *essentially democratic* to carry them out!

Leadership, then, *democratic* leadership is the answer. All we need is leadership and then we won't be guilty of what Dr. Plant called "selling our birthright for a mess of pottage." But surely you recall the story of the mice and the bell around the cat's neck? That's right, the beautiful idea needed only an executor to save, now and forever, all mice-posterity from the predatory cat. Only an executor—only someone to do it.

Refresh your memory on Dr. Plant's thesis —

Attitudes are more important than techniques — the doing counts — not the results of doing, extend the rhythm of the individual, don't impose rhythm on him —your pattern will be eventually debilitating. Live with yourself instead of escaping yourself, thus deriving the individual-centered culture; it is around this individual-centered culture that we must build new social frontiers, etc.

Let's make another check-list —

Who develops the attitude of the new recreation leaders?

Who plans the program and what are his objectives—doing or results?

Trace back to the individual behind all of Dr. Plant's statements—the recreation executive.

Does that recreation executive —

Genuinely solicit ideas from his staff?

Acknowledge such ideas when he puts them to use?

Give his staff a stake in the thinking-processes preceding a new move?

If the recreation (or the school or social welfare) executive is a *real* democrat, one who is willing to *practice* his democracy in all personal and professional relationships, the current lingo takes on meaning. Unfortunately, more cases in negative point come to mind. For example:

A recreation executive in a large community decided that he would like to observe one of the national youth weeks by having the young people of his town operate his business for a day. He decided he'd like to have them plan programs, meet with his Board, sign checks, handle press releases, confer with staff and supervise facilities. The more he thought of the plan, the better he liked the idea. Being something of the kind of democrat who lives its precepts, he cast about for the best method of selecting the various one-day executives and assistants. "Select," he thought, "why not elect?" So he interviewed the local school executive and asked if the election could be conducted, with the usual paraphernalia of election, by the school.

The school executive, steeped in the long practice of quasi-democrats, gave the question due thought.

"No," he said, weightily, "that won't work. They won't elect the deserving or the skilled. But," he

"Democracy needs a longer period of growth than a standardized society planned from above. The more complex the society, the more skill the individual needs to find his unique place in it. It takes time to acquire skill. . . . A state which can put human values first will be glad to give individuals time to discover their potentialities. This is an expensive procedure, but human beings are worth what it costs."—*Mildred McAfee* in *Education for Democracy.*

added, shedding the quasi and emerging resplendent in his autocracy, "I'll *appoint* them."

The recreation executive, something of a democrat, remember, demurred.

"I realize," he agreed, "that we haven't a situation here strictly paralleling a municipal election, since my job is appointive, but I feel that the parallel is sufficient for the purposes of Youth Week."

The school executive explained that the differences in appointment and election did not concern nim, but pointed out again —

"The *right* children won't get it if we let them elect. I'll *have* to appoint them to be sure."

They argued back and forth a bit, and finally, for the sake of his now-shredded dream of observing Youth Week as well as for the sake of community relationships, the recreation executive compromised on allowing the school executive to select five or ten meritorius and skilled young ones from whom all the other young ones could be trusted to elect several (since each of the five or ten was equally skilled and equally meritorious).

The point of the story? Oh, yes. The school executive was subsequently invited to speak to the P.T.A. during youth week and his topic was—"How Can We Teach Our Youth American Democracy?" The recreation executive didn't go to the meeting, because he is becoming allergic to democracy.

That is a clear-cut example of lip-service. Another, and less simple case, is one where the particular executive, himself a willing and sincere democrat, mistakenly substituted terms for practice:

In a large summer camp, the camp director decided one year to put on a program which would give the camper a free, untrammeled, democratic summer. He decided that the camp should be based on an "informal" philosophy of education. Nothing was scheduled. Activities "grew" from the desires of the campers, subtly stimulated by the camp staff displaying itself engaging in the activities.

The day began later than most camp days, because "children don't like to get up early." By the same token, rest period was eliminated. In other words, the entire camp was apparently conducted in direct accord with Dr. Plant's thesis of extending, rather than imposing rhythms.

Actually, nothing of the sort happened. This camp director confused formal and informal with obligatory and optional. He made a sweeping barter—"democracy" for planning. In running an optional (informal) program, he produced an unscheduled, unorganized and unplanned camp. He forgot that *choice,* a prime element in the democratic process, exists only where tangibles exist to be selected.

He started out with the correct thesis. Where did he slip? His original conception was correct and essentially democratic: the progressive and intelligently handled camp program, like that of any other social group, should be formulated by its participants. But from the point of initial conception on, the camp must still be scheduled, planned and—led! It is the attitude of the leader and his consequent technique of handling the program that stamps the ultimate product "democratic" or as in this case, "died 'a-borning.'"

In summary, then, we have, first, agreed with Dr. Plant that the democratic process is more than just a desirable factor in recreation: it is essential to its healthy pursuit; second, that such a concept must have leadership, and third, that the leadership must be genuinely democratic before the concept takes shape as reality. Two examples were cited to indicate two of the major fallacies of "democratic leadership."

Obviously, the school executive who wanted to appoint Youth Week officers thought he was a democrat, because he lives in and by a democratic society. He elects *his* public servants, but he can't understand what similarity there is between his accepted mode of living and a proposed election for children. Example number one, then, is the leader who *thinks* he is democratic, but *rules* autocratically. The camp director goes one step further and *thinks* democratically. But instead of leading from there on or even ruling autocratically from there on, he simply does nothing. He sits still and envisions.

The first step to be taken in providing genuinely democratic leadership to guide what Dr. Plant calls "an individual-centered culture," is to recognize the subtle difference between *thinking* and *acting* democracy. The one step remaining is ultimately the most important—"*How* are such leaders to be trained?"

"We are learning that democracy is not merely a method of ballot counting so that a numerical majority may make the rules and administer the governmental machinery for the rest of us. Democracy is a way of life."—*Henry M. Busch.*

WORLD AT PLAY

Seventh National Folk Festival

WASHINGTON, D. C., will again be the scene of the National Folk Festival which will be held at Constitution Hall, April 25, 26 and 27, 1940. Miss Sarah Gertrude Knott, national director of the Festival, writes that the Washington Post Folk Festival Association which is sponsoring the Festival, is anxious to have again the most genuine traditional folk expressions of the country on the program, and she urges that groups interested get in touch with her at the headquarters of the association, 508-9 Munsey Building, 1329 E Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

National Music Week in 1940

THE 1940 Music Week will be celebrated May 5th to 11th. Information regarding the celebration and helpful literature may be secured from C. M. Tremaine, Secretary of the National Music Week Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.

At the Center for Safety Education

A RESEARCH planning committee of experts to determine research needs in safety education has been set up by New York University's National Center for Safety Education, according to Dr. Herbert J. Stack, director of the center. The committee, of which Dr. Raymond Franzen is chairman, will formulate problems in safety education in order of priority as research projects, and indicate techniques for their investigation. During the center's first year 375 students from thirty states were enrolled in nineteen different courses.

A Day Dedicated to Doing Nothing!

EARLY last August, Ontario, Canada, celebrated a holiday which has no historical, religious or political basis. An unnamed holiday, set aside seventy years ago by the city council of Toronto, it has been called "Civic Day," but in reality it is simply a hot summer day when everyone can relax without bothering to remember what the holiday stands for. Although many merchants complained at first, other towns in Ontario followed the example of Toronto, until now the residents of the entire province look forward to their "Do Nothing Day." Manitoba and Alberta caught up the bizarre celebration, and many predict that the holiday will sweep throughout Canada. As an example of the widespread observance of the enticing "Do Nothing Day," the *Border Cities Star* announced that there will be no issue of the paper on that day.

Where Bicycling Is Made Safe

UNDER the direction of the Mayor, a probation officer, and the Automobile Club, Middletown, it is said, will be the first city in northern Connecticut to establish a Bicycle Safety Club. The principal objective is to reduce danger on the road by teaching children the rules of safety. The owners of bicycles must register them; they will be given a number license plate after they have passed a safety test on brake, wheels, headlight, tires, handle bars, bell or horn, and reflector. Saturday morning conferences will be held with members who have violated the rules of the club. First offenders might have to write out the safety rules a prescribed number of times, and second offenders might have their bicycles taken from them for a short period.

Hikers Celebrate an Anniversary

1940 MARKS the twentieth anniversary of The Minneapolis Hiking Club, celebrated in their bulletin, *The Minnehiker,* and at the Club's annual banquet. The Twentieth Anniversary Yearbook, giving a résumé of the organization's history, was distributed to the 393 members.

Weekly Dances for Young People

YOUNG people from sixteen to twenty-five years of age in Santa Monica, California, are enjoying very successful weekly dances. The dances, which are sponsored by the Playground and Recreation Department and the Coordinating Council, are held each Friday night with instruction offered from 7:30 to 8:30, followed by dancing until 11:00 P. M. The girls' gymnasium

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at the high school is used, and the services of the worker in charge of the recreation program at this center are provided by the Commission. The agencies associated with the Coordinating Council furnish chaperones and help in a variety of ways. From one hundred to one hundred and fifty young people have enjoyed each dance. Each person attending pays 25 cents, and the receipts meet the expenses. Music is provided by a high school orchestra.

National Playground in TVA Area — In January, President Roosevelt sent a special message to Congress asking broader statutory authority to develop recreation resources in the Tennessee Valley which would permit the Authority to undertake development of the resources over which it has jurisdiction. "Such powers," stated the message, "should include authority to construct and operate recreation facilities on properties acquired in connection with the primary purposes of the water control program; to utilize the work relief resources of such agencies as the NYA, WPA, and CCC in carrying out the development program." Norris Park, adjacent to Norris Dam, has become so popular, according to the report, that demands for facilities have far exceeded the supply, but under the existing law TVA cannot provide additional facilities. The park now includes twenty-five vacation cabins, a public lodge, an outdoor theater, a trailer or camping area, a swimming area, two picnic areas, and a riding stable.

The Problems of Youth—In *Youth Tell Their Story*, Howard M. Bell (National Youth Commission, American Council on Education) states the three most pressing problems of youth as employment, education, and recreation. Of recreation he says, "For no less than millions of young people in America, this calls for an awakening, on the part of communities, to the social as well as the personal values of healthful and satisfying recreation, and a determination to develop leisure-time programs that will not only absorb energies that often lead to delinquent behavior, but which will add something valuable to the spiritual stature of those who participate in them."

"The Romance of Playing Cards" — Individuals with whom card playing is a hobby will want to know that an interesting article entitled "The Romance of Playing Cards" may be secured free in the form of a bulletin from the Secretary, Association of American Playing Card Manufacturers, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

The Y.M.C.A.—The Y.M.C.A.'s of the United States and Canada have pioneered in thirty-two countries during the last fifty years. October 4, 1939 marked the fiftieth anniversary of two Americans leaving for foreign lands. During the next twelve months the 1,290 Y.M.C.A.'s in the United States will pay homage to the pioneers and to those who now serve abroad.

The recreation movement in the United States has received very substantial aid from the Y.M.C.A. Here many present leaders received part of their training.

The Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation —For the past four years the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation, which was granted a charter by the Philippine legislature in December, 1925, has been conducting in cooperation with the Office of the National Physical Director a summer school for physical directors, coaches, physical

education teachers, and recreation directors and leaders. The courses, given at the Rizal Memorial Field in Manila, are offered in an effort to raise the standard of professional leadership in this field.

A Group Method of Teaching Tennis—The Athletic Institute, Inc., 209 South State Street, Chicago, Illinois, has issued three bulletins dealing with the subject of group methods of teaching tennis which have been evolved after long experimentation. The first bulletin is entitled "How to Conduct a Novice Tennis School"; the second, "Methods of Instruction for Tennis Schools"; and the third, "Tennis Tips for Amateurs by Well Known Stars." This final bulletin contains material which will be helpful for publicity articles. The entire series consists of thirty-seven pages of single-spaced mimeographed material which will be mailed prepaid by the Athletic Institute to any recreation department requesting it and sending 39 cents in stamps.

Boys and Girls Week—April 27 to May 4, 1940 will be Boys and Girls Week, and each day will be featured by a different interest. Saturday, the opening day of the observance, will be Recognition Day; Sunday, the Day in Churches; Monday, a Day in Schools; Tuesday, Vocational Day; Wednesday, Health and Safety Day; Thursday, Citizenship Day; Friday, a Day in Entertainment and Athletics; and Saturday, a Day Out of Doors and Evening at Home. Further information may be secured from the National Boys and Girls Week Committee, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

Seventh Annual Conference on Outdoor Recreation—Stemming from the theme, "Recreation and You," the seventh annual Conference on Outdoor Recreation to be held under the auspices of the Massachusetts State College has been announced for March 15, 16, and 17, 1940, at the State College in Amherst. Dr. William G. Vinal, Professor of Nature Education, is chairman of the committee in charge.

The Conference will include section meetings of interest to people in many fields. In addition to consideration of the broader problems facing recreation generally, special attention will be devoted to archery, golf, and parks, camping, community organization for recreation, hotels and restaurants, horsemanship, hunting and fishing, nature study and gardening, mountaineering and trails, photography, and livestock. At the evening session on March 15th there will be a general session which will take the form of an open meeting of the Public Recreation Commission of the Town of Progress. This typical New England town of 10,000 people will critically consider the following subjects: Recreation in the Town Forest; the Municipal Golf Course; Nature Activi-

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ties; the Work of the Public Recreation Commission; Photography as Recreation; Use of School Buildings for Recreational Purposes. Dr. Jay B. Nash of New York University will summarize the discussions and will address the delegates on the Conference theme, "Recreation and You."

Research in Recreation

(Continued from page 653)

feminacy. That the harmonious life requires as a necessity the creation and appreciation of beauty is not as a rule consciously understood.

Social-minded research workers point out that through the medium of recreation many people of diversified backgrounds may share pleasurable experiences together and through understanding one another could help integrate our society in such a way that many of the persistent problems of living might be solved through mutual respect and understanding as the result of cooperative play efforts.

A Folly Party for April First

(Continued from page 654)

line, he picks up his balloon and races back to touch off the second person in line, who repeats the performance. This continues until everyone in line has had a chance at the balloon. The team whose last contestant regains his original place first is the winner.

A Lancing Contest is the next event of the evening. Three rings (embroidery hoops) are suspended from the ceiling at one end of the room. Two boys and one girl are chosen from each team, and one team competes at a time. The girl is supplied with a lance or straight stick about three feet long; the two boys form a "pack saddle" by clasping hands. At the word "Go" the girl mounts to the saddle, and the boys charge straight at the rings, turn as quickly as possible and return to the starting line. In the meantime, the girl throws the lance through one of the hoops at the instant of approach. This is repeated three times, and each time the lance goes through a ring the score for that team is increased by ten points. The team amassing the highest number of points wins.

A game of Charades may be built around quotations which contain allusions to the foolish. For instance, "The Foolish Virgin" could be acted out in a charade. Other possibilities are: "A fool and his money are soon parted"; "Fools' names like fools' faces are always seen in public places"; "Wisdom is too high for a fool"; "A rod for the

Daisy Alford Hetherington

On January 8, 1940, Dr. Daisy Alford Hetherington, wife of Dr. Clark W. Hetherington, died in California. Mrs. Hetherington was widely known as the founder of the California Play School and as a writer on play schools and other educational subjects. For the greater part of her life she was actively interested in the recreation movement.

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fool's back"; "Every inch that is not fool is rogue"; "Fools, to talking ever prone, are sure to make their follies known"; "The fellow is wise enough to play the fool, and to do that well craves a kind of wit"; "Pennywise and pound foolish."

For the next game the players are scattered about the rooms. The guest who acts as starter stands near the center when the game begins. A non-breakable clown doll is passed behind the backs of the players as the starter tries to tag the one who is holding the clown. If the doll moves quickly and several players make fake motions of passing it on, the game becomes very exciting. If several rooms are being used, the leader may have difficulty in locating the doll, so a tiny bell fastened around the doll's neck adds interest to the game.

Interspersed with the contests should be all the old April Fool jokes and pranks which make this day one which young people look forward to.

The refreshments may be as simple or as elaborate as desired. Ice cream and cake or sandwiches and hot cocoa may be served. If a more elaborate menu is desired, however, then creamed chicken, hot buttered rolls, tomato and celery salad, frozen custard, and individual cakes are appropriate.

In order to find partners for refreshments, distribute dunce caps with colored crepe paper pompoms fastened at the point. Use two pompoms of the same color so that partners can find each other by matching pompoms. After this the couples don their caps and march into the dining room to the strains of lively music.

We Play Cards at Our Recreation Center

(Continued from page 658)

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8. Club Secretary .....
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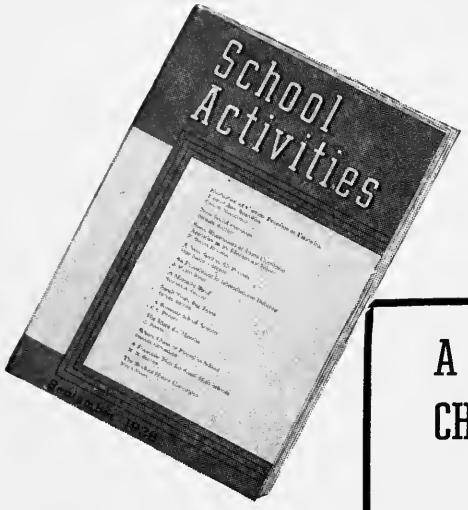

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It will be observed throughout this "charter method" the group is made to feel it is responsible to the director for its actions and needs to meet his approval if it is to continue to use the facilities. Experience has shown that if this is not done, clubs become careless of the authority of the director and the Department and they develop an attitude of ownership toward the facilities and of right to special privileges and considerations.

Camp Fire Girls Turn Back the Clock

(Continued from page 661)

cake ever to be made without bread dough; and white fruit cake, a recipe brought from England in 1800 by a Massachusetts sea captain.

The Nun's Cake was thought to have been first made by the Abbess of Whitby Abbey in England, and its recipe cherished for generations in great English families. The old recipe was as follows:

"You must take four pounds of the finest flower, and three pounds of double-refined sugar beaten and sifted; mix them and dry them by the fire till you prepare your other materials. Take four pounds of butter, beat it with your hand till it is soft like cream, then beat thirty-five eggs, leave out sixteen whites, strain off your eggs from the treads, and beat them and the butter together till all appears like butter. Put in four or five spoonfuls of rose or orange-flower water, and beat again; then take your flower and sugar, with six ounces of caraway seeds, and strew them in by degrees, beating it up all the time for two hours together. You may put in as much tincture of cinnamon or ambergrease as you please; butter your hoop and let it stand three hours in a moderate oven. You must observe always, in beating of butter, to do it with a cool hand, and beat it always one way in a deep earthen dish."

The Camp Fire Girls marveled at those ancient cooks who could beat "for two hours together." The modernized recipe for Nun's Cake used by them follows:

"One cup butter, one and one-half cups powdered sugar, yolks of five eggs, whites of two eggs, three quarters of a cup of milk, three cups pastry flour, two and one-half teaspoons baking powder, one-quarter teaspoon salt, three teaspoons caraway seeds, two teaspoons rose water, one-half teaspoon extract of cinnamon.

"Beat butter until soft and creamy, add sugar and yolks of eggs beaten well. Stir in the unbeaten whites of eggs and beat one minute. Sift flour with baking powder and salt, adding alternately with milk. Sprinkle in the caraway seeds, beat well and add flavoring. Pour into well buttered cake tin and bake forty-five minutes in a moderate oven."

The White Fruit Cake recipe unearthed by the New England girls is a delectable concoction, baked in baking powder tins, each cake frosted separately with boiled icing, then pyramided, and twined with dark green Wandering Jew or winding flowers.

At a Camp Fire party held in a Southern log cabin, the rough-hewn walls were festooned with red, white and blue crepe paper, and corn was popped over the blazing fire. Taffy pulls provided the refreshments for some groups, but the girls had to be careful not to spot their precious borrowed costumes.

Two of the many clever favors invented for these Americana parties were old-fashioned bouquets made of gum drop blossoms attached to a paper doily frill with stems of wire thread, and tiny birch bark canoes filled with candy. Place cards were shaped like old horne books, and red candles hand-dipped by the girls provided the light for one feast. Camp Fire hostesses in Minnesota used red and white checkered tablecloths and kerosene lamps for lighting.

Everything old-fashioned isn't funny, the girls have discovered while giving their parties. Besides laughing at the quaintness of old songs, games, dances, and clothes, they have gained a deep understanding of the charm of these antique customs. And, incidentally, they have had a wonderful time.

All the World's a Barber Shop

(Continued from page 662)

erboard pattern that was almost as loud as their voices. The judges were ex-Governor Al Smith, Jack Norworth of *Harvest Moon* fame, and the writer of this report, serving for the fourth time in that capacity. There was community singing by the audience of 12,000, music by the Park Department Band, and an impromptu rendition of *Sweet Adeline* and *The Bowery* by the judges, with Commissioner Moses himself presiding.

The barber shop quartet contest has now become one of the most popular forms of entertainment throughout the country. It is most successful when presented in the actual setting of an old-fashioned barber shop, with proper emphasis on costuming and under the general direction of an experienced master of ceremonies, able also to lead the audience in song and perhaps contribute a musical specialty to the program. It is best not to let any quartet sing more than two numbers, and to put little if any restriction on the material, so long as it is of the barber shop harmony type.

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Wheeling, West Virginia, held a most successful outdoor contest during the past summer, chiefly through the efforts of Edwin Steckel and Henry Schrader, with Crispin Oglebay himself present as a spectator. The winners of this event were The Four Little Shavers, and the judges were the Singing Millmen, who worked for the Wheeling Steel Corporation. The whole affair went so well and made such a hit with the audience of 2500 that it was immediately established as an annual feature of the Oglebay Park musical program.

Individual glee clubs all over the country have formed the habit of holding barber shop quartet contests at intervals, one of the best being at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., under the direction of the late "Teddy" van Yorx. The University Glee Club of New York City regularly holds such a contest for a large cup, originally offered by the famous Ham Bone Quartet. Last Spring the resonant bass of "Squire" Barber paced the Jay Birds to a well earned victory in this event, with half a dozen quartets competing, all from the same club.

This leads to the final reflection that barber shop harmony really works in two directions. Any good glee club should contain the material for several quartets, with unlimited possibilities for home competition as well as representation in various outside contests. But any barber shop quartet is also the basis for a complete glee club, needing only a gradual duplication of the four voices to grow to an adequate size. With a pinch-hitter for each part you already have a double quartet, and one more all round really makes it a chorus. That is why the Associated Glee Clubs are heartily in favor of barber shop ballads and all their devotees, and ready to cooperate always toward bigger, better and closer harmony.

Are You Planning an Easter Egg Hunt?

(Continued from page 670)

the second to those between the ages of six and ten, while the third included all between ten and fourteen years of age. This was done in the interest of safety and to provide the smaller children with a fairer chance of success. Each group conducted its hunt in a separate area which had been especially prepared.

Following the egg hunt, which was brief, the children reassembled in the center of the park where they enjoyed egg rolling and various relay contests. At the conclusion of the children's events a program was presented for the benefit of the adults. This included a band concert by the local Memory Post American Legion band and a number of sleight-of-hand tricks by a clever magician.

To maintain safety and preserve order among the large number of children present during the day, especially around the playground area, eighty white clad recreation directors and assistants wearing distinctive arm bands were in charge of the various play activities. Under the supervision of an American Red Cross instructor ten first aid attendants maintained stations in the park. Only a few minor cuts and bruises, however, required treatment.

With more than twenty-five miles of good trails beckoning to them, hundreds of hikers took advantage of the expert guide service furnished by the Recreation Department. Others, seeking relief from a hot sun, found the cool waters of the park plunge very refreshing, and capacity crowds enjoyed the pool.

While members of the Recreation Department dyed the eggs, prepared the areas where they were hidden and arranged to supervise the program, the

success of the event was due to the unselfish cooperation of the various civic bodies and public-spirited citizens in San Jose.

The Place of a Hobby Program

(Continued from page 674)

poses of comparison, to note the action taken by other cities in developing hobby programs as part of their broader recreational programs. We present below the hobby activities of a few cities, as far as information has been available.

The Cleveland Hobby Program

The Recreational Department of Cleveland introduced hobby activities into its winter program in 1938. The program includes: model airplane building, model boat building, rug making, sewing and dressmaking, metal crafts, jewelry making, salvage crafts, cement crafts, games crafts, handcraft, marionettes, all types of dancing, and music, including choral groups, harmonica bands, piano, and folk songs.[1] Personnel is supplied by the Works Progress Administration, the National Youth Administration, and municipal employees, and is administered by the Supervisor of Girls' and Women's Activities of the Recreation Department. Finances are secured from city and private grants. Materials are paid for by the hobbyists, whenever possible.

The Chicago Recreation Commission sponsors a hobby program which takes advantage of its large recreation centers. Since its facilities are more extensive than in most cities, the program is also broader than the average.

The hobby program in Philadelphia, in contrast with those of Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Chicago, is sponsored not only by the public recreation agency, but by the "Hobby League" of the Playground and Recreation Association, which is a private organization.[2] The program is primarily for adults, the activities being carried on in one of the public schools five evenings a week, Monday through Friday. The hobbies sponsored are: Handcraft, dramatics, piano, playwriting, photography, home-workshop guild, folk dancing, contra dances, marionettes, rhythmic dancing, sketching and painting, coin club, tap and ballroom dancing, symphony orchestra, mixed chorus,

1 The program was not in complete operation in December, 1938, when the Supervisor of Girls' and Women's Activities was interviewed.

2 The scope of this thesis is confined to hobbies sponsored by public recreation agencies. However, since Philadelphia is unique in having both a public and a private agency, the private is here illustrated in contrast with the public. No consideration has been given to the private hobby groups and hobbyists in Cincinnati.

Magazines and Pamphlets

Recently Received Containing Articles of Current Interest to the Recreation Worker

MAGAZINES

National Municipal Review, December 1939
- "We Thought the Battle Won!" by C. A. Dykstra, President, University of Wisconsin. A plea for the development of civic consciousness among all classes of citizens in a community

The American City, December 1939
- "Talking it Over with the Taxpayer." Helpful hints for forthcoming annual reports
- "Recreation on the Reconstructed Bank of the Raritan River"
- "Wood Pulp Digester Liquor Used as a Dust Palliative" by Henry W. Young
- "Mud Trouble Cured by Paved Playgrounds"
- "Why Wellsboro Built a Straw-Hat Swimming Pool" by J. R. Crosetto, Wellsboro, Penna.

School and Society, December 2, 1939
- "Teaching Patriotism in Our Public Schools" by William H. Johnson

Parks and Recreation, December 1939
- "Lighting a State Park" by H. E. Mahan, General Electric Company
- "Trends and Needs in Park Management." Notes from an address by Gilbert Skutt, Superintendent of Parks, Los Angeles, Calif.
- "Why a Garden Center?" by Mrs. William G. Mather
- "Winter Sports in Northern Cities" by Harold Mott

Camping Magazine, December 1939
- "A Camp Program for the Littlest Tots" by Helen Ross
- "Natural History — A Model Camp Activity" by Herbert Bearl. Descriptions and pictures of Natural History Museum developments
- "Sustaining Interests" by Mary Northway, Ph.D., University of Toronto
- "Number 10 Tin-Can Stoves and Cookery" by Harold M. Gore

Journal of Health and Physical Education, December 1939
- "Bring 'Em Back Alive!" by Lloyd Shaw. Important hints in the development of a program of square dancing
- "Physical Education in the Light of the Social Sciences" by Samuel Haig Jameson
- "Adapted Sports for the Handicapped" by George T. Stafford
- "Is Our Athletic Philosophy Sound?" by William Ralph La Porte

Camping World, December 1939
- "A Camp Budget Outline"
- "Oh, I Am Only the Camper." Symposium on Camping
- "A Camp's Legal Responsibility" by Charles Rosenberg

Beach and Pool, December 1939
- "Experiences in Promotion and Operation" by Jack Mellon. Paper on indoor swimming pools
- "Sanitation—the Keynote of Efficient Operation" by A. John Horn and A. Lloyd Taylor
- "Swimming Pool and Recreational Bathing Code." Rules and regulations of the Wisconsin State Board of Health
- "The Surf-Board as a Medium of Sport and Life-Saving"

Recreation for Washington, Fall Issue 1939

Service Bulletin, December 1939. National Section on Women's Athletics of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation
"Connecticut Reports Variety in Play Days"
"Sports and Games for the Small High School" by Rosina M. Koetting
"Athletic Point System for High School Girls" by Eliza J. Foulke
"Liberty Throw Ball" by Annabelle Ranslem

PAMPHLETS

Annual Reports 1938-1939
Department of Playground and Recreation, Los Angeles, Cal.; Chicago Park District, Chicago, Ill. (contains report of Division of Recreation); Playground Division, Chicago, Ill.; Department of Recreation, Detroit, Mich.; City Recreation Department, Pontiac, Mich.; Great Falls Recreation Association, Great Falls, Mont.; Board of Recreation Commissioners, Bloomfield, N. J.; Municipal Playground Board, Ocean City, N. J.; Recreation Commission of Auburn, Auburn, N. Y.; Greensboro Recreation Commission, Greensboro, N. C.; Bureau of Bomberger Park, Bureau of Linden Center, Bureau of Recreation, Dayton, Ohio; Department of Parks and Recreation, Steubenville, Ohio; Playground Commission, Hamilton, Ontario; Parkersburg Board of Recreation, Parkersburg, W. Va.

Study of the Organization of the National Capital Parks by H. S. Wagner and Charles G. Sauers

A Survey of Recreational Opportunities in Omaha, 1939
Bureau of Social Research, Department of Sociology, University of Omaha

Portland, Maine, Municipal Activities, 1938
Contains report of Recreation Commission

hiking and nature study, public speaking, music appreciation, and model boat building.

In Philadelphia, a registration fee of twenty-five cents is charged, which entitles one to engage in as many activities as he may desire. The hobbyists pay for their own materials, but no charge is made for instruction. The Hobby League serves. also, as a clearing house and bureau of information for hobbyists.

Is Archery a Safe Club Program?

(Continued from page 683)

The archery club, though a genuine educational experience, should not become a course in safety education. But like many academic fields and extracurricular activities the club presents splendid avenues for the teaching of safety consciousness. One of the finest projects in this connection is the making of lantern slides in art classes which in turn could be used for visual safety education purposes in archery. Diagrams, charts, and drawings can be used as instructional aids also. In English classes archery club members have opportunities of writing and giving special talks on their experiences in archery. In school shops where archery tackle is sometimes made, safety procedures in the proper use of tools are part of the student's educational experience. Bulletin board displays, exhibitions, assembly demonstrations, and visitation days are but a few of the many ways a worth-while club can bring attention to good safety practices.

The answer to the principal's question is, "Yes, archery can be conducted safely."

NOTE: Mr. Grimshaw, who prepared this article, is a member of the staff of the Department of Health and Physical Education of the Springfield, Mass., schools. He is now on leave of absence at New York University.

Housing and Recreation Cooperation

(Continued from page 688)

ties have been the result of careful study and planning on the part of the advisory committee, public and private agencies, and the Housing Authority working together cooperatively. The success of this planning experience was made possible by housers with interest and experience in recreation. Cooperative planning between the Pittsburgh Housing Authority and other agencies provided the early emphasis on recreation planning with its resultant well-integrated program.

Public housing is still in its infancy. Sixty-three projects financed by either PWA or USHA funds are now in operation. Over 300 more are now being developed to rehouse eventually about 160,000 low-income families. Because of the newness of the program, many local housing authorities may be slow to recognize their own needs. Or perhaps they will be at a loss to know where to turn for guidance in the solution of some of their recreation problems. In the light of these factors the municipal recreation executive, always desirous of serving the whole community, will wish to do everything possible to cooperate with housing officials.

Housing officials must be encouraged to accomplish their stated aim of "shelter plus." We must see that the low-rent housing movement provides ample opportunity for community recreation. Local housing authorities must have proper organization of experienced personnel from the very beginning of project development. They must also plan cooperatively with other agencies already engaged in recreation. In so doing, it is the duty of recreation specialists to appreciate the objectives of those who are working in the housing field and to promote in every way we can the elimination of slums and the construction of low-rent housing. Let us hope that both recreation

and housing realize these opportunities for co-operative development and make the most of them for better community life.

Youth's Interest in Community Recreation

(Continued from page 690)

of all neighborhood youth and recreational agencies. They were agreed in feeling that youth as a group of persons should be vitally concerned and interested in doing something towards solving the many problems of recreation and the proper use of leisure time by youth in local communities. Another resolution stated that this youth organization in no way duplicates the services of other youth groups in Chicago or local neighborhoods, and that it should be primarily concerned with the recreational needs of young people and the coordination of their efforts in the leisure-time field.

Post Conference Meetings

Following the youth session dinner and program a meeting was called by a dozen young people who had taken considerable leadership in the planning sessions. At this meeting plans were laid for future action to be directed at two main objectives: (1) to make permanent a youth recreation organization; and (2) to bring about participation of youth on the Recreation Commission. Later twenty-five young people representing sixteen youth organizations came together to plan for a permanent youth organization. The young people voted to have appointed a committee on organization which would set up plans for a permanent organization, with subcommittees appointed to consider such matters as name, purpose and objectives, and plans for community cooperation. At a later meeting held in December it was definitely decided to draw up a constitution and by-laws.

With the cooperation of thirty-five out of sixty agencies, and with two hundred young people from all sections of the city enthusiastic about the plan, it is believed that a continuing organization of youth is now definitely assured. These young people will become a service group devoted to developing recreational facilities and opportunities for all youth.

NOTE: Since this article was prepared, word has been received of the formal organization of the Chicago Youth Recreation Council. The president of the Council and one other representative have been appointed advisory members to the Chicago Recreation Commission.

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New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

The School Auditorium as a Theater

By Alice Barrows and Lee Simonson. Bulletin 1939, No. 4. Office of Education, U. S. Department of the Interior. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. $.10.

THE PURPOSE of this bulletin, which throughout stresses the importance of school planning for community use, is to point out the functions of the school auditorium, to describe some of the tendencies toward a more organized use of the auditorium both during the day and for adults at night, to show how the construction of the auditorium may help or hinder its effective use, and to submit suggestions for more efficient planning of auditoriums for school and community use. Part II, prepared by Lee Simonson, theater consultant, offers a wealth of concrete suggestions for the more effective planning of the school auditorium.

The Folk Dance in Education

By Emil Rath. Burgess Publishing Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota. $1.25.

A BOOK FOR TEACHERS in which Mr. Rath has set forth the importance of the folk dance in education with a view of enhancing its use in the public school program. The monograph is accordingly addressed to students and teachers of education in general rather than to those chiefly engaged in physical education, although the latter may be primarily interested in it. The book concerns itself mainly with what are known as folk dances, some of which include song accompaniments. However, a few other dances that have become popular because of their appeal to children have been included.

How to Play Badminton

By Herbert L. Fisher, M.A. Burgess Publishing Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota. $1.35.

IT HAS BEEN the purpose of the author in compiling this manual, which by presenting adequate illustrations makes necessary only a minimum of descriptive phraseology, to help those players who are interested in improving their game and to provide material for instructors engaged in teaching beginners in the art of playing badminton. Mr. Fisher has included in his manual only the essential techniques which if mastered will improve the game of both the beginner and the advanced player.

Housing and the Home

By Hazel Shultz. D. Appleton-Century Company, New York. $2.00.

IF BETTER STANDARDS in housing are to have permanence, there is need for engendering in the minds of the next generation concepts of housing as a universal need and one for which there must be individual as well as group responsibility. Hence the importance of giving children in school a concept of housing as an effective environment. This book has been prepared specifically for use in secondary school home economics courses. Designed for the field of home economics, the book includes material on home furnishing, which may give it reference value for art departments. Adult study groups, too, will be interested in parts of it. The book is profusely illustrated and is full of helpful suggestions.

Holiday Parties

By Dorothy Gladys Spicer. The Womans Press, New York. $1.50.

MISS SPICER takes us around the year in this new party book with its programs for the holidays and special days of each month. Each party has as its central theme some festival—folk, patriotic, or religious; each is complete from invitations and decorations to entertainment suggestions, favors, and refreshments. Every party is preceded by a brief account of the occasion it celebrates and some of the folk customs and beliefs with which the day is popularly associated. The author has used many old religious holidays as the inspiration for modern parties and has drawn freely upon the rich festival background of superstition, folk tale, and food lore in developing both the parties and the folk plays they include.

Homemade Dolls in Foreign Dress

By Nina R. Jordan. Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York. $2.00.

HOW TO MAKE DOLLS and dress them in the native costumes of fifteen different countries is the subject of this attractive book which also gives directions for making domestic animals, typical little houses, and other objects characteristic of each nation. One chapter shows the Chinese fisherman and his sampan. Others give directions for making Dutch children and their windmill, a Mexican boy and his burro, hut, and market.

Woodworking as a Hobby

By Emanuele Stieri. Harper and Brothers, New York. $3.00.

AN EXHAUSTIVE, completely illustrated, step-by-step manual for the amateur as well as the skilled craftsman, this volume describes the newest and most efficient home, power woodworking tools, and their use and care. Such fundamental processes are included as the making of joints, finishing of wood, paint removal, and refinishing and remodeling of furniture. Eight chapters are entirely devoted to complete diagrammatic instructions for making such household articles as shelves, tables, lawn furniture, cabinets, and lamp bases.

American Skiing

By Otto Eugen Schniebs. E. P. Dutton and Company, Inc., New York. $3.50.

A BOOK FOR BEGINNERS as well as experts, this volume is devoted entirely in content and pictures to American techniques and American terrain. There are over

330 illustrations including many action shots and movie strips. The subjects covered include ski equipment, the building and upkeep of ski trails, organization of ski centers, ski patrol and first aid, and ski schools, as well as the technique of ski mountaineering and ski touring.

How to Make Linoleum Blocks.

By Curtiss Sprague. Bridgman Publishers, Inc., Pelham, New York. $1.00.

While wood block printing is probably a better medium of expression for the experienced artist and craftsman, for the student linoleum has many advantages over wood as linoleum block printing is simple, reasonable in cost, and lends itself to many applications. This attractively illustrated book describes all the processes involved in this craft from tools and equipment to the practical uses to which linoleum block printing may be put.

How to Plan a Public Relations Program.

By Mary Swain Routzahn. Social Work Publicity Council, 130 East 22nd Street, New York. $.50.

As an aid to planning programs of public relations for a few months or a year in advance, this bulletin attempts to set down in convenient form questions which should be answered and check lists of opportunities among which choices may be made. The bulletin contains an explanation of the terms public relations, publicity, public information and interpretation, and has three main objectives: (1) What Goes Into a Public Relations Program; (2) Setting up the Program; and (3) a Sample Program Outline.

Rural Community Organization.

By Dwight Sanderson and Robert A. Polson. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York. $3.00.

Although there is a lively interest in rural community organization, there has been no book which has brought together the experience and knowledge of the past twenty years or more. This book will fill a real need in agricultural colleges which are giving courses in rural community organization based on the scattered material available. It will also prove helpful to extension workers, planning officials, and all interested in meeting the problems of rural life. In a chapter on Community Projects some very practical suggestions are given for community events, community enterprises, and community institutions. This chapter will be of special interest to all working to improve the community recreational life in rural districts. Other chapters deal with Organization, Relationships, Procedures, Leadership, Techniques for Making Organizations Effective, and similar subjects.

Fun at Home

Kit 48. Edited by Lynn Rohrbough. Cooperative Recreation Service, Delaware, Ohio. $.25.

Among the games and activities recommended in this booklet for home play are Ancient Folk Games, Kentucky Play Party Games, Tennessee Folk Songs, and Group Games and Stunts.

Guide to the Appalachian Trail in New England.

Published by the Appalachian Trail Conference, Washington, D. C. $1.25.

Because of the damage done to the Trail by the hurricane of September, 1938, this revision of the Guide for Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire, omits eighty-three miles of trail from Mt. Moosilauke to the Barnard Gulf Road. Rather than delay the publication of the Guide, which has been out of print since early in 1937, it has been decided to issue a supplement as soon as the section of the trail destroyed is reopened and data is available. The Guide in its revised form contains detailed information regarding the trails and descriptive maps.

Wild Animals.

Compiled by Frances E. Clarke. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.50.

In this volume, one of her series of Great Wild Animal Stories of Our Day, Miss Clarke has brought together twenty-five stories and articles on wild animals of many kinds. Among the contributors are William Beebe, Dallas Lore Sharp, Hal G. Evarts, Bill Nye, and James Oliver Curwood.

Leisure — A National Issue.

By Eduard C. Lindeman. Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York. $.50.

In this booklet, dedicated to "planning for the leisure of a democratic people," Mr. Lindeman undertakes an exposition of the meaning of leisure in a democracy, explores the implications of a democratized leisure for social planning, and examines the role of government in relation to the whole. Mr. Lindeman believes that from the WPA program there has arisen a body of facts and experience which cannot yet be properly appraised but which will be of great value for the future. It is the purpose of his monograph to indicate how the experience of the Recreation Division of the WPA may be utilized for future planning purposes. The booklet will be of interest to recreation workers and others who have worked closely with the WPA recreation program.

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